THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JANUARY, 1958

JANUARY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

FEBRUARY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

MARCH

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

APRIL

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

MAY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JULY

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AUGUST

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

SEPTEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

OCTOBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOVEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



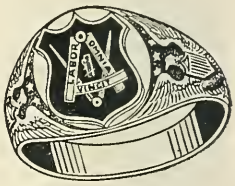
Mount Revelstoke National Park, B. C., Can.

★ OFFICIAL JEWELRY ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. **Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50** each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM



Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

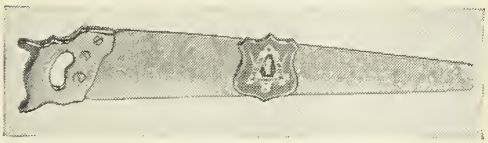


Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



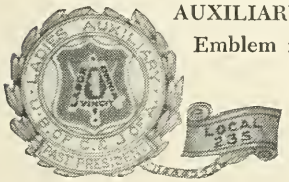
Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **Pair, $2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) $16.50 each

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



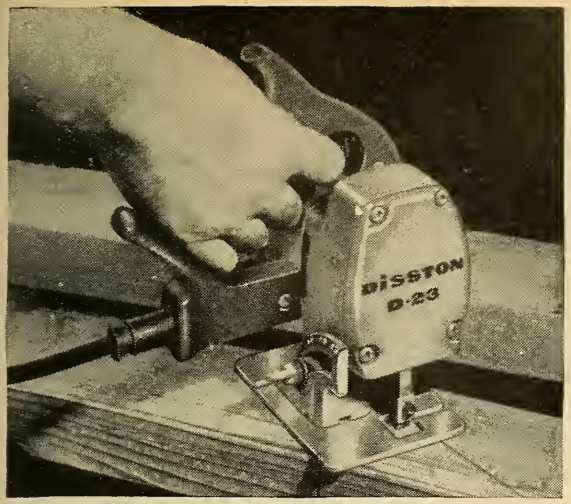
Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

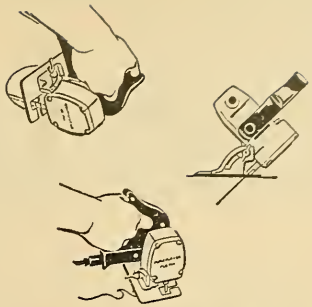
Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA





Rips, crosscuts, bevels, scrolls, miters. Cuts 2 x 4's at 45° angle. Plunge cuts 2 x 4's without drilled hole. Cuts ¼" steel plate, ½" aluminum plate, pipe, Formica and other materials. Detachable cords available in lengths up to 100 ft.

THE MOST USABLE POWER SAW YOU CAN OWN

... the new DISSTON D-23 electric handsaw!

Takes the place of a shopful of saws on the job! The new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw does everything from notching rafters and cutting heavy lumber to making cut-outs for electrical outlets or openings for plumbing fixtures.

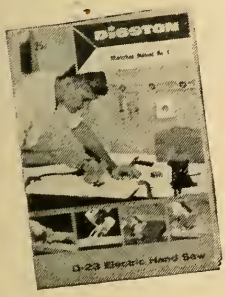
Cuts up to 50% faster! ORBITE Action speeds up sawing. Reduces fraying. Provides cleaner edge. Blade cuts on upstroke, backs away from material on downstroke. Powerful 3 ampere motor operates Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw at 3800 strokes per minute. Only electric handsaw with a detachable "lock-in" cord.

Delivers more actual cutting power than any saw of its type! The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw has the highest output horsepower of any sabre saw. In addition, it's the only reciprocating saw with all needle and ball bearings—9 needle and 3 ball bearings. Cuts more accurately. Lasts longer.

Send for your free copy of the Disston Workshop Manual No. 1 describing the remarkable D-23 Electric Handsaw. Worthwhile reading for carpenters, builders and anyone whose work depends on fine tools. The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw with rip fence, four blades, and 8-foot detachable cord lists at $98.50.

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

DISSTON DIVISION



TO GET FREE BOOKLET MAIL COUPON TODAY!

ACT NOW—Mail this coupon today!

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
DISSTON DIVISION
913 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Please send me without obligation your booklet on the new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Fifty Girls On The Level - - - - - 5

The story of the production of vials, the heart of any level, produced by the skilled members of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association.

How Israel Won World Sympathy - - 10

A skilled writer takes an imaginary trip into never-never land and returns to tell how Israel achieved great status in the eyes of the modern world powers.

U. B. Secretary Wins Top Spot - - - 17

Pert Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick, employed by the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, reigns as "Miss Union Secretory."

Farmer In Gray Flannel Suit - - - - 21

Editor of Idaho Farm Journal refutes claim that farmers want "right-to-work" laws. Misinformation has resulted in some agricultural support.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
The Locker - - - - - - - - 19
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 28
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 29
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 30
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 36
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 37

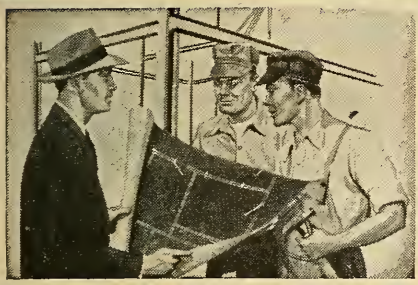
★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Skiers head down the slopes in Mount Revelstoke National Park, British Columbia. This is among the most inviting scenery in the Selkirk Mountains of Western Canada. *(Photo from Canadian Government Travel Bureau.)*

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
A-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

Announcing
New Estwing "3 in One"
Unbreakable Hammer



1 **FORGED, ONE-PIECE HEAD-HANDLE**
The only **UNBREAKABLE** construction. Superior in every working test.

2 **NEW, EVERLASTING CUSHION GRIP**
Smooth, non-slip feel. Anchored permanently onto the light, **EXPERTLY TEMPERED** I-Beam shank. Can't loosen, stretch, come off or wear out during the life of the head.

3 **Whip** **that gives smooth, effective drive and unbreakable strength for all proper pounding, pulling, and ripping.**

4 **SHOULDER KEEPS GRIP TIGHT . . .** won't peel back. *Slides easily in and out of the pocket.*

5 **OUR SPECIAL MATERIAL MOLDED ON.** Large flange at base of I-Beam construction won't cut through.

6 **ALL MATERIAL and SPECIAL TEMPER** of entire tool is unsurpassed and **GUARANTEED** by free replacement to last **FOR THE LIFE OF THE HEAD** in all proper uses.

7 This Estwing "3 in One" is the result of 35 years inventing and specializing in making unbreakable hammers and hatchets for you!

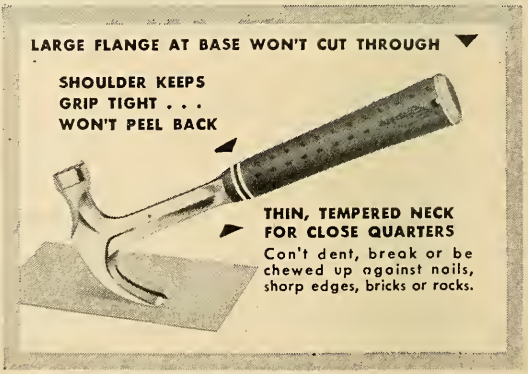
12, 16, and 20 oz. head hammers now available. Full line soon.

CONSUMER LIST PRICES

12 oz. head.....$5.25
16 oz. head.....$5.35
20 oz. head.....$5.45

Estwing

MFG. CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.



Fifty Girls On The Level

★ ★

RARE IS THE DAY when the average carpenter does not reach for his level at least a dozen times. The level may not be the most valuable tool in his box, but it is not very far down on the list. Yet how many carpenters ever give their levels anything more than a passing thought?

Actually the level is a highly efficient tool. Although it is so simple a child can understand it, it embodies principles and theories that even the sputnik scientists do not understand completely as yet.

Since the world is round, exactly what is "level"? Carpenters have argued that one since time immemorial. However, for all practical purposes they use the level as the yardstick. When the level indicates something is "level" they accept it as such.

This brings up the question, how do levels get that way? The making of levels is a precision task. Particularly is this true of the glass vials which make up the heart of any level. Unless the vials are accurately bent and properly calibrated, the level is not of much account. The same can be said of a vial in which the "bubble" is of improper size. So the making of vials for levels has become one of the wonders of 20th century manufacturing.

Among the largest vial makers in the world is W. A. Moyer & Sons, Inc., of Parker, Pennsylvania. In this company's modern plant, some 50 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, turn out thousands of level vials weekly for levels of every kind and description. Many of the most important level makers in the nation buy vials from Moyer.

Every vial for a level begins as a length of glass tubing such as the average high school chemistry lab contains in profusion. First step is the heating and bending of the glass tubing. The bend, of course, must conform to a prescribed radius; the faster-acting the vial is to be, the shorter will be the radius; and, conversely, the slower-acting the vial is to be, the longer will be its radius. The longer the radius, the more accurate the vial can be.

A super-sensitive machinist's level bubble will respond to a measurable degree by the insertion of a single human hair under one end of the level. These vials must be so accurate the radius is ground inside the glass tubing rather than being obtained by bending. The grinding technique permits much closer control.

Some of these vials have a radius as long as 1,300 feet. This makes them incredibly accurate. They may have their reading distorted by heat and light sources as insignificant as the body temperature of the operator, a fluorescent lamp or even a flashlight. If a circle were to be constructed of segments from a radius of 1,300 feet, it would measure practically half a mile across. Naturally the small amount of curvature applied to a couple inches of glass tubing in this ratio is almost imperceptible, but it does the job.

Suppose a string a mile long were to be made perfectly level, then raised



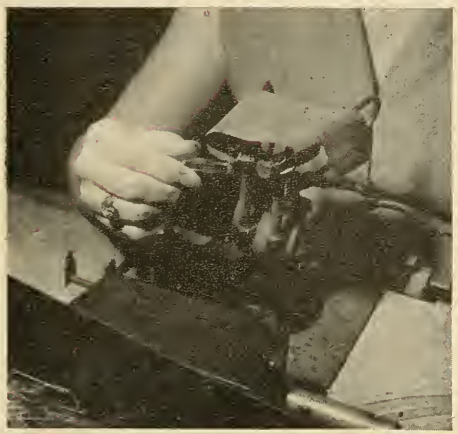
First step is marking proper length on glass tubing with a sharp file.



Bunsen-type gas burner makes tubing soft and pliable.



Glass melts and tubing is pulled off to desired length. The action is so rapid that glass isn't too hot to handle.



Pulled end of glass, still soft, is flattened by blast of flame.



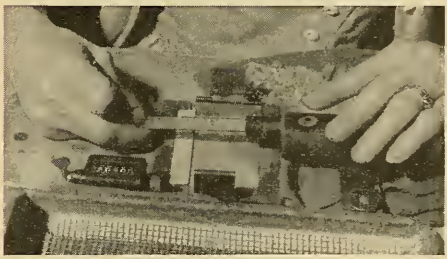
Correct length of vial is checked on standard gauge.



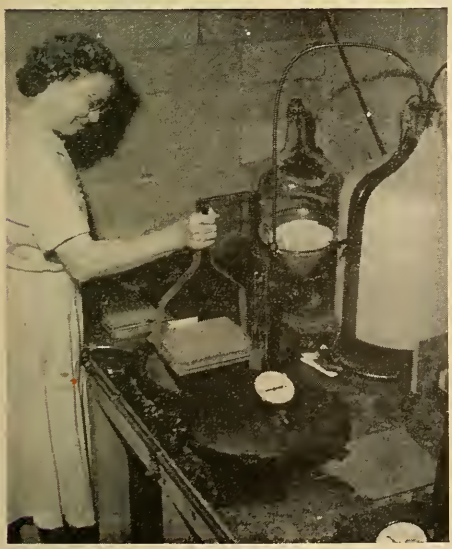
Decalcomania markings are applied by deft-fingered girl.



Vials are marked by a silk screen process.



Bubbles must be made to exact size. Index finger of worker's left hand covers hole on machine, regulating flow of fluid from bubble.



Hundreds of vials are filled with fluid as worker lowers them into a vacuum tank.



Tiny hole in vial is sealed with silver solder and the vial is completed.

at one end only a quarter of an inch. The bubble in the sensitive level would move about one millimeter (.039 of an inch)! This type level is used in surveyors' theodolites and by map-makers. The time required to grind such level vials will vary from 20 minutes to as long as eight hours!

Whether the tubes are bent or ground to a radius the next step in the preparation of a level vial is cutting the proper length of glass tubing from the radius. GBBA members, all



Super-sensitive device for testing levels. Slight weight on bench, or earthquake far away, and re-levelling is required.

women from Parker and vicinity, are taught this skill which they perform with amazing speed and accuracy.

Using a scale, the operators mark the lengths of tubing into segments with a small file. Then, holding the glass in their bare hands, the girls draw the glass out when it is softened in an intensely hot flame of gas mixed with oxygen. They next flatten and seal the ends in a gauging procedure and use an electric solenoid-operated pin to punch a tiny hole in one end of the vial while the glass is still soft.

The vials are filled by using a pot that resembles a big pressure cooker but works with a vacuum rather than under pressure. Thousands of the prepared level vials can be loaded into racks, their punched ends uppermost, and the racks are lowered into the tank. The vials are then covered with alcohol. Nothing happens of course since the holes are too tiny to allow even alcohol to enter against the atmospheric pressure contained in the vials.

A lid is clamped on the big container and a certain amount of vacuum is applied by exhausting the air inside the pot above the level of the alcohol. The pressure of air inside the vials then escapes and, when the vacuum is released and the normal pres-



Final inspection and the vials are ready for placement in levels.

sure is re-established, the alcohol is literally forced in to the vials by atmospheric pressure.

Thus thousands of vials, even of varying sizes, may be filled with mathematical exactity in the matter of only a minute or so.

The vials are always slightly overfilled so that in the next step those who seal up the ends of the vials may extract a very minute amount of alcohol in order to make all bubbles exactly the prescribed size. After the bubble has been thus sized solder is used to close the hole where the vial was filled; a Moyer patented process.

Markings on the levels are applied before the filling either by decalcomania or by a silk screen process ac-

cording to the specifications of the customer.

The firm traces its beginning to 1895 when a relation of the founder, W. A. Moyer, Heintz by name, brought the trade from his native Germany. The founder started to work for Heintz at the age of 16 and later started into business for himself. The sons of the founder, Ralph A. and W. G. Moyer, now carry on the business and 12-year-old Gordon, son of W. G., is beginning to learn the business of levels.

The ladies perform their technical tasks with thoroughness and competence. Consider the ground level used in setting some precision equipment in place; the bubble will move one division on the vial for an elevation of only .0005 of an inch, an angle of only 8½ seconds! Small wonder they must be perfect in their jobs!

In the air-conditioned Moyer testing laboratory room is a device mounted on a steel-reinforced concrete bench four inches thick. The span where the machine sits, from concrete wall support to four-inch concrete legs, is about six feet long. These concrete legs continue through the concrete floor and 12 feet down into the solid Pennsylvania hillside. Yet a sensitive level placed in the testing device can be made to fairly scream "Off Level!" by the infinitely small amount one end of this massive test bench can be depressed solely by a man leaning his weight on his arms against it! The device must be re-levelled every time there is a significant earthquake anywhere on this side of the globe!

With proper care, the level you buy at a hardware store will last a lifetime. Men in the building trades seldom buy replacements because they buy only the best and care for them lovingly. Though no one would seem to be buying many levels, thousands of vials are shipped from Moyer's plant weekly. "Where does the demand come from? Frankly, we can't figure it out" said Ralph Moyer. "We're not going to fret about it, and neither are our employes, as long as it continues on a comfortably high level!"

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS GIVE GRIM WARNINGS

The drop in workers consuming power, for some time stressed by labor economists, showed up most sharply in industries such as forestry, fisheries, mining, contract construction and manufacturing. Payrolls in this group have dropped at an annual rate of $2 billion since August. The turn in the economy has spurred numerous articles and editorials in the general and business press. More authoritatively it was discussed by five leading economists at the annual outlook conference of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the five top economists four thought things wouldn't be too bad while one, Professor V. Lewis Bassie of the University of Illinois, predicted "a very substantial letdown, though not so bad as in 1929 and 1930."

The Department of Commerce representative, Louis J. Paradiso, reflecting the department's optimism, declared that "there is no evidence that we are heading downward on a sustained basis."

The other three saw a "sidewise" movement in 1958 with varying degrees of recession likely.

In general newspaper comment suggested that a further rise in unemployment can be expected over the winter with the possibility that February may see five million out of work.

In October there were 2,508,000 unemployed.—*LABOR'S DAILY*

HOW ISRAEL WON WORLD SYMPATHY

(A Fantasy)

By EPHRIAM KISHON

★ ★ ★

ON THAT memorable evening, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion sat all by himself in his office, staring rather dejectedly into the air.

"O Lord"—he whispered—"upon my word I am at a loss what to do. Days and nights we keep arguing, trying to prove to the world that all we want is peace, that our only aims are that the Israel farmer should be able to return safely from his fields, that our highways should be safe at night, too, and that our ships should not be sunk. Everybody knows that right is on our side and yet, the whole world votes against us. How can that be? Does virtue no longer mean anything nowadays? For months we have been pleading for justice—and retreating into the teeth of an ominous future. We are at the end of our tether. O Lord, do something for Thy people . . ."

The terrible explosion which rocked the whole area knocked the Ministry building awry and smashed most of its window panes. The blast hurled the Prime Minister out of his chair and onto the big world map hanging on the wall opposite him. . . .

On that evening, Moscow's seismographs were all wrecked. The Russian technicians stood awed round the sensitive instruments and concluded that an explosion whose force surpassed the measuring capacity of the seismographs had occurred in the Middle East. Scientists all over the world confirmed the Russians' finding. In Italy and Greece, the inhabitants of the coastal belt panicked.

Next day the Pentagon issued a reassuring communique to the effect that "an earthquake of unprecedented force had apparently swept over the southern part of the Negev desert." The Israel Foreign Ministry on that very day published a laconic denial, saying that "no earthquake of any kind had struck the Middle East region."

World public opinion received the contradictory announcement with understandable alarm. As usual, there was no leakage from official Israel sources.

The awed silence was broken by the London Observer's Middle East correspondent: "Let's face it" he wrote from Beirut—"Israel possesses an atomic bomb of stupendous power."

The report confirmed rumors which had been rife in diplomatic circles, but the first reliable information was given by Abba Eban before the U.N. Plenary, on the day the Afro-Asian ultimatum over the complete and unconditional evacuation of the Sinai Peninsula expired. In an extremely tense atmosphere, the Israel delegate rose to speak:

"Gentlemen"—he said. "I have the honour to inform the Plenary session that the Israel government possesses a most up-to-date atomic device, the so-called 'phosphate bomb,' whose destructive power is 190 times that of the atomic devices hitherto known. The phosphate bomb can be delivered

by guided missile or other means to any point on the globe. Thank you for your kind attention."

After this, the Israel Ambassador left the speaker's rostrum, without wasting so much as a single word and the delegates were thunderstruck by the announcement and at least a minute passed in utter silence, until finally the French delegate rose and broke into stormy applause. After a while, the Australian and New Zealand delegates joined the manifestation of sympathy, then the diplomats of Latin American and small European states broke into spontaneous cheering.

The British delegate did not applaud, but turned towards the Israel delegation, an ingratiating smile on his face. The Plenary Chairman asked the leaders of the Asian bloc for their comments on the Israel announcement, whereupon these requested a *sine die* postponement of the meeting.

It took the world a few days to recover from its stupefaction. The Soviet Union, which up to then had not reacted in any way to the unexpected turn of events, now decreed partial mobilization and concentrated large numbers of troops along the Persian border. Then Ben-Gurion sent his famous letter to Mr. N. Bulganin, warning the Soviet government that Israel would not tolerate a violation of the neighbouring small nations' sovereignty.

"What would the Soviet Government say"—thus the note—"if Russia were to be attacked by a power possessing atomic weapons superior to her own?" The Soviet authorities did not publish the text of the note but called off the troop concentrations.

The President of the U.S. sent a long congratulatory telegram to its friend the Israel government "for the brilliant results achieved in the field of scientific research," and expressed the hope that phosphate energy would be used for peaceful purposes. The President at the same time invited the Israel government to participate in a "fruitful exchange of information between the two friendly great powers, with a view of furthering their scientific research work."

The President's proposal was coolly received. According to the brief communique of the Foreign Ministry, "the proposal is being considered on its merits, but for the time being is unlikely to be accepted."

India was the first to sound the voice of morality.

"No atomic weapons of any kind will change our conviction" Nehru declared before the National Assembly—"that Egypt is entitled to guarantees for the security of her borders, and that the Arab States are within their right when they demand a final settlement of the Middle East conflict through direct negotiations."

At the same time, Nehru announced that Saudi Arabia was initiating diplomatic relations with Israel.

Simultaneously with Dag Hammarskjold's arrival in Cairo to review the UNEF's terms of reference, the first unbridled anti-Arab attack was launched in "Izvestia" under the headline "Progressive Israel Breaks Through Feudal Arab Ring." The unusually sharp-voiced editorial unmasked the Western Imperialist-sponsored Arab dictators, who for years have been endangering the region's peace. President Nasser was rumored to have informed the U.N. Secretary General that he would agree to the clearing of the Suez Canal only if UNEF were permanently stationed in the Sinai Peninsula.

The U.N. Plenary reconvened only after three weeks. Dag Hammarskjold, who before the session had

walked up and down for two and a half hours with Foreign Minister Golda Meir, submitted an extremely favorable report. The Secretary-General enthusiastically praised the extensive administrative and social improvements carried out by Israel in the Gaza Strip, mentioning the extremely humane treatment of the PoW's and the contentment of the Arab civilian population. The report finally noted that small but progressive Israel had created conditions in Gaza and the Gulf of Eilat which put to shame anything achieved by the Egyptian authorities.

Dag Hammarskjold's report was received most favorably, especially by the 17 nations of the Israel bloc, which comprised, in addition to the smaller European and Latin American States, France, Burma and Ceylon. The new draft resolution of the Asiatic Bloc "on the discussion in a friendly atmosphere of the theoretical aspects of withdrawal," was put on the agenda purely as a matter of form, and rejected—as foreseen—by 59 votes against nine. Eight states, including Britain, Iraq, Lebanon and Venezuela, abstained. The British delegate announced that he opposed on principle any further U.N. intervention in Israel's "regional development policy," and only abstained from voting in view of HM Government's traditional friendship for the Jordan people.

The Yugoslav chief delegate's speech was most remarkable:

"We always opposed the principle of artificial withdrawal," he said. "Israel proved that the small states, too, are morally entitled to fight for their historic rights . . ."

The Syrian delegate requested permission to report on certain Israel troop concentrations, but the chairman refused him permission to speak, and at the suggestion of the Soviet delegate expelled him from the hall.

On the day after the session, the final draft of the Eisenhower plan was made public, and it transpired that the President had secretly earmarked not less than $750m. for economic aid to Israel, justifying this with the fact that "Israel was the Mid-Eastern bastion of democracy, freedom and progress."

Pakistan was the first to moot a meeting of the Big Three, with the participation of Eisenhower, Khrushchev and Ben-Gurion. Israel's PM gave his consent to the meeting, stipulating, however, that it take place at a somewhat later date, and that its venue be nearby Cyprus. At the time of Golda Meir's visit at the White House, the world press was campaigning for a prompt signing of peace treaties between the interested Middle Eastern states.

Lebanon's Malik pointed out that in fact there were no obstacles in the way of regular relations with dynamic Israel. The Soviet Encyclopaedia sent out to Encyclopaedia owners an appendix containing a reappraisal of Israel, and asked them to paste it over the former analysis of Israel, which must be considered a "criminal vestige of the Beria era." In a radio speech, Nuri Said stressed that Iraq had in fact never been in a state of war with Israel, and announced that the Haifa pipeline was intact.

At a GOP caucus, Secretary of State Dulles called the Suez operation one of history's most brilliant campaigns, through which Israel won the moral position it deserved in the western family of free nations. Dulles, by the way, accompanied Eisenhower to Cyprus, and can be seen in the historical picture in which the Big Three toast regional peace and Khrushchev raises his glass shouting "Lehayim."

Thus faith, hope and justice triumphed, and since then none doubts

Israel's moral right to exist as a state. There remained only two unanswered questions: who was the blundering fool at the Israel GHQ who had stacked up all the ammunition and explosives captured in the Sinai campaign in one point of the southern Negev, and why did it blow up?

JOHN P. FREY DIES AT 86

John P. Frey, who died in December, was an official of the U. S. metal trades union movement for more than half a century. He was 86.

Frey was a close associate of AFL founder Samuel Gompers, and other AFL pioneers.

Frey was president of the Ohio Federation of Labor from 1924 to 1928; he was editor of The Molders Journal from 1903 to 1927. He accompanied Gompers on trade union missions abroad and together they visited world front lines in the first World War.

In 1927, Frey became secretary-treasurer of the AFL Metal Trades Department and became president of the department in 1934. He held this post until his retirement in 1950. He was then named president emeritus. He was an international union officer of the Molders for more than 50 years.

In 1952, he presented his personal papers, about 5,000 pieces, to the Library of Congress. A writer of labor books, he authored "Craft Unions of Ancient and Modern Times," "Scientific Management in Labor," and "The American Molder in Europe."

The Right To Work

Oh yes he had the Right to Work; the Right to Work had he
The bosses were quite confident that the workers were all free
Free to make a contract that a lonesome worker could
With any corporation that was out to do him—good.

And do him good they have indeed, when dividends declined
Or when the hosts of unemployed each other undermined.
But he had this inspiration, had he been inclined to shirk
That tho he couldn't find a job, he had the Right to Work.

He told this to his grocer, when the grocer wanted cash
He told it to the butcher for a bit of meat for hash.
He told it to the banker, and the landlord and the kirk
He said, "I have no money, but I have the Right to Work."

And some of them admitted they were for the Open Shop
But nobody would deal with him—except a Cossack cop.
Who took him in for vagrancy and with ironic smirk
Put him on the rock pile where he found his Right to Work

—Contra Costa County Labor Journal

PLANE GOSSIP

COMING OR GOING

Ever since Sputnik hit the headlines the politicians, armed forces brass, and other assorted big-wigs constantly have been orating about the need for sacrificing and belt-tightening.

The American Friends Service Committee, a social action arm of the Quaker Church, asks a good question, who will sacrifice what? Will the plane and munitions makers sacrifice part of cost-plus profit margins? Will the oil industry sacrifice part of its special tax concessions? Will steel, auto and food companies sacrifice skyrocketing prices? Or will working people be asked to do all the sacrificing as inflation shrinks wages and pensions?

We all know the answer. Somehow or other it brings to mind the story of the war bride who liked apples. Every week she bought some apples at the market. One year they were expensive because the crop was poor. The next year apples still were expensive although she read in the papers about an abundant crop. When she asked her grocer about it, he said:

"Sure there was a bumper crop this year; but that's just the trouble, they are so plentiful this year it just doesn't pay to pick them."

And that's about the way it is with sacrificing—in war or peace, it is the guy on the bottom who has to do the bulk of the belt-tightening.

★ ★ ★

BUDDIES

The prison chaplain found that a hardened convict had made a pet of a rat and noticed how the convict's scowling face softened into a smile when he fed it.

Going up to the man, the chaplain put his hand on his shoulder and said, "How did you come to take such a fancy to this rat?"

The convict hestitated; then said, "He bit the jailer, sir."

★ ★ ★

LOGICAL EXPLANATION

Human nature is what makes a man swear at the car driver when he is a pedestrian and at the pedestrian when he is a car driver.

MA AIN'T HOME

A psychologist recently proclaimed that one of the troubles with today's children is that they are tied too closely to the apron strings.

Could be, because children tied to the apron strings these days are seldom tied to the mother.

★ ★ ★

ALL VOTE "AYE"

Democracy may be taking a clobbering in some parts of the world, but it is making gains right here at home.

Recently a gunman walked into a Los Angeles night club and announced:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, all those in favor of leaving this place alive will kindly hold up their hands."

★ ★ ★

OLIVE BRANCH

Abraham Lincoln was once taken to task by an associate for his attitude toward his enemies: "Why do you try to make friends of them? You should try to destroy them."

Lincoln replied gently: "Am I not destroying my enemies when I make them my friends?"



"I've just been replaced by a machine, so I figure I might as well get oiled, too!"

GOOD QUESTION

Last month the cost of living took another spurt. The cost of living index is now at an all-time high. The Reds have Sputnik in outer space, but our cost of living index ought to be passing it any day now.

The heck of it is that the politicians keep telling us how effectively they are stabilizing prices. In addition to having to pay exhorbitant prices we have to listen to a lot of pious clap-trap that just does not add up.

Some how or other the situation keeps reminding us of the soldier who left his best girl behind. Every time she wrote to him she kept telling him how much she missed him and how patiently she was waiting for his return.

One time she enclosed a snapshot showing two happy couples sitting on the beach snuggling while she sat away off by herself.

"This is how I am fretting away my time waiting for you," she explained in the letter.

At first the soldier was delighted, proudly displaying the picture to his buddies. However, that night, after looking at it long and hard, he turned to his best friend and asked:

"George, who do you suppose took that picture?"

★ ★ ★

A GOOD ARGUMENT

General Alfred Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, almost broke up the recent AFL-CIO Convention—with laughter—in relating the story of a Russian purchasing agent who came to the U.S. during World War II as a member of a Soviet commercial mission. Not long after he arrived he visited Detroit and was shown through an auto factory. Afterward the Russian thanked his host and said, "I am glad to have seen the production lines, but I would like very much to be allowed to talk to some of the workers." His host said, "Go right to it; there's a whole yard full of them out there. Go ahead and talk to one."

The Russian crossed the yard and tapped one worker on the shoulder. "My man," he said, "are you in favor of the capitalist system or the Communist system?" Without hesitation the worker replied, "Oh, the capitalist system, definitely." The Russian growled and said, "Tell me why."

The worker took a deep breath and explained, "Well, it's like this. Here it is about time to leave work and you're standing here at the corner waiting for a bus and up comes a big black limousine. It stops in front of you and you look up and it's your boss. He beckons you to get in and you drive away.

"After a couple of blocks the boss says, 'How about stopping out at my estate and having a swim?' So you go to his estate and have a cool refreshing swim in his swimming pool. When you finish he serves you a tall, cool drink and after a while he says, 'Why don't you stay and join me for dinner?' So you stay for a long, delicious dinner, and afterwards the boss says, 'Why don't you stay and have another drink or two?' So you stay and have a couple more drinks with him in his luxurious library.

"Then after a while the boss looks at his watch and says, 'It's gotten pretty late and it's a long trip back to town. Why don't you stay all night?' So you stay all night and the next morning you have breakfast and ride back in style with the boss to the factory. "That," said the worker, "is why I like the capitalist system."

The Russian was astounded. "Good heavens, man," he exclaimed, "has that happened to you?" The worker replied, "Oh, no, it's never happened to me, but it's happened to my sister twice."

★ ★ ★

DIG RIGHT IN

The mother lion saw her young offspring chasing a hunter around and around a tree. "Baby," she called, "don't play with your food."



"I'd certainly like to know who's responsible for this sudden increase in your withholding!"

CARPENTER'S EDITOR HEADS ILPA

Labor editors, in their recent convention at Atlantic City, N. J., elected Peter E. Terzick president of the International Labor Press Association. The affable editor of The Carpenter was elected by more than 300 delegates to serve for the next two years as head of the organization representing official publications of affiliates of the AFL-CIO.

Coming to The Carpenter as editor in 1943, Brother Terzick was for eight years previously the editor of the



Bernard Mullady, left, installs Editor Terzick as president of the ILPA as the retiring president, Gordon Cole, center, hands him the gavel.

Union Register; official publication of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

He was born in British Columbia and attended the University of Washington, in Seattle. There he was initiated into the United Brotherhood, in Local 2635, where he still holds his membership.

Mr. Terzick, whose term of office began January 1, suceeds Gordon H. Cole, editor of the Machinist, who has served as the ILPA president for the past two years.

Bernard Mullady, of the AFL-CIO News, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the organization.

FORMER GENERAL COUNCIL CARSON PASSES AWAY

Joseph O. Carson, General Counsel for our Brotherhood for nearly half a century, died at his home in Indianapolis on December 12 at the age of 82. In his passing our Brotherhood lost a stout champion, and the legal profession lost one of the real deans of labor law.

Mr. Carson was a self-made man in every sense of the word. He began working at the General Office as a stenographer in 1903 when the office first moved to Indianapolis. He soon realized that the labor movement needed legal talent more than stenographic talent. So he began studying law at night. In 1907 he passed his bar exam and began practicing law.

For the next 45 years he was in the thick of every legal fight that involved our Brotherhood. He travelled far and wide lending his talents to locals and councils involved in court battles. He did not win every case but he never lost one through lack of trying. His reputation as a fighter became legendary in labor circles. Attorneys everywhere sought his opinions on labor matters.

A veteran of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Carson was active in veterans affairs for many years. During his youth he also achieved some distinction as a bicycle racer in Indiana and Illinois.

Mr. Carson is survived by his wife, Olga; two sons, Joe and John, both of whom are attorneys; three grandchildren and a great-grandchild. Burial was at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

U. B. Secretary Wins Top Spot

★ ★ ★

IT IS NO NEWS to the officers and members of the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers that Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick is top union secretary of the year. They knew it long before there was any contest. However, the nationally-publicized contest last month made it official—Mrs. Kinnick is "Miss Union Secretary," by the unanimous decision of five judges.

Vivacious Kathleen Kinnick is more than just an excellent secretary—she's an All-Union Girl and a first-rate citizen. For the past eight years she has worked for the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, AFL-CIO, in San Francisco. She had previously worked for the California Federation of Labor and Lodge 68 of the International Association of Machinists.

Mrs. Kinnick has been an active member of the Office Employees International Union—and its predecessor, the Office Workers Union—ever since 1943. During this span of 14 years, she had periods of employment in areas where no local union existed, but she maintained her membership voluntarily. She has served as shop steward and president of an OEIU Local. She takes dictation as rapidly as a court reporter.

Among the many community activities to which Kathleen Kinnick actively devotes herself are the Saints and Sinners, an organization which raises money to provide milk for school children, and the City of Hope, the world-famed non-profit medical center which provides medical treatment without charge to patients suffering from cancer, leukemia, tuberculosis and heart disease. She also does volunteer work for the United Crusade and the Oakland YWCA.

As "Miss Union Secretary," Mrs. Kinnick received a check for $1,000, a week's vacation in Atlantic City at the time of the AFL-CIO national convention in December, and a Remington Portable Typewriter.



Mrs. Kathleen Kinnick

The "Miss Union Secretary" Contest was sponsored by Remington Rand whose typewriters, adding machines and other office equipment bear the Union Label of the International Association of Machinists. Contest judges were Howard Coughlin, president, Office Employees International Union; Eric Peterson, secretary-treasurer, International Association of Machinists; Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO; B. F. Anderson, vice-president of Remington Rand; and Alex Smith, president of Union Advertising Service.

In announcing the winners, Alex Smith said, "Out of the flood of entries from union secretaries and stenographers, there were many who would have been a credit to the title. One candidate, however, did stand out. By virtue of her skills as a secretary, her devotion to unionism, her services to her community, Kathleen Kinnick was the unanimous choice of the judges. The 18 million men and women who belong to unions can take pride in the selection of this brilliant, personable young lady to represent what has been described as the most indispensable person in the labor movement—The Union Secretary."

Second prize was awarded to Mrs. Thelma Dawson, who has been secretary for the Washington, D. C. Building and Construction Trades Council for the past 14 years.

Miss Lee Wacker, who is employed by Lodge 1525 of the International Association of Machinists in Salt Lake City, Utah, placed third.

COMMITTEES MEET ON ST. LAWRENCE FOUR TRADE PACT

On October 9th, representatives of the construction unions which are parties to the Four Trade Pact met in Washington, D. C., with employers interested in bidding on some $600,000,000 worth of heavy-highway construction connected with the Niagara Power Project of the St. Lawrence Seaway



Pictured above are the committee members who thrashed out the details of the pact. They are—beginning at the right back and reading counter-clockwise—Hank Letoile, Perini Co.; W. H. Wright, Peter Kewitt Co.; Harry Erickson, St. Lawrence Contractors Ass'n.; Jack Walsh, Walsh Construction Co.; Chas. Sullivan, Vincent Morreale and Peter Fusco, Laborers; Howard Dalton, Hunter Wharton, Joseph Delaney and Dick Nolan, Engineers; William Therrion, Teamsters; Dick Livingston, General Secretary; Chas. Johnson, Jr., Board member, First District; and O. William Blaier, Second General Vice president.

to work out a broad master agreement such as was negotiated on the great Portsmouth Power Project.

The unions involved in the negotiations were, of course, the Laborers, the Engineers, the Teamsters and our own Brotherhood. Contracting firms represented were: Walsh Construction Company; Peter Kewitt Company, and Perini Company. Also in attendance was a representative of the St. Lawrence Contractors' Association.

The Niagara Power Project, which will take at least three years to complete, will involve miles of new highways, dikes and other heavy construction. When completed, it will greatly enhance the power potential available to the industrial area of upper New York State.

THE LOCKER

By JOHN HART, LOCAL UNION 366, New York, N. Y.

MAGNA CARTA

Last summer a delegation of American lawyers joined a large crowd of English spectators in a famous field called Runnymede, beside the River Thames, to witness the dedication of a memorial erected by the American Bar Association to an historic document. Within an open, cut-stone rotunda, a plain granite slab was ceremoniously unveiled carrying the inscription "To Commemorate Magna Carta: Symbol of Freedom Under Law." In that same field, 742 years ago, this Great Charter was granted by King John to his rebellious barons. The popular misconceptions of Magna Carta are hard to eradicate. King John did not sign Magna Carta; he couldn't write his name. The document he sealed on June 15, 1215, was not Magna Carta but another. Magna Carta did not guarantee any constitutional rights to the English people. This abstract of English medieval history presumes to place the significance of the Great Charter in its proper light, stripped of the extravagant glorification it has accumulated over the past seven centuries.

Following the conquest of England in 1066, by William Duke of Normandy, the confiscated Saxon estates were distributed among his officers and henchmen, and the Norman feudal system established under which everyone was a vassal. Graded lowest were the peasants, called villeins, vassals of the knights, who were in turn vassals of the estate-owning barons. They were vassals of the King, obligated for taxes and military service, supplying troops on demand. By submission to foreign dictates the King himself sometimes became a vassal. The half-slave villein was bound to the soil. Neither he nor his children could leave his lord's manor; when ownership changed hands he and his family were sold with the land. For a holding of a few acres he provided so many days free labor besides a quota of firewood and produce.

In 1199 King Richard I (the Lion-Hearted) died in battle and his younger brother John illegally assumed the crown. Being the youngest of five sons, he had no inheritance and so was nicknamed John Lackland. Murderer, robber, traitor, seducer—King John was England's most vicious ruler. To maintain his military feuds he imposed heavy taxes on the barons, demanded their armed support, and levied fines on those unruly ones who balked at serving abroad. In time, all the feudal rights they enjoyed under previous rules were abused and nullified by this tyrannical king. The barons had arrived at the point of open revolt.

In 1214, while John was warring in France, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, organized the defiant barons and drew up a list of grievances, later known as the Articles of the Barons. Early in 1215, after John's return from France, defeated and dispossessed of his French domains, he received the baron's protest but averted any decision by calling for a truce until after Easter. When the Articles were later presented for his seal of approval he rejected them. In May, the barons renounced their allegiance, combined their forces, and threatened war unless the royal seal was placed on the Articles. Robert Fitzwater was chosen leader of the rebel forces with the title, Marshall of the army of God and Holy Church. After this army occupied London, the King, realizing further resistance was hopeless, asked for an appointed time and place to formally consent to the barons' demands.

On Monday, June 15, 1215, the 2,000 insurgent barons assembled in Runnymede meadow, behind them their army in ready support. The King rode up from Windsor escorted by a score of loyal barons and bishops and a small force of mercenaries. The 49 Articles, stating in brief the barons' demands, were, like all public documents of that time, written in Latin. After being read in French translation by one of his bishops, the King voiced his assent and there and then affixed the Great Seal to the Articles of the Barons. This identical document with the seal still attached is now in the British Museum. It has been called the most momentuous single document in English history, yet history hasn't much to say about it.

The Articles, a draft agreement in rough form, were the basis for further parley towards the drawing up of an official agreement more detailed and impressive. The 49 Articles of the Barons, modified and amplified, resulted in the 63 articles which have been arbitrarily

assigned to Magna Carta. Forty-seven copies of the final Charter were made by the clerical scribes for distribution among the King's sheriffs and the cathedrals. Only four of these are now in existence. The copy sent to Lincoln Cathedral was exhibited at the New York World's Fair and later during the war years in the Library of Congress. The engrossing of these 47 copies took four days. They were all sealed on Friday and dated June 15, 1215. So Magna Carta was sealed on June 19, 1215 and no one signed it. The document is beautifully engrossed on a single sheet of parchment 17 inches square. Written in medieval Latin, its 53 lines contain about 2,500 words which, in the English translation run into 5,000. Although written in solid form without paragraphs it has been divided into 63 clauses or articles.

Magna Carta gave the barons few rights not justly theirs under feudal law and custom. It was a sealed admission of those rights by a despicable, distrusted King. It was not a victory for the English people; it set up no inalienable rights of the common man. It established more firmly the limited and special favors of a superior class, including concessions to the Church, the merchants, and the city corporations. Its most important clauses guaranteed the privileges of nobility and inheritance, consultation on proposed taxes and levies, the abolishment of fines for non-service in foreign wars, the right of free men to trial by a jury of their peers, security from illegal arrest and non-interference by the State in Church affairs.

Modern realistic criticism puts Magna Carta in its rightful place. It was the first step in constitutional law, setting up the principle that the King was subject to English law and that obedience to that law was as compulsory for King as for peasant. If he rejected it the people had a right to displace him by force or otherwise. It put the King in his place and, by extension, the King's government.

The drafters of Magna Carta would be surprised and very much disturbed at the interpretations placed in later years on the Latin phraseology of their document. All the glories of freedom now ascribed to it were read into it centuries after its sealing by the brave champions of human rights, totally ignoring the technical and exact meaning of the original. The phrase "All free men of our realm," did not apply to the villein, the servant, or the craftsman. The clause, "No free men shall be taken or imprisoned except by legal judgment of his peers and the law of the land," referred to the nobility, the clergy, and the middle class merchants. Early in the 17th century the Puritan lawyers and parliamentarians declared emphatically that free men meant, in the eyes of the law, all Englishmen. Slowly, over the long years, all the rights granted the barons at Runnymede were extended to the common man. The effects of Magna Carta, not its intentions, influence the judgment of its greatness today, giving it a rightful claim to be called the keystone of English liberty.

Magna Carta was immediately annulled by the Pope, the barons were excommunicated, and the vengeful King mustered an army of mercenaries to attack the castles of his rebellious nobles. The barons resisted, supported by Prince Louis of France, to whom they promised the English crown. In October, 1216, John, a notorious glutton, wolfed a huge supper of pears, peaches and sweet cider which resulted in acute indigestion. He died a few days later, mourned by none, reviled in history, the only King John in England's long line of rulers.

In later years, Magna Carta was revised many times. Every once in a while it was figuratively waved in the face of some stubborn ruler setting himself above the law. Sir Edward Coke orated in Parliament in 1628, "Magna Carta is such a fellow that he will have no sovereign." In the course of centuries the spokesmen of liberty drew from Magna Carta all the rights the English people now boast; trial by jury, parliamentary representation, habeas corpus, no taxation without representation. When writing our Declaration of Independence, a challenge to another English King, Thomas Jefferson had a copy of Magna Carta's English version beside him. Magna Carta is rightfully esteemed by all free men. The rights it proclaimed for a privileged class in 1215 became, in the passage of time, part of English law and liberty and the foundation of the constitutions of all English-speaking countries.

Right-to-work farm support always comes from—

FARMER IN GRAY FLANNEL SUIT

By ED EMERINE
Editor, Idaho Farm Journal

Editor's note: Whenever and wherever a right-to-work law has been passed, the first step always has been to sell the farmers. Without farmers' support, few such bills would have passed. Outside of the Farmers Union, all farm organizations have pretty generally parroted NAM propaganda on right-to-work. Most individual farmers have never heard both sides. Recently, Ed. Emerine, editor of the Idaho Farm Journal, set about correcting this shortcoming. The following is reprinted from his column "Comments":

HAVE THE FARMERS HEARD BOTH SIDES? Everyone knows who is writing this editorial. It is Edward (No Middle Initial) Emerine, born on a Colorado homestead (ranch) in 1900. If there is a farm tack or drudgery I have not known, from herding cattle and dehorning steers to turning a cream separator 60 turns a minute, I have not heard of it. I've worked in the fields from sunup until sundown and stayed up all night as a mid-wife to a first-calf heifer. I've never been far enough from a corral, even in the newspaper business, not to smell manure.

I believe in God, in the Ten Commandments and in the Golden Rule. And if I thought, or could find any evidence, that a "freedom-to-work" law would help and not injure the farmers of Idaho, I would have advocated it long ago. I've never held a card in a labor union in my life. But I certainly don't like to see farm organizations and Idaho farmers get tangled up with schemes hatched by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce back in New York City and Washington, D. C.

I don't believe that farmers have heard both sides of the story.

* * *

WILL A 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAW HELP THE FARMER? If a right-to-work law will help Idaho's distressed farmers and ranchers, the Idaho Farm Journal will come out 100% for it next week—and apologize for not favoring it before! Anybody who knows me knows I mean what I say. Will a right-to-work bill increase the price of spuds? Will it lower the costs of autos and trucks made in Detroit? Will it mean lower prices for tractors made in Illinois and Wisconsin and imported into Idaho? Will it lower freight rates? Will the price of hay go up or down? And what about poultry and hogs?

Maybe such neo-farmers as Frederick J. Smith, John H. Webb and Eli Weston can answer those questions! But let's go on:

* * *

WILL 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' HURT FARMERS? I was saddened when the Idaho Grange endorsed the anti-union labor pettion. Somehow the Grange —old and reliable and sensible as it has been for, lo these many years—doesn't seem to fit in with the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, both labor-hating and farm-co-op hating groups. There has been a certain dignity about the Grange which I have liked. I don't know why it succumbed to the anti-Idaho forces back of this "Freedom-to-Work" initiative. But it did. Grange

meetings are secret, so there were no newspapermen present. But we know the Grange action was far from unanimous.

Now, who buys farm products? The fellow with a family, living in town, making a good salary. If he is out of a job, or his wages are reduced, he'll have to leave the butter and steak counter and buy oleo and old-bull balogna for his kids.

That is what Eli Weston, Boise attorney, told an audience in Twin Falls. Eli—a likeable fellow whom I know well—said that HIGH WAGES IN IDAHO WOULD BE REDUCED, but that it "would even up." As top wages went down, employers would be able to "pay more" to the lower-bracket group!

In other words, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and others who get $3 an hour, would have their wages lowered. Those in the lower brackets would get raises. That slaps right at the farmers, both Grange and Farm Bureau members, most of whom employ men throughout the year. The average farm wage in Idaho is $1.13 an hour. Therefore, in order to keep Idaho's purchasing power up, the farmers will have to raise the hired man's wages! Cut the carpenter down to $2 an hour; raise the farm hand's wages up to $2 an hour—or $2.13 an hour!

How far can this "freedom-to-work" deal go? Let's see:

* * *

COULD IT APPLY TO PROFESSIONAL 'UNIONS'? Mr. Eli Weston, lawyer, belongs to one of the tightest unions in the United States. Nobody can practice law in the State of Idaho without the approval and consent of the Bar Association! Membership is compulsory. No Doctor of Medicine could hang out his shingle or enter a hospital to treat a patient without the approval of the Medical Association—and membership therein!

Those "exhorbitant" lawyer and doctor bills you pay are dictated by the white-collar unions!

But, you will hear, these men are "especially" trained; they had to study for years to become doctors or lawyers.

Let's cite a case: The International Typographical Union (printers) requires six years apprenticeship, written tests and examinations, and a final board examination before approval. Through welfare, pensions, hospitalization, homes and care for the aged, the ITU has operated for many, many years. There are other unions patterned along the same lines. The idea that a fellow can throw down a pitchfork or a putty knife and demand a job as as a printer, just because of a "freedom-to-work" law, is all poppycock! Likewise, six months on the Podunk Gazette isn't going to make a man eligible for a job in the Journal shop, law or no law.

There are many men with dirty hands and smudged clothing who have spent as much time learning their trades as a doctor or lawyer ever did!

* * *

THERE'S NOTHING NEW ABOUT THIS THING. I've been around Boise for nearly 20 years, and I've looked in on many sessions of the Idaho State Legislature. Almost every session a "right-to-work" bill has come up, and

any newsman who could sniff at all knew each time the bill was an importation from back East! Never a one of them originated with the farmers of Idaho, who are too durned busy trying to make a living to think up such nonsense.

Eli Weston, the attorney, has made his living for many years as a corporation attorney, specializing as an anti-labor and ANTI-FARM CO-OP lawyer. Just look at his record.

This Frederick J. Smith, the "Freedom-to-Work" representative, is listed as an electrical appliance salesman. If he is an expert on labor unions or farming, it doesn't appear in his biography.

Over at Pocatello is the third big noise for this anti-union labor movement. He is the "farmer" in the gray-flannel suit, John H. Webb. If he is a "dirt" farmer, we never saw one like it before. Now he suddenly has become an expert on labor relations!

These three men, mentioned above, don't have to speak from either knowledge or conviction. They're hired to do a job of selling this anti-Idaho package to the farmers and others of the State.

I can tell you this: Ed Emerine, the only farmer in the bunch, speaks from conviction—and from a half-century of experience as farmer, laborer, employe and employer. I think Eli Weston is right: The "right-to-work" bill will lower wages—top wages—in Idaho. Also, it will lower the LOW wages too.

I have always stood on the side of the farmers, ready to help them. That's why I must oppose these ambassadors of hate who are peddling, parrot-like, the blatherings of the National Association of Manufacturers and U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

WHEN POLIO STRIKES AT A UNION MAN—OR WOMAN

The March of Dimes, now celebrating its 20th anniversary, has for many years exerted a strong appeal to the men and women of organized labor. The chief reason for the financial responsiveness of union members has been the swift and sympathetic action of the local March of Dimes chapter whenever and wherever polio strikes.

Of particular interest to the labor public this year is the news that about $6,000,000 was expended in March of Dimes funds in 1957 for the care of trade union patients or their families. These costs remain high, despite the March of Dimes-developed Salk vaccine, because 90 per cent of the care is needed by patients stricken in earlier years. These "old cases" cannot be forgotten simply because new cases can now be prevented. That would be unthinkable.

In view of all this, we should resist the temptation to believe that the development of the Salk vaccine has spelled the end of polio. New polio, perhaps. But old polio, no. The blunt truth is that while new cases declined 50 per cent in 1957, there remain 300,000 survivors of paralytic polio, at least one-third of whom could be returned to more productive lives.

For these pre-Salk victims, mere survival is certainly not enough. Surely the thoughtful and responsible men and women of organized labor will want to contribute generously, as in the past, so that the fight against polio may be pushed forward to a more just conclusion.

Editorial

The Way To Power

If there was any expectation that Congress, as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Watkins case, would curtail its investigative habits, nothing has occurred so far to confirm it.

If anything, investigations—or "probes" as the headline writers call them—seem to be more popular with Congress this year than ever before.

Up to the time of the Watkins decision, Congress was showing a tendency to consider its investigative power as virtually unlimited. In the Watkins case the Supreme Court reminded Congress rather pointedly that it is a lawmaking body, that its investigations must bear some reasonable relation to lawmaking functions, that investigating committees must have specific authorization from the House or Senate for the types of inquiry they pursue and that investigations may not be conducted for the purpose of keeping congressmen in the limelight or to punish wrongdoers.

Congress, the Supreme Court said, is neither "a law enforcement or trial agency."

The Watkins decision was a major pronouncement regarding the proper functions of Congress but so far there is every indication that congressional committees are continuing to function just as they did before the decision.

For example, investigations of labor racketeering seem aimed at disclosure for disclosure's sake rather than disclosure for the sake of framing corrective legislation. And the Eastland committee, by questioning a white woman who befriended a Negro student in Little Rock, seems to be out to punish persons who do not share Senator Eastland's racial views.

How the congressional habit of investigating everything under the sun is growing constantly is illustrated by figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly.

The 84th Congress in two years authorized the expenditure of $9.3 million on investigations. The 85th Congress this year alone authorized the expenditure of $6.1 million. If next year's authorizations should be at the same rate, the 86th Congress will hang up a record of $12.2 million.

Gradually congressmen seem to have discovered that investigations can be used for political advancement, to embarrass political foes, to influence public opinion, to invade by subtle means the powers and prerogatives of the executive department. Also, investigations have enabled Congress to expand its staff patronage to such an extent that the Senate will now have two office buildings and the House three.

It is conceivable that in time the investigative process, if not held within recognized limits, could upset the balance of power between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government. This doesn't seem farfetched when we recall, for example, that the late Senator McCarthy came very close to establishing himself as an overlord of defense department policy.

Amaury de Riencourt, a French historian, attempts in a new book to prove that a process of evolution may turn American presidents into Caesars, who will rule for life. That possibility seems remote indeed when compared with the possibility that Congress, by the misuse of investigative power, might establish a high-handed supremacy over both the office of the elected president and the judicial power.—*Denver Post*

Professionals Must Put Cart Before Horse

A Brother who holds membership in Fairbanks, Alaska, writes us a letter to complain that nurses (of whom his daughter is one) are grossly underpaid. To bolster his argument, he encloses a clipping from the American Journal of Nursing, an article by a Marine Captain pointing out why he doesn't want his wife to continue working at her profession of nursing.

It needed neither letters nor articles to convince us that nurses are (and long have been) near the top of the list of exploited citizens. We have known and resented the fact for years. However, the abovementioned article pinpoints the unhappy plight of the nurse so vividly that a couple of paragraphs are worth reprinting:

"Today, doctors who are grossing $75,000 annually—or more—are paying their nurses $250 to $290 a month. Recently at a social gathering I actually heard one physician boast that he had paid his housemaid more than his nurse for three years! What is more, doctors make demands on the nurse's time all out of proportion to her salary. She is expected to work as a dedicated person, always with a "patient-her-first-consideration" attitude.

"Overtime, extra hours, emergencies, and holidays mean very little to most of the doctors and hospitals when it comes to calling on the nurse. In my state, California, it is considered illegal to coerce employes in business to work overtime without pay, but no doctor I have ever heard of pays his nurse when she works overtime. Any other employer would find himself in serious trouble if he even asked one of his people to work extra hours without extra pay.

"All too frequently the modern Nightingale is expected to do the work of two or three people."

For a profession as exacting and as important as nursing, such treatment is downright pathetic. In the long run, good nursing is nearly as important as good doctoring. In fact, good doctoring often can come to naught without good nursing to carry on.

This raises the question, why should nurses, whose training is just as exacting if not as extensive as doctors, receive such shabby treatment while medicine is such a lucrative field for other practitioners?

Perhaps the clipping from the Journal of Nursing provides the answer. At the end of the long blast by the Marine Captain there is an "answer" by an official of the American Nurses Association. In part, it says:

"The ANA is the official voice of the nursing porfession. In the tenth plank of its platform, the association pledges its efforts toward 'improving the working conditions of nurses'"

That word "tenth" is the tipoff. We have never seen the platform of the ANA, but we are willing to wager a week's salary the first nine planks concern themselves with obligations nurses owe the profession. The wages and

working conditions the profession owes its nurses are given tenth place. And that may be why nurses' wages are tenth or twelfth down the line in hospital payrolls—behind much of the cleaning help and kitchen help.

We have no quarrel with professional associations. They serve very useful purposes. They seek to elevate professional standards and give their particular calling status. In this respect they generally do a fine job. But too often they are totally ineffectual when it comes to establishing decent wage standards. So their efforts are concentrated on "status."

But this is a cold, cruel world. More and more, money has become synonymous with status. As a matter of fact, without a fair share of money there is no real status any more.

So the lesson the nurses must learn eventually—in common with other professional groups—is that there is no substitute for a bona fide union affiliated with the whole labor movement. Teachers, engineers, artists, etc., are all struggling to achieve some sort of economic justice through professional associations, which, like the ANA, rate the bread and butter economics tenth down the line. Unions rate wages and working conditions first. As wages and working conditions are improved, status follows naturally, for when the employer has to pay more, he demands more in the way of skill, dedication, etc. Status follows economic justice, rather than the other way around.

When nurses concentrate on elevating their economic standards through bona fide union membership they will achieve both economic justice and status. But not a day before, as we see it.

Time To Make A Choice

The Department of Labor was no Santa Claus last month. It announced a few days before the holidays that the cost-of-living index resumed its steady upward climb in November after a momentary halt in October. The November figure was four-tenths of a per cent higher than the figure for the preceding month, despite the fact that many food prices dipped slightly.

Coupled with the unhappy news that the cost of living is once more on the up escalator, the equally gloomy news that average weekly earnings are dropping placed a further damper on Yuletide festivities. Average weekly earnings in November were down 67 cents from September figures, largely due to a drop in the work week. Over all, the purchasing power of the average factory worker declined three and a third per cent over the past year.

This is not a situation to cause handsprings among working people. The purchasing power of the working people cannot shrink indefinitely without bringing on a major bust. However, some segments of the economy seem determined to try to prove otherwise.

There are some real paradoxes in the current economic situation. Take the case of the railroads. Railroad employment is dropping drastically. Between November, 1956, and November, 1957, railroad employment dropped 84,328. Revenues dropped too in that period. However, railroad dividends climbed faster than the average during that time. Overall dividend payments increased three and a third per cent while railroad dividends topped five per cent.

The natural reaction is, how come? Automation is a large part of the answer. Fewer men are handling a larger and larger tonnage of freight. In the years 1931-1935 (when individual productivity was at its peak because

jobs were extremely scarce) about 1,000,000 railroad workers handled 268 billion revenue ton miles of traffic. In 1954, approximately the same number of workers handled 549 billion ton miles, or more than twice as much. Since 1954, the spread probably has grown even wider.

This is not to imply that railroads are rolling in wealth. They seem to be having their troubles too as other methods of transportation gobble up an ever-increasing share of the total freight load. However, so long as the roads can make more money on smaller volume, they can make out okay. But what of the workers who get laid off, who may not know anything but railroading? Where do they come off?

If such are to be the fruits of automation—fewer jobs, higher profits, and no price breaks for the consumer—the future does not look too bright. General President Hutcheson repeatedly has spelled out the formula that must be followed if automation is to become a boon rather than a bug-a-boo—high wages and short hours to spread employment and maintain purchasing power, low margin profits on larger and larger volume, and a reduction in prices to stimulate increased consumption. To the extent that industry follows this formula, automation can be made to work for the whole people rather than the few. To the extent that it is ignored, depression becomes inevitable.

As the year 1958 enters the picture, the American economy reaches the crossroads; one road leads to continued growth and expansion, the other to recession and eventual depression. The time has come to make a choice.

Consistency Is A Jewel

Unions in at least half a dozen states will face bitter fights this year to stop right-to-work laws from passing. California, where Senator Knowland is running for governor on an out-and-out right-to-work platform, is among them. It seems certain also that a national right-to-work bill will be introduced in Congress.

There is an old adage that holds "if you can't lick them, join them." Perhaps this year labor should push for a COMPLETE AND ALL-INCLUSIVE right-to-work law—a law that would:

1. Give every graduate of a qualified medical school the right to set up shop anywhere at any time, and practice in any hospital without any interference because of membership or non-membership in a medical society.
2. Give every graduate of an accredited law school the right to practice law under any or all circumstances regardless of affiliation or non-affiliation with any bar association.
3. Ditto for accountants, architects, etc., clear down to zoologists.

The bill could even include politicians—making it a crime for victorious party leaders to discriminate against workers belonging to the opposition party in the matter of job distribution.

Somehow or other we have a feeling that a right-to-work bill encompassing all these things would have very few backers because many professional societies maintain a form of closed shop that puts to shame anything a union devised even before Taft-Hartley made the closed shop illegal.

Anyway, we can dream, can't we?

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months January, February and March, 1958, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department** without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. A. ALLISON, SR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. T. BENNIS, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
CLAUDE BENTLEY, L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal.
DANIEL BEUTLER, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
MEADE BOHANNON, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
W. H. BORDEN, L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.
ARTHUR BROWN, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
F. B. BROWN, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
FERDINAND BRUNNER, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
W. J. BRYAN, L. U. 1873, Valparaiso, Ind.
M. B. BRYANT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH BUKOWSKI, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM BURNETT, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
J. B. CAIN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
ROBERT CALDWELL, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
J. E. CALLAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
J. H. CALLIWAY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
RAY CAMPBELL, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CARL CARLSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
W. J. CHIPMAN, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
J. L. CHIVERAL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
SAMUEL COOK, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
F. E. COOPER, L. U. 2217, Lakeland, Fla.
OTTO DETTMER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
GEORGE DODGE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
C. N. DOLLE, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK DOUGHERTY, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
J. E. EASTRIDGE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEORGE EICHHORST, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY EICHTEN, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
ALRICK ERICKSON, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
MINOT FERRIS, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
FRED FILLINGER, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
MOSES FISHER, L. U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio
EDWARD FITZPATRICK, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
PAUL FROETSCHER, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
FLOYD GARNER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
CHRIST GEIST, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
S. J. GLODECK, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
MARCEL GODBOUT, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
JOE GRAFF, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
GEORGE GRAY, L. U. 517, Portland, Me.
A. P. GRIFFITH, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
FRED GRUENINGER, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
THOMAS HALL, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
N. T. HANSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
V. O. HEADRICK, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
WILLIAM HEALY, L. U. 115, Bridegport, Conn.
FRED HOLLRAH, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
W. L. HOFFMAN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
ARTHUR HOOD, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
GRAY HOUSER, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. S. HYMEL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
VINCENT IMBRENDA, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
E. G. JOHANSMEYER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
HALVOR KARLSON, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
EMERICK KISS, L. U. 115, Bridegport, Conn.
K. J. KLAFFEY, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn
W. G. KOLE, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
VICTOR KRIVICKY, L. U. 1520, Bridgeport, Conn.
PAUL KRUMRIE, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
R. R. LUMN, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
ALEX MALMGREN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. E. MARTIN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
C. S. MAULDIN, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
LEE McWILLIAMS, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
CHARLES MILLER, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HAROLD MILLER, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
EDWARD MOLLOY, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
M. O. MOORE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
E. S. MYERS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
N. E. NELSON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
NILS NIELSON, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
JOHN NORELL, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
C. W. PARCHER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
CHARLES PELLOW, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
AVA PERSINGER, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. R. PHILLIPS, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
WALTER PILGER, L. U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.
W. J. POIRIER, L. U. 1507, El Monte, Cal.
FOREST PRENDERGAST, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
ALVIN RAMEY, L. U. 1873, Valparaiso, Ind.
JOHN REGNER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
STEPHAN RIFF, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
HARRY RISTOW, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
E. A. ROBERTSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
CHARLES SAARI, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
T. M. SCHMOE, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
E. E. SEALS, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
FRANK SHINN, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. S. SMITH, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HILBERT SMITH, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. STAGER, L. U. 770, Yakima, Wash.
JOSEPH STUCHLY, SR., L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK STUCKER, L. U. 55, Denver, Colo.
ERICK THORSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS TRIMBLE, L. U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GUSTAV VAVRINEC, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
C. E. WARD, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
JAMES WATKINS, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
KARL WELLER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
C. L. WORTHINGTON, L. U. 1407, San Pedro, Cal.
L. R. F. WRIGHT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
FRANK WUJTEWICZ, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES WURM, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
HERB ZIMMERMAN, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
JOSEPH ZVERINA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

CHICAGO APPRENTICESHIP CLASS FETED

Graduates of the Chicago District Council's apprenticeship training program were recently feted at a dinner in the beautiful Council Hall in the "Windy City." A class of 108 graduates was presented with United Brotherhood completion certificates and certificates from the Construction Employers Association of Chicago, which cooperates in the training program.

Ted Kenney and Charles Thompson, president and secretary, respectively, of the Council, acted as co-chairmen and conducted the exercises. In addition to the co-chairmen,



New journeymen, recent graduates of the apprenticeship training program conducted by the Chicago D. C.

speakers of the evening included representatives of the employers' association, Chicago Building Trades Council, the technical schools which conduct the courses and the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor.

For the past several years the Chicago D. C. has conducted these graduation exercises semi-annually and on each occasion more than 100 new journeymen have received certificates of completion.

TORONTO LOCAL CELEBRATES 75 YEARS

In 1882, Peter J. McGuire traveled to Toronto to meet with a group of carpenters of the City. He heard their problems and helped them organize a local. The new group

applied to the Brotherhood and was chartered as Local Union No. 27 on April 19 of that year.



Guests at Local 27's Diamond Jubilee Anniversary celebration.

Just as did the members of locals in the U. S., Local 27's faithful have suffered from many setbacks. They have been subjected to unscrupulous employers, unfair legislation and biased courts, but the stones of fate haven't been too severe for the hardy, for the Toronto Local survived everything.

Late last year the younger members heard a few old-timers tell of the early days at the Local's 75th anniversary dinner. They also heard First General Vice president John R. Stevenson tell of their part on the national and international scene. Other guests included General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, General Executive Board member Andrew Cooper and Mayor and Mrs. Phillips, of Toronto.



At the left, Board member Andrew Cooper, and, extreme right, First General Vice president Stevenson, offer their congratulations to Local 27's 50-year men: William Dunn, Fred Hawes and James Donelly.

Brothers Stevenson and Cooper also presented gold pins to three 50 year members of Local 27. The honored old-timers are William Dunn, Fred Hawes and James Donelly.

OLD TIMERS HONORED BY LOCAL 925

Appropriate membership emblems were recently presented to veteran members of Local Union No. 925, Salinas, California. Sam Combs, president of the Monterey Bay District Council, made the presentation. Included among those so honored were members with

25 or more years of continuous service to their credit. They are O. O. Little, 49 years (charter member); Julius Schirle, 45 years; Matt McElheran, 39 years; Harry Koue, 38 years; W. F. Butler, 38 years; G. A. Nelson, 33 years; Fred Barlow, 32 years; F. M. Greene, 31 years; Charles Lehman, 31 years; L. A. Long, 31 years; L. E. Koch, 28 years; and George Urmson, 28 years.



Veteran members of Local 925 pose at a special meeting held in their honor. From the left are Brothers Nelson, Koue, Koch, Urmson, Butler, Greene, Barlow, Little and Sam Combs, who presented the emblems to the old-timers. Brothers Lehman, Long, McElheran and Schirle were not available for the photo.

Most of the men are still active, both in the affairs of the Local and in their trade. They have been instrumental in the construction of many of the more important buildings in their city, including the high school, many churches, many homes and industrial structures.

ST. LOUIS BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE FETED

After 25 years on the job you would think a man deserves a little credit. If he didn't he couldn't keep the job that long. Those seem to be the sentiments of the members of locals affiliated with the St. Louis District Council, at least where Richard Adams is concerned. Dick has been on the job as one of the D. C.'s business representatives almost every day since 1932. He was elected during the darkest days of the depression, when everything had reached rock bottom. Membership was low, working conditions, for the few who were working, were horrible, and wages were unspeakable.



A bouquet and a bottle, gifts for Dick Adams, from the Associated General Contractors of the St. Louis area.

Members of the Board of Business Agents of the St. Louis D. C. help him celebrate. From the left are Carl Reiter, Reuben Hopkins, Adams, E. C. Meinert, secretary; and Pleasant Jenkins.

Dick Adams didn't clean up the job all by himself. He was helped by a good, courageous staff of fellow workers, on the Council and in its locals, but he set a fine, energetic example of fairness and honesty. The result of his efforts and those of his devoted fellow workers has been to change St. Louis' reputation from one of the poorest union cities, in 1932, to its present standing of an exceptionally good union city.

A surprise party was recently held by Local Union No. 47 for Brother Adams. It wasn't a formal affair. The just asked him to come over after a regular meeting, "to dis-

cuss a few problems." The "problems" included a bottle of champagne, a gift from the Associated General Contractors, in recognition of his honesty and fairness in dealing with them.

Brother Adams was asked to speak at the surprise party and he expressed his credo pretty clearly. He spoke, mainly to the younger members, asking them to take an active interest in union affairs, telling them that the job of keeping unions clean and keeping the gains that their predecessors had won for them is in their hands now. We think Dick Adams has shown them in the past and is still setting an example of how the job should be done. If all the youngsters follow his example, then St. Louis labor has little to worry about in the future.

OLD-TIMER CONDUCTS INSTALLATION

Frank Detwiler recalls many of the details of the chartering of Local Union No. 976, of Marion, Ohio. He joined just nine days after the charter was received, on July 16, 1919, and has remained in good standing ever since. The original membership was a pretty strong group but its ranks were thinned by the depression after World War I. The boom of the twenties that followed saw many new members fill the ranks and they have been able to survive all the hard times that have occurred since.

In recognition of his faithfulness and due to the fact that he is the only remaining charter member, Brother Detwiler was recently given the honor of conducting the installation of officers of the Local.



Shown at installation proceedings are, from the left: Carl Keebaugh, delegate to the D. C.; C. M. Dunn, business representative and financial secretary; Leroy Fout, conductor; R. E. Wales, delegate to the D. C.; Paul Monnette, recording secretary; A. E. Smith, trustee; and P. L. Costameir, president. At right is Brother Detwiler, conducting the ceremonies.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION HONORS OLD-TIMERS

The celebration of the 70th anniversary of Local Union No. 251, of Kingston, New York, honored 36 members whose names are still on the roster after from 30 to 50 years of continuous membership. And others, some of whom are nearly forgotten, except for a name or a deed, were also honored, in the memories of the members.



Members of 25 or more years continuous membership receive appropriate emblems. From the left are Brothers Darling, Tervo, Bunn, Markle, Fautz, Gunter, Wright and George Race, president of the Local.

And the memory of nine men who founded the Local will live in the hearts of the old-timers who knew them. When they received their charter, the going wage in the area was from 12½ to 17½ cents an hour. All carpenters worked a 12 hour day and a six day week. In 1877 overtime was unheard of and yearly contracts with fringe benefits, job security and seniority clauses existed only in the dreams of the idealists.

By 1907 some of those dreams had come true. The working day was shortened to eight hours and the pay upped to 40 cents an hour. In comparison to today's working conditions and wages the men of a half-century ago were in pretty tough straits, but things were beginning to look up for them. They continued to fight and eventually brought about the high level of labor conditions that exists in their area today. What the old-timers didn't achieve themselves they contributed to by cooperating with and advising the younger men who followed and by instilling in them the same faith and belief in their local and the United Brotherhood that had served to sustain them through good times and bad.



Honored 50-year men at Local 251's 70th anniversary dinner. From the left are John Kuehn, L. F. Fuller, Henny Leininger and George Race, making presentations.

ONTARIO D. C. STAGES PICNIC

In the interest of furthering a feeling of friendship and cooperation between its member locals, the Greater Niagara Ontario District Council held a picnic late in the summer for members and their families of affiliated locals. More than 500 guests were present for the happy affair.



Pausing for a moment, the picnic committee poses for the cameraman.

Aside from the principal activity, eating, softball, tug-of-war and the usual games and horseplay connected with picnics were widely participated in by the visitors. Among the many guests were members of Local 38, St. Catharines; 713, Niagara Falls; 1168, Welland; 1677, Thorold; and 2327, (millmen) St. Catharines. Local 38 won the tug-of-war and Local 2327 won the softball championship.

Everyone had such a fine time that plans are being made to make the picnic an annual affair.

JERSEY BOYSTOWN GETS HELPING HAND

Members of Local Union No. 306, of Newark, New Jersey, are noted for donating their time to worthwhile charitable projects. Many of the members give up a Saturday or evening to help remodel or build a building for a charity or someone in real need. One of their most recent projects was work on the building of the New Jersey Boystown, located in the nearby city of Arlington.

The scaffolding shown in the accompanying photo was donated by the Cheseboro-Whitman Company and the materials by the business representatives of the Essex County (N. J.) District Council. Bill Purcell, business representative of the Council, organized and supervised the remodeling work.



A few of the members of Local 306 who gave a hand to the Boystown of Arlington, N. J. Third from left, standing, is Father Egan, chaplain of this home for homeless boys.

THE HELPING HANDS OF BROTHERHOOD



A few of the members who worked on Brother Zeiter's house are shown, left to right: On roof; Robert Barnes, E. A. Burr, Forest Peters and Robert Culley. On the ladders and ground; Max Barnes, Curtis Osborn, Arnold Nease, Robert Mills and Brother Zeiter.

Carmon Zeiter, a member of Local Union No. 2273, of Norwalk, Ohio, knows the meaning of "brotherhood," even though he might have trouble expressing it if asked for a definition. He recently started building a home for his family but was forced to stop due to poor health. But for his fellow members of Local 2273, the house might never have been completed. They pitched in and finished the job, most of it in one day.

During a working day, on which they donated their time, the volunteers sheathed and roofed the five-room house and framed and installed all the doors and windows.

When they found that the asphalt roofing shingles hadn't been purchased, they dug down in their own pockets and bought them. More than 20 members of the Norwalk Local worked on the project in the one day. It reminded the old-timers of the area of the building bees of their childhood. The spirit of friendship and brotherhood will live as part of Brother Zeiter's house as long as it stands.

GOLD PINS PRESENTED NEW YORK OLDSTERS



Twenty-five veterans of a half-century of continuous membership were recently presented gold pins at a dinner held by Local Union No. 385, of New York City. From the left, front row, are: Isaac Kavesh, Andrew Hurray, Harry Levitt, Ladislau Eberhardt and James Villani. Second row: Giuseppe Amendola, Antonio Cioffi, Aniello Marro, Phil Kahn and Kenneth McLean. Third row: Carmine Lombardi, Ralph Mango, Harry Launer, Max Finkel, Hyman Charney and Clement Nuzzo. Fourth row: David Leishman, Jacob Beldegrun, Pasquale Montilli and Method Cervenka. In the rear are officers of the Local and relatives of the old-timers.



ACTIVE FLORIDA LADIES PROUD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To the Editor:

Greetings from the Sunshine State. Although Ladies Auxiliary No. 707, of Clearwater, Florida, is a young and small group, we are quite proud of our accomplishments during the three years in which we have been organized.

When we first started making plans for our group, we searched for ways to raise funds for our charitable and social activities. After experimenting somewhat, we found that occasional rummage sales, plastic and cosmetic sales and regular sales of greeting cards proved to be most profitable. As a sideline, we parked cars from the overflow at the local baseball park when the Philadelphia Phillies were here for spring training. The World's Softball Tournament, here last year, also provided funds from parking.

With the money we earned from these activities we were able to equip the kitchen at Carpenters' Hall. Since then we have held pot-luck suppers, sold dinners at bazaars and baked cakes for raffles.



The illuminated globe which Auxiliary 707 donated to the Home.

Last spring we entered a float, in conjunction with Local 1275, in the Fun and Sun Parade here and later at the Sunshine Festival Parade at St. Petersburg. In both cases ours was the only float representing labor, but we hope we set a good example for other union groups in the future.



Cooperation between Local 1275 and its Auxiliary resulted in this float used in colorful parades in Florida cities.

Recently our group visited the Home, at Lakeland, and presented an illuminated globe for the use of the occupants. We understand that the old-timers really appreciated the gift.

In cooperation with our sponsoring Local, No. 1275, we have established a blood bank at the local hospital and a food bank for emergencies. The blood bank is for the exclusive use of our members and their families.

Each year of our existence we have donated to the Heart, Cancer, Cerebreal Palsy and TB Funds. We hope we don't sound like braggarts in telling of our activities. We just want to show those who might be a little discouraged that a small group can do a lot of good if everyone gives full cooperation.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Clem Wertz,
Route 2, Box 229,
Clearwater, Fla.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

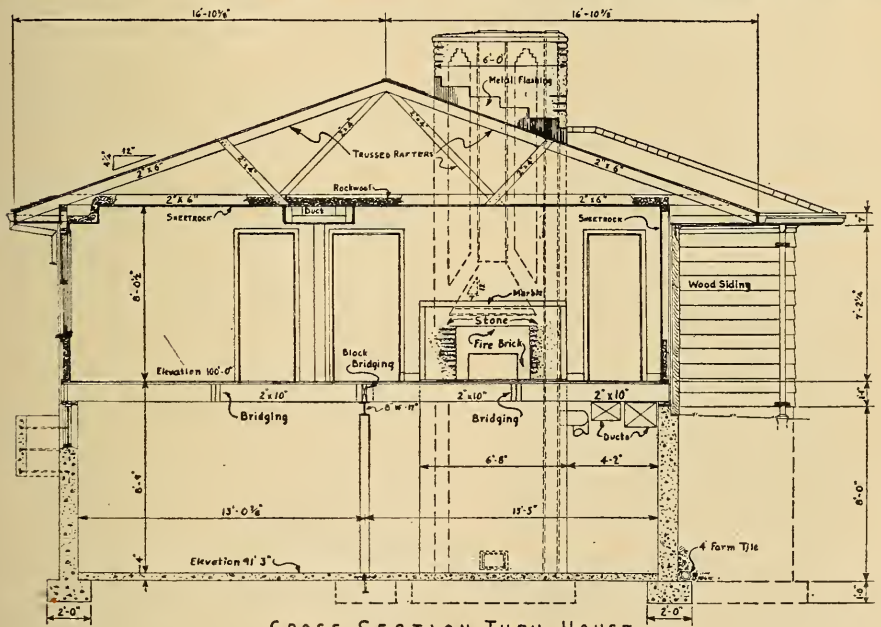
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 350

The Modern Fireplace:—While the fireplace of today, has some practical uses, in the main it is an ornamental part of the house. This is particularly true in homes that are equipped with modern heating systems, and especially localities where gas fuel is available. The mantelpiece is a legitimate show place, where ornamental pieces are placed for display. And to stimulate the fancies of youngsters on Christmas Eve, with a row of stocking hanging from it, it has no equal. In early fall or late spring some people put a fire in the fireplace to take the chill out of the air in the room, and thus making it unnecessary to use the main heating system. At other times, when fires are placed in fireplaces, it is mostly for show.

Cross Section of House:—A cross section through the house is shown by Fig. 35. This drawing gives much information in figures and notes about the construction of the building. Other similar sections should be referred to for additional information.

Cornice Detail:—A cornice detail is given by Fig. 36. Here the construction of the cornice is clearly shown. The vent, shown by dotted lines should be studied in keeping with the location of the vents on the plan of the roof, Fig. 29, December, 1957 issue. All the information that is needed for constructing the cornice of this house is given, either in figures or by notes on this drawing.



CROSS SECTION THRU HOUSE

Fig. 35

Areaway and Corner Window:—An elevation of an areaway and bedroom corner window is shown by Fig. 37. No further information is needed than what is given by the figures and notes on this drawing.

Plan of Hearth and Section Through Fireplace:—Fig. 38 gives a plan of the fireplace, upper drawing, and also a plan of the hearth,

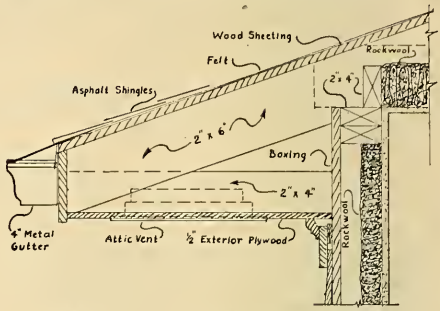
bottom drawing. These illustrations should be studied in connection with the section through the fireplace, shown by Fig. 39.

Bathroom Door Jamb and Head:—Fig. 40 shows to the left, details of the bathroom door jamb and head. To the right is shown a detail of the head (the jamb similar) of the interior door jambs.

(Specifications continued)

12. Finish Carpentry:

(a) In general this includes the furnishing of all labor, materials, equipment and



TYPICAL CORNICE DETAIL

Fig. 36

services necessary for and properly incidental to the furnishing and installing of all finish woodwork and wood cabinet work. See "Millwork" for materials to be furnished by mill. This includes the installation of all doors, frames and wood trim, all standing wood finish, closet shelving, cabinet and

Billy: Scientist in 1988?



Billy's a bright, likeable kid. Seems as though he's always puttering around his basement doing experiments with his chemistry set. You might say he's the neighborhood's budding young scientist.

Yes, Billy could probably be a famous scientist some day. But right now, his chances are pretty slim.

In Billy's community there is a scarcity of classrooms, of teachers, and of good textbooks. Result? Billy is shortchanged on his schooling.

Let's be sure that this doesn't happen to the children in *our* schools. Join with other good citizens to back up our School Board. Make it a point to attend PTA meetings and school conferences.

For a free booklet telling you more about the important part *you* can play, write to: Better Schools, 9 E. 40th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y.

PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISING COUNCIL

We must have first-rate schools

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

case work as shown by the drawings and herein specified.

(b) The contractor shall take all dimensions at the building and materials shall be fabricated accordingly. He shall be responsible for the correct fitting of the work at the building.

(c) **Interior Casing:**—All doors and windows shall be cased as per detailed drawings. Casing shall be mitered at corners and fitted neatly. See "Millwork" for typical trim.

13. **Miscellaneous Interior Woodwork:**

(a) The following interior wood work shall be furnished and installed by the general contractor

(b) All closet shelving made of No. 2 white pine. Where shelves are wider than available material, shelves shall be glued up. All material shall be free of loose knots. Surface and sand.

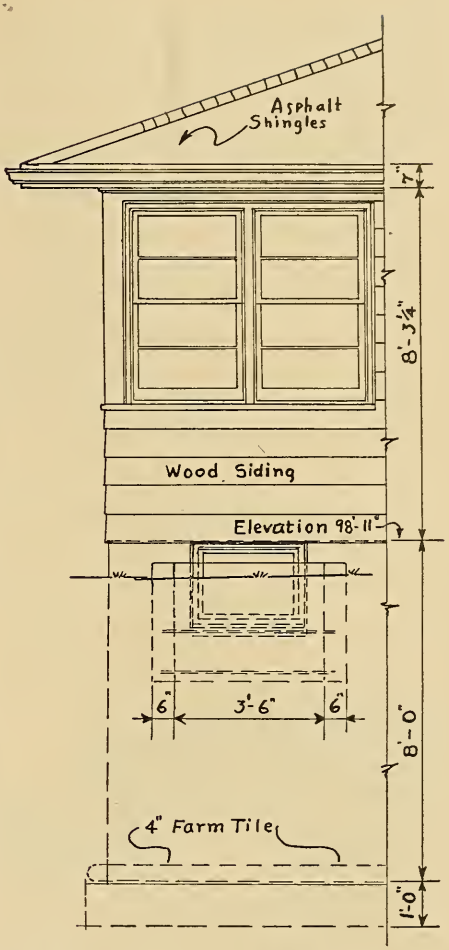
(c) Hook strips where shown in closets shall be of No. 2 white pine free from loose knots. Surface and sand.

(d) **Den:**—(See detail)

(1) Walls of den up to furred cove at ceiling shall be 5/16" Douglas Fir "Weldtex" plywood applied vertically cut from 48" x 96" sheets so as not to have any horizontal joints. Vertical joints shall be butted. "Weldtex" shall be nailed to furring strips on outside wall applied to studding. Furring strips shall be cut so that finish surface of Weldtex is ¾" out from stud face.

(2) **Ceiling Tile:**—On ceiling of den furnish and install 12" x 12" "Acoustone" square edge tile 11/16" thick as manufactured by United States Gypsum Company. Tile shall be applied to sheet rock using a standard adhesive recommended by manufacturer of the ceiling tile.

(e) **Basement Stairway:**—Treads and risers from first floor to landing shall be as



TYPICAL ELEVATION OF AREAWAY & BEDROOM CORNER WINDOWS

Fig. 37



CABINET HINGE JIG

A small adjustable tool that takes the bother and trouble out of locating holes for semi-concealed cabinet hinges.

No fuss with marking and drilling. Just place the jig on the door—tap with a hammer—and the holes are ready to receive the hinge.

Practical—Quick—Easy

Takes all the guesswork out of placing cabinet hinges. No drilling or marking—just a tap and the job is done.

Only $8.50 (POSTPAID)

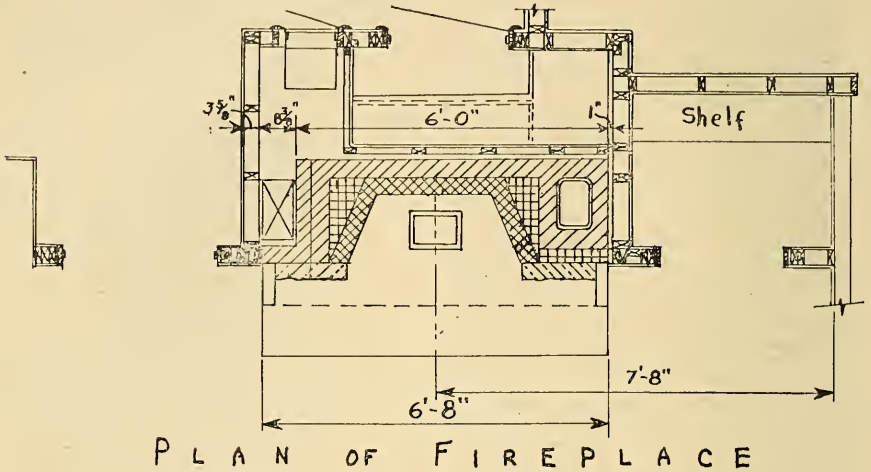
Send check or money order to

PETER C. SIMON 2107 North View Road, Waukesha, Wis.

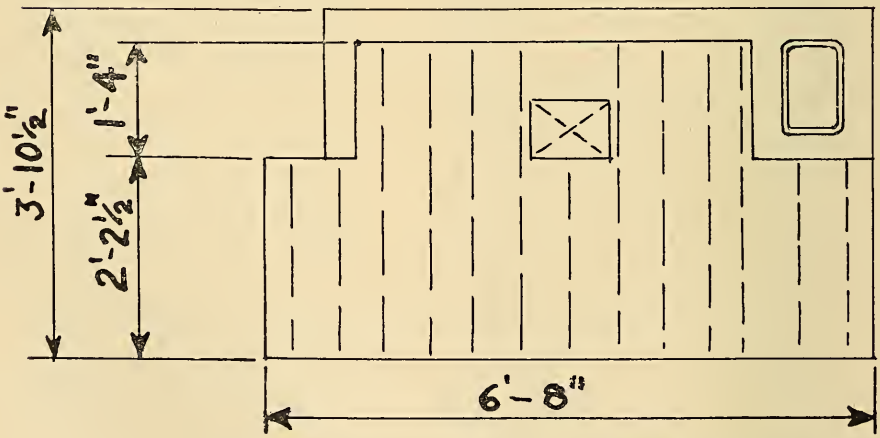
Member of Local 344

furnished under Millwork. From landing to basement stairway shall have risers of No. 2 white pine and treads of ¾" clear Y. P. Landing shall have finish floor of 1" x 4" fir flooring over sub-floor. Trim around well to be No. 2 white pine with typical interior

(g) Telephone recess in front vestibule shall be built on job and consist of ¾" W. P. sides, top, bottom and shelf with "Weldtex" backs as per detail drawing. Casing to be typical interior casing as furnished by mill.



PLAN OF FIREPLACE



PLAN OF HEARTH

Fig. 38

casing used for rail cap at first floor and around well opening. (See detail) Basement rail shall be made up as shown of 2" x 4"s and 1" x 4" free from loose knots and sanded smooth.

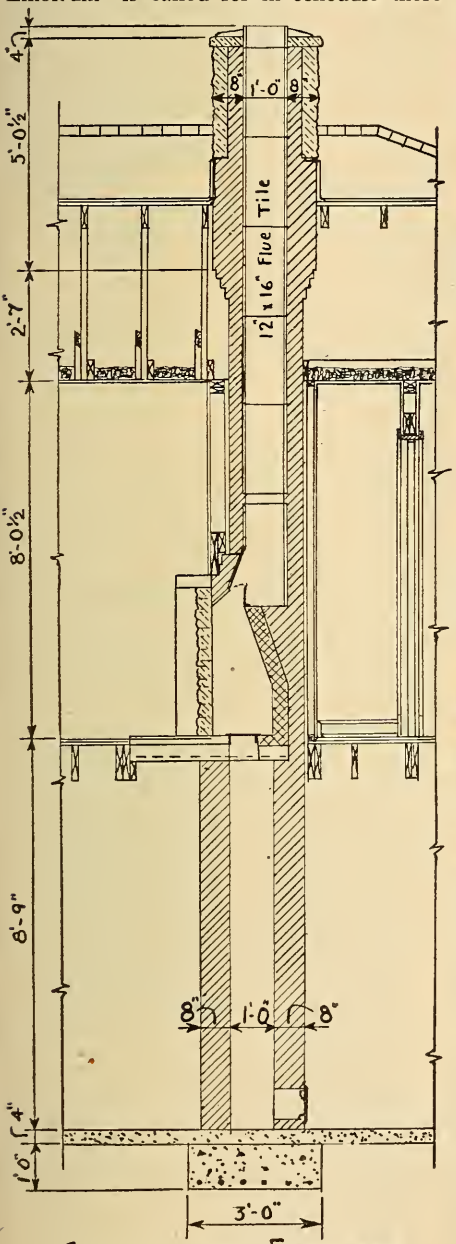
(f) **Broom Closet and Storage Closet in Service Hall:**—Interior shall be lined with ¼" fir plywood nailed to studs. (see details) Shelving to be of No. 2 white pine fixed and adjustable as shown. Door, jambs, stops and casing as detailed shall be furnished by mill.

(h) **Clothes Chute:**—This contractor shall install clothes chute. Door, frame and typical casing shall be furnished by mill and galvanized iron chute shall be furnished under "Sheet Metal."

(i) **Garage Walls & Ceiling:**—Furnish and install ½" fir plywood on interior walls and ceiling of garage.

14. Finish Floors:—There shall be a finish wood floor on entire first floor of house, except where flagstone is shown at front

door and except in garage and screened porch. Flooring shall be of kind as shown on Finish Schedule. Where "fir" flooring or "Linoleum" is called for in schedule there



SECTION THRU FIREPLACE
Fig. 39

shall be a finish wood floor of 1" x 4" flat grain, kiln dried applied over sub-floor. Where "Oak" floors are called for in schedule flooring shall be "clear" quality, 13/16" x 2¼" face, red oak flooring in 2' and 3' lengths. All flooring shall be tongued and grooved and oak flooring shall be end matched. All flooring shall be electrically sanded. Finish flooring shall be closely drawn and blind nailed and flooring must be leveled and free from squeaks. Finish oak floors shall be protected with building paper.

15. Attic Scuttle:—Furnish and install attic scuttle in wardrobe ceiling where shown in bedroom No. 1. Frame shall be ¾" W. P. with ½" W. P. stops. Door shall be ¾" W. P. plywood, size as indicated on plan.

16. Garage Door:—Garage door shall be "Overhead" type 16'0" x 7'0" x 1⅜" as shown on detail drawing. Door to be standard design as manufactured by the Overhead Door Company and be complete with all hardware, tracks, lock, etc. And rubber weatherstrip at bottom.

17. Recessed Fixtures and Outlets:—This contractor shall install all necessary headers in joist to provide recesses for recessed light fixtures and cut all openings in floors or walls for installation of supply and re-



The Foley Saw Retoother cuts perfect new teeth right over old ones in less than 1 minute, without removing saw handle. Makes filing easy. Takes all hand saws 4 to 16 points per inch. Relieves eye-strain. No experience needed.

FREE Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges. Send coupon today. No Salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO. 179-8 FOLEY BLDG. MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.
Send FREE Price Guide and Foley Retoother circular.

Name _____

Address _____

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

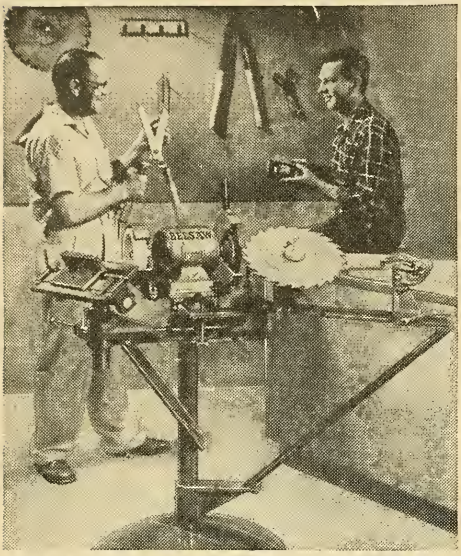
75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

You can start a $40^{00} A DAY BUSINESS in Your Spare Time!



MAKE BIG CASH PROFITS IN YOUR OWN HOME SHARPENING HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN AND SHOP TOOLS

Now you can turn your spare time into Big Cash Profits with new BELSAW SHARP-ALL. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business in 15 square feet of your basement or garage . . . all your prospects in your own neighborhood. No calls to make. No experience needed. No inventory. SHARP-ALL quickly pays for itself.



FREE BOOK tells how to start you own cash business.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost, easy-payment plan. Send coupon today for FREE BOOK.

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO
7128 Field Building • Kansas City 11, Mo.

Send me your FREE BOOK.

Name_____

Address_____
City and
State_____

turn air ducts and install headers around all openings as directed by heating or electrical contractors.

18. **Caulking:**—Caulk thoroughly around junctions between wood and stone and at bottom of exterior doors between wood casing and cement or stone floors. Caulking shall be "Pecora" or approved equal.

19. **Insulation:**

(a) This shall cover the furnishing and installation of insulation over the entire ceiling of house, (Garage and screen porch not included) and outside walls of house, including wall between house and garage but not outside walls of garage.

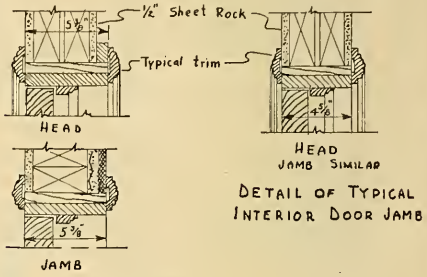


Fig. 40

(b) All insulation for ceilings shall be "Full-Thick" rock wool batts 3⅝" thick.

(c) All wall insulation shall be "Half-Thick" rock wool batts 1⅝" thick.

(d) All insulation shall be fitted snug between joist, studs, or rafters as the case may be, and all voids between window and outside door frames and rough stud opening shall be packed with insulation.

(e) Insulation shall be Johns-Manville, Eagle, Federal or approved equal.



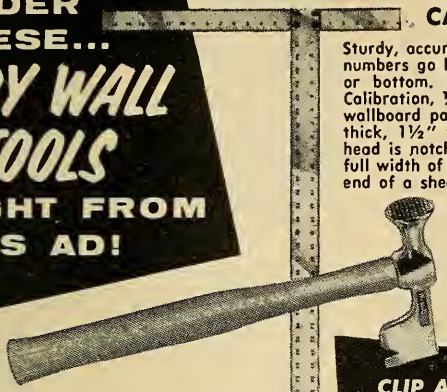
WARNING AGAINST MURDER!

Obeying this sign may cost you a few minutes. Failing to heed it may cost a life. Don't be a killer . . . or a corpse! When traffic laws are obeyed, deaths go DOWN!

BACK THE ATTACK ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS!

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council

ORDER THESE... DRY WALL TOOLS RIGHT FROM THIS AD!



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, ⅛". The blade is 2" x ⅛" x 47⅞" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22½". The tongue is ¼" thick, 1½" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street · Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblatt Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

_____ Quantity "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square —How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.

Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-1

$500 in 4 months' spare time

is what I made with the FOLEY LAWN MOWER SHARPENER

. . . and I can sharpen all power mowers. No one can go wrong with the Foley machine. —V. J. Patterson wrote us.

Get in this profitable business where you take in CASH right from the start—and build a steady business too. 99c of every dollar you take in is YOUR profit! The Foley handles all makes of hand and power mowers. Leave handles on—with the Foley you can turn out more mowers per hour.

FREE PLAN shows how to start—no experience needed. Foley prices are low—easy payments available. Get set now for big profits this Spring and Summer. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.

"In my home town of 5,000 I paid for the Foley 4 or 5 times over the first season. I also put a $1035 oil furnace in my new home."—B. Mathews

"We sharpened nearly 1000 mowers our first season and gained a reputation for the best work."—J. W. Kemper

Send For FREE BOOK



HOW TO SHARPEN POWER MOWERS



FOLEY MFG. CO. 101-8 Foley Building Minneapolis 18, Minnesota

Send FREE BOOK "How to Sharpen Power Mowers," and FREE PLAN on Lawn mower business.

Name _____

Address _____

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

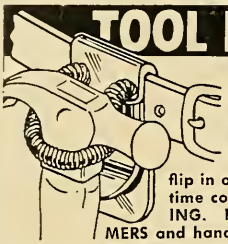
Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6946 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
SAVE—2 for $1.50—6 for $3.50.
(Member of Local 54)

SAVE MONEY Up to 50% off on FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS for CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS
Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 108, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

FREE TO Builders

FREE with your order for the 2 Plan Books described in Order Form



Get a FREE Copy of "Split Level Homes" Book of 59 Plans (Value 50¢)

This beautiful book is being offered free (with order) to acquaint you with Garlinghouse Plan Service. It contains 41 new split level plans and 18 contemporary plans. (2, 3 and 4 bedroom sizes). Many in color. All Garlinghouse Plan Books are designed to help prospects find the home they wish to build. Custom builders will find these books of great value.

Plans in these books are fully described by photographs, colored drawings and floor plans. Complete working blue print sets are available at LOW COST. Send you order TODAY.

America's Largest Home Plan Service for Custom Building.

ORDER FORM TO: L. F. GARLINGHOUSE CO., INC.
820 Quincy, Dept. UB-18, Topeka, Kansas

Enclosed is $---------- cash, check or money order for books marked below.

☐ FREE COPY of "Split Level Homes" with books marked below.

☐ RANCH & SUBURBAN — 125 very popular ranch type designs for town & country. Many in color_50c

☐ NEW AMERICAN HOMES — 98 of our most popular larger homes. Tested for popularity____1.00

☐ Complete set of 18 different plan books at special price of $8.00 — a $2.25 saving.

☐ Sturdy loose leaf binder for set — just $2.95.

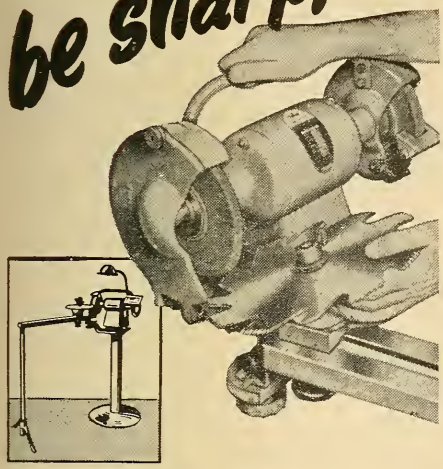
ALL BOOKS MAILED POSTPAID

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- State----------

be sharp!



earn $3 to $5 an hour
in spare time with new
FOLEY GRINDER

Start your own sharpening business in basement or garage—make up to $3 or $5 an hour in spare time. The new, low-cost Foley 314 Grinder is a wonder on all circular saws—and sharpening just 2 saws a day can bring you up to $60 a month *extra* income. The average circular saw takes only 15 or 20 minutes to sharpen—and prices run $1.50, $2.00 or more. 95c out of every dollar you take in stays in your pocket. Easy to operate—no experience needed.

SHARPENS:

- All rip, cross-cut and combination circular saws 5" to 44" in diameter
- Dado heads
- Rotary mower blades
- Ice Skates
- Planer knives
- Scissors, shears
- Plane blades, chisels
- Other sharp edged tools
- Sands, buffs, polishes

FREE PLAN AND CIRCULARS
Help You Start!

Here's a spare time business where a small investment starts you—and you get quick cash returns. Write today for Free Business-Building Plan and samples of mailing circulars that will start business coming in. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.

be sharp **SEND COUPON TODAY**

FOLEY MFG. CO. 178-8 Foley Bldg. Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Tell me how to start my own spare time sharpening business with Foley 314 Grinder.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

STANLEY
STEELMASTER
The Finest Hammer Ever Made



Yes, this is the finest hammer ever made

And here's why:

TEMPERED RIM MINIMIZES CHIPPING — An exclusive Stanley feature! Rim of striking face is induction tempered to minimize chipping.

LOCKED-ON HEAD — The head is permanently locked to the handle; it will never come loose.

CHROME ALLOY HANDLE — Special chrome alloy steel handle *will not break!* It flexes a little, it absorbs vibration, but it will not break. Chrome plating prevents rust.

CONTOURED GRIP — Good to the hand neoprene forms a non-slip, cushioned grip. It won't mar either, so the butt end can be used to tap work into place.

***FREE* "HAMMER HOLSTER"** — An introductory extra . . . your hardware dealer includes this leather holster free, to keep your new STEELMASTER within reach when you're working.

Hammers up, men. Use the finest made — the Stanley STEELMASTER. Available in 13, 16 and 20 oz. sizes — curved or ripping claw. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, 261 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.



STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

Examine 10 Days FREE

Ideas, Construction Details, and Labor-Saving Pointers on

KITCHEN CABINETS

New book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen.

"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

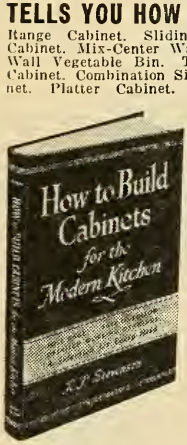
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

INCLUDES 70 TYPES OF CABINETS

plus dozens of ideas for ingenious labor-saving, step-saving kitchen units.

TELLS YOU HOW TO BUILD: Over-Refrigerator cabinet. Over-the-Range Cabinet. Sliding-Door Cabinet. Adjustable shelf Cabinet. Mix-Center Wall Cabinet. Over-the-Sink Cabinet. Wall Vegetable Bin. Tool Hanging Cabinet. Swing-Shelf Cabinet. Combination Sink Cabinet. Tray and Bread Cabinet. Platter Cabinet. Laundry Hamper. Screen bottom Vegetable Drawers. Pop-up mixer Shelf. Beside-the-Range Towel Rack. Rolling Vegetable Bin. Sink Pull-out Racks. Revolving wall Cabinet. Lifting-counter Cabinet. Pass-through Serving Center. Canned Goods Storage Cabinet. Storage Wall. Folding Wall Table. Under-the-Counter Table. Curved-Seat Breakfast Nook. Snack Bar. Kitchen Desk. AND MUCH, MUCH MORE! FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



FREE 10-DAY TRIAL

SEND NO MONEY

See for yourself how this great new book gives you expert guidance on how to build all types of modern kitchen cabinets. Mail coupon below for free-trial copy. After 10 days' trial, keep it and pay only $4.95, plus few cents postage. MAIL COUPON NOW.

Simmons-Boardman Books, Dept. C-158
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION, "How to Build Cabinets for the Modern Kitchen." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $4.95 (plus shipping charge) in full payment.
(Free trial offer in U. S. only)

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

☐ SAVE! Send $4.95 with this coupon and we will pay postage. Same return and refund privileges.

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	42-47
Disston Div. of H. K. Porter, Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	44
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	4
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41-43 45-47
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	43
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	48
Irwin Auger Bits, Wilmington, Ohio	48
Peter C. Simon, Waukesha, Wis.	39
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	45
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	48
U. S. General Supply Co., New York, N. Y.	44
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	44

Technical Courses and Books

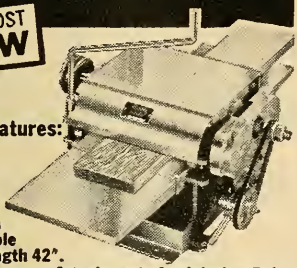
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	43
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
L. F. Garlinghouse Co., Inc., Topeka, Kansas	44
Home Craftsman, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	47
Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.	46
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	38

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

DO MORE PLANING JOBS

WITH LOW COST **BELSAW**



Exclusive MONEY-MAKING features:

- Full 12¼ in. x 6 in. capacity.
- Power feeds at 14 to 34 per min.
- Machined cast iron bed with adjustable rolls—total bed length 42".
- Provides for Grinding Knives in Cutterhead.
- Attachments for Jointing, Rabbeting, Tongue, Groove, Matching

Belsaw Multi-Duty Planer for cabinet shops, builders, lumber yards, woodworking plants and spare time work shops... Now you can convert low cost rough and random size lumber into high priced cabinet finished stock... Easy to make flooring and popular patterns. Belsaw quickly returns cost with savings on raw material... profits on finished stock.

Send Today for FREE literature on Belsaw, the LOW COST, high speed production planer.

LOW DOWN PAYMENT EASY TERMS

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.

238 Field Building Kansas City 11, Missouri

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and **IN ONE MINUTE** the cuts.

Let us prove it, or return your money.

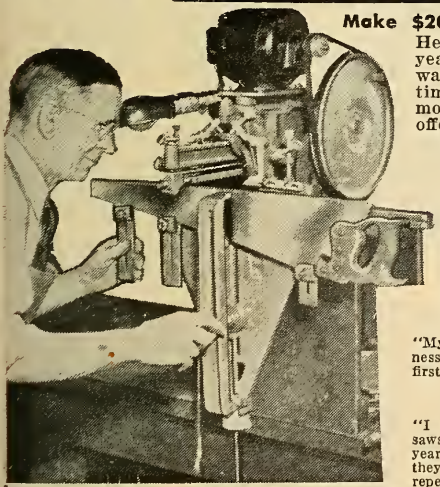
Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. *Money back privilege.* Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

GIVE YOURSELF A RAISE in '58



Make $20 to $30 a Week Extra Income in Spare Time

Here is 1958—are you going to get ahead faster this year? How—ask the boss for a raise? That doesn't always work. Here's an idea—be your own boss in spare time and give yourself a raise. $20 to $30 a week extra money is easily possible with the machine and the plan offered in this ad.

Earn up to $3 or $5 an Hour with FOLEY SAW FILER

Here is a steady repeat CASH business you can start in your own basement or garage and make up to $3 or $5 an hour in your spare time. You can file all hand saws, also band and crosscut circular saws on the Foley Saw Filer. The adjustments are simple—there is no eye-strain—and you can start right away to turn out perfect cutting saws.

"My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 the first ten months."
—R. T. CHAPMAN

"Last year's profit amounted to $3,000. Not so bad for a one-man outfit."
—CHARLES C. HOUGH

"I have done 4 or 5 thousand saws in my spare time in the 4½ years since I got the outfit, and they are all coming back with repeat orders."—LEN CREGO

"I made $756 last year filing saws, and it sure comes in handy. I do this work in my spare time."—JAMES B. WILLIAMS.



Send Today for Free Book "MONEY MAKING FACTS"

"MONEY MAKING FACTS" explains how you can get business from hardware stores, homeowners, farmers, carpenters, schools, mills, factories, etc. Get the facts—send coupon today for this practical, money-making plan. No salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 118-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send me free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS".

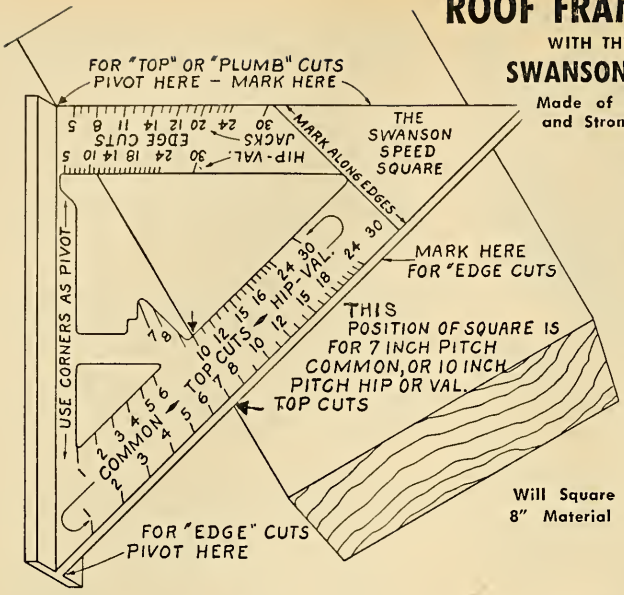
Name _____

Address _____

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE



Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish

A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Will Square 8" Material

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder $3.25 C.O.D.'s $3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for **FOOTINGS, FLOORS**

$7.95 by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

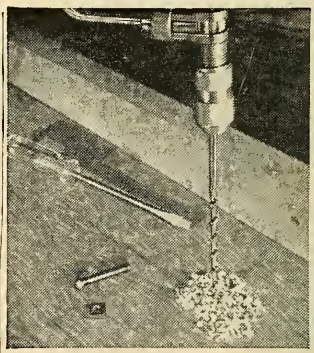
50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water, enables one man to extend an accurate level line almost 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. For over five years, hundreds of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Ask your dealer to order it for you today, or use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Free folders

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zn. _____ State _____





62T solid center type



Speedbor "88" for electric drills



Door Lock Bit

Irwin auger bits

every bit as good as the name

Irwin auger bits make boring jobs easier, speed-up work. Clean, fast, accurate cutting action. No clogging, no binding. Hardened full length — stay sharp much longer. Complete range of types and sizes. Buy individually or in sets from your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer.



Free Booklet tells how to Use, Care, Select Auger Bits. Fully illustrated, many useful and money-saving hints. Write Irwin, Dept. 1-C, Wilmington, Ohio today.

IRWIN
Wilmington, Ohio

the original solid center auger bit
•
screw drivers
screw driver bits

BOOST YOUR WEEKLY PAY -- Stay Longer On Each And Every Job

Here's The Know-How That Puts You In Big Demand

Cabinetmaker's Manual

THE COMPLETE, MODERN GUIDE TO WOODWORKING

ALL ABOUT WOOD and other Materials—Grades, Varieties and Uses—all about Laying-out Operations—all about Hand Tools and Power Tools—Improved Shop Methods—Furniture Restoration—all about setting up and running a Profitable Cabinet Shop as a Business—Countless Short-Cuts, Professional Secrets, Tricks of the Trade—40 Valuable Charts & Tables—Time-Saving Methods—Money-Saving Tips—Tools Illustrated—All Hand, Power, Portable & Production Types—Glues—Abrasives — Hardware —Cabinet-Shop Estimating—Simplified Record Keeping—Furniture Restoring for Profit—*And Much, Much More*—everything about up-to-date cabinetmaking now revealed in this big, fact-packed book. *448* Quick-Answer PAGES—Over *10,000* Valuable FACTS—Over *1,000* Show-How Diagrams, Drawings, Photographs.

CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL by Whitney K. Towers, woodworking consultant to cabinet shops, aircraft builders, furniture manufacturers, brings together in this one big volume all the cabinetmaking know-how you'll ever need. Whether expert or newcomer you'll find here the quick answer to every phase of the craft.

You must see **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL** to appreciate its vast scope. See it to enjoy its wealth of information. Send your order now while wonderful "Project Book" is included free!

THIS BOOK FREE

* For Limited Time Only, receive entirely without cost "**Cabinetmaker's Project Book**" ideal companion volume as your reward for examining the big, new fact-packed **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL.**

Partial Glimpse of Vast Contents

Just read a few sample chapter headings:

Laying-Out Operations. Blueprint Reading. Making Shop Drawings. Drawing to Scale. Pictorial Drawing. Architectural. Electrical Symbols. Plumbing Symbols. Layout Tools and Procedure. Angle Layout. Hopper Layout. Rod Layout. Geometrical Layout. Bill of Material. Board Measure. Table of Board Footage.

Materials Used in Cabinetmaking. Structure of Wood. Commercial Hardwoods. Commercial Softwoods. Manufacturing Lumber. Seasoning Lumber. Color and Figure of Woods. How to Identify. Grading Lumber. Lumber Defect Rules. Softwood Classifications. Standard Sizes. Stock Moldings. Veneer. Plywood. Modified Woods. Adhesives. Gluing Properties of Woods. Laminated Plastics.

Working With Power Tools. Operations of Woodworking Power Tools. Accessories and Attachments. Jigs and Fixtures for Production Work. Circular Saw. Jig Saw. Jointer. Planer. Drill Press. Wood Shaper. Lathe. Power Sanders. Router. Spray Finisher. Radial Saw. Combination Workshop. Portable Power Tools. High Production Woodworking Machines: *Variety Saws, Rip Saw, Band Saw, Jointer, Planer, Shaper, Automatic Lathe, Sander, Molder, Borer, Mortiser, Tenoner, Dovetailer.*

The Small Woodworking Enterprise. Cabinetmaking as a Business. Capital and Finance Aspects. Locating Your Shop. Efficient Layout. Equipment. Type of Organization. Estimating Costs. Establishing Selling Prices. Sales Methods. Marketing. Picking a Product. Testing a Product. Credit and Collections. Simplest Form of Business Records.



41 grand projects in "**Cabinetmaker's Project Book**" include finest collection of working drawings of Cabinets, Cupboards, Chests, Bookcases, Built-ins, etc. Accurate, dimension drawings, every construction detail. Fully illustrated.

* MAIL THIS GIFT CERTIFICATE TODAY

Home Craftsman 115-K Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

YES send me for 10-day examination new, complete "CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL." After 10 days FREE Trial, I will return book and owe nothing, or remit $2 monthly until low introductory price of only $6.95 plus small shipping charge is paid.

Either way, you keep "Cabinetmaker's Project Book" forever, **ENTIRELY FREE!**

*Also send **ENTIRELY FREE** the valuable companion volume "**CABINETMAKER'S PROJECT BOOK**" containing 41 Beautiful Projects.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

☐ **SAVE MORE** Check here and enclose only $6.95 and we'll pay all shipping and postage charges on both big books. Refund guaranteed if not delighted.

YOUR FUTURE'S AT STAKE—

When You Gamble With Safety



DON'T TAKE CHANCES

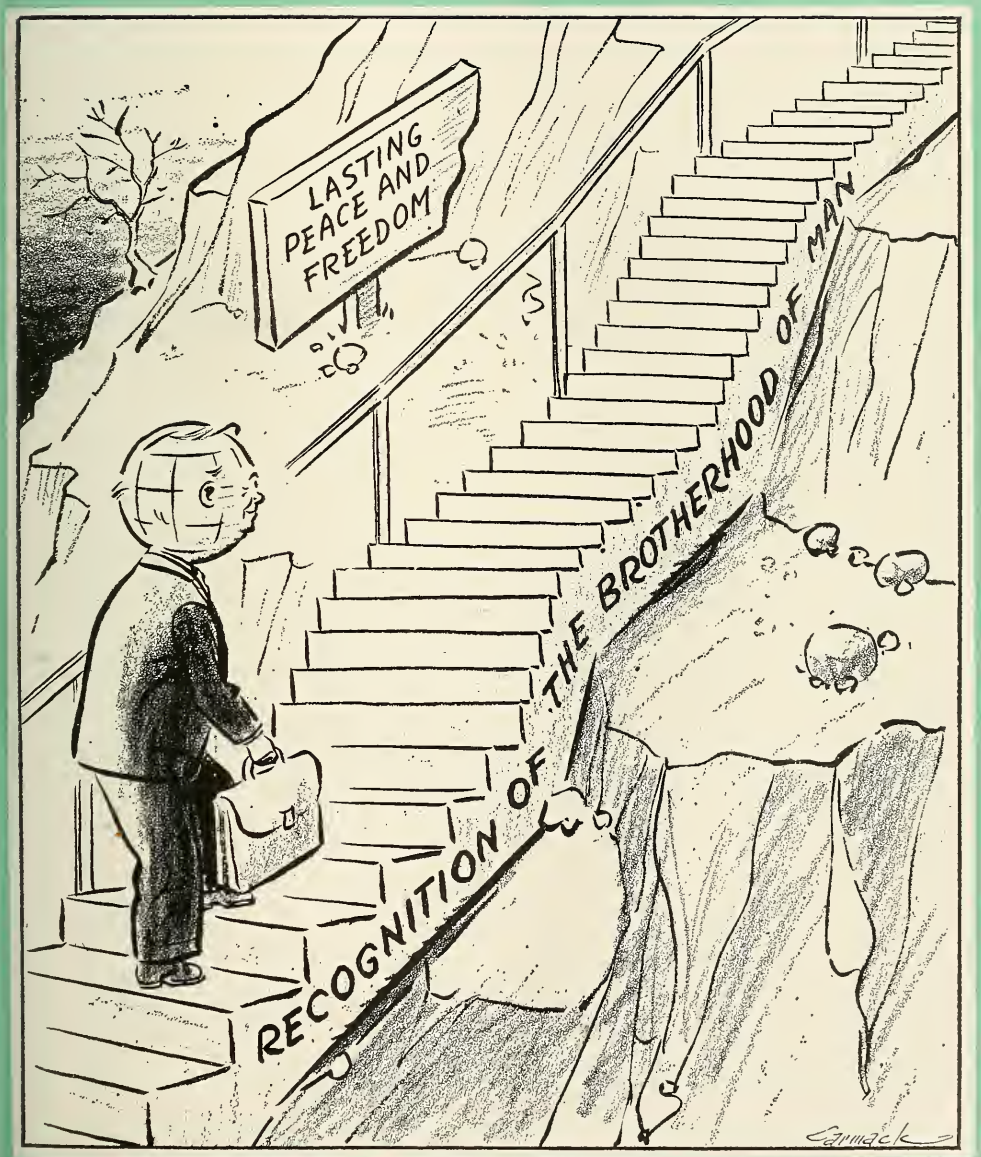
You Can't Beat The Odds On Accidents

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

FEBRUARY, 1958



BROTHERHOOD WEEK
February 16-23


FIGHT HEART DISEASE
HELP YOUR HEART FUND—HELP YOUR HEART

New Plus Tools You Want



Estwing

Curved and Straight Claw
12 oz. $5.25
16 oz. $5.35
20 oz. $5.45

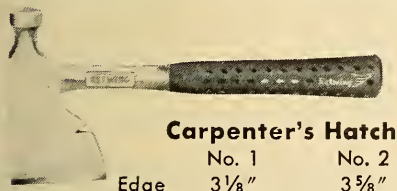
UNBREAKABLE "3 in One"

1. **Forged One Piece Head-Handle**
Strongest Construction Known

2. **Everlasting Cushion Grip**
Smooth, non-slip feel. Bonded inseparably to handle. Can't loosen, stretch, come off or wear out during life of head.

3. **Whip** that gives smooth, effective drive and Unbreakable strength for all proper pounding, pulling and ripping.

Perfect, Permanent Balance



Carpenter's Hatchet

	No. 1	No. 2
Edge	3⅛"	3⅝"
	$5.90	$6.25



Mason's and Tile Setter's

12 oz.	20 oz.
$4.98	$5.25



Prospector's Picks

14 oz.	22 oz.
$4.85	$4.98

Estwing **MFG. CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.**
write Dept. C-2

Inventors and World's only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Brotherhood—Answer To Sputnik - - - 7

The world's problems remain unchanged through the centuries—and the sensible solution also is still the same.

The Vicar Had The Answer - - - - 10

An ingenious Indian pastor solves the problem of how to keep his church in place against the might of spring floods.

Labor Makes Dream Come True - - - 12

Human problems, too, are solved by labor organizations. Throughout the nation, unions give help to a Brother in need.

Devotion To Labor - - - - - - 15

The story of William Boncer and a testimonial to unions' worth.

You Tax Date With Uncle Sam - - - 17

Be sure you know what can be deducted when figuring federal income tax. A mistake or omission may mean a visit to an IRS office.

Skill In The Spotlight - - - - - 20

Rugged competition, conducted by Washington State Council, produces "Apprentice of the Year" in carpentry and mill and cabinet making fields.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 18
What's New - - - - - - - - 22
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 23
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 28
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 29
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 35
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 37

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
B-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

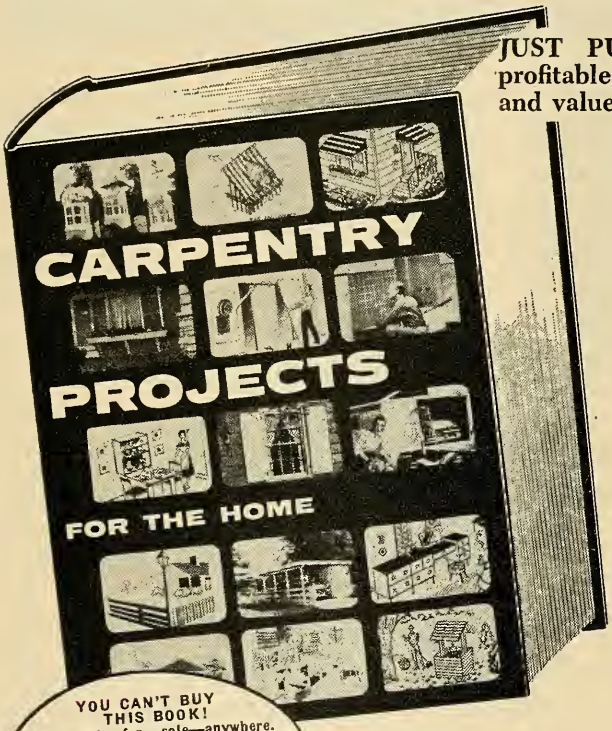
Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

THIS GREAT NEW BOOK IS GIVEN TO YOU FREE!

. . . to introduce you to a source of *money-making ideas* that's *yours* in progressive HOME CRAFTSMAN MAGAZINE



YOU CAN'T BUY THIS BOOK!
It's not for sale—anywhere. Limited supply is available ONLY as our FREE Gift for trying HOME CRAFTSMAN Magazine. Get yours while they last, mail the valuable coupon today —do it NOW!

JUST PUBLISHED—Great book of profitable projects! Add comfort, beauty and value to any home—indoors or out!

Over 400 Pictures and Photos of Construction Details, Plans, Practical Tricks of the Trade, etc.

LOOK AT THE PARTIAL LIST OF WONDERFUL PROJECTS!

- **Building Modern Carports**—big demand
- **Up-Swing Garage Doors**
- **Wall Storage Cabinets**—the most for the money. They look built-in, but can be moved.
- **Built-In Linen Storage Cabinets**—Tricks in converting old closets, or building new.
- **Installing Kitchen Ventilating Fans**—A big-selling field, a year-round necessity.
- **Lazy Susan Corner Cabinet** — with shelves that revolve to reach awkward corners.
- **A Vanishing Breakfast Table that Takes NO FLOOR SPACE!**
- **Up-To-The-Minute Workshop** — How to build it the easy way. Expands at will—gives lots of storage space.
- **How a Complete House Is Built**—Clear blueprint drawings, packed with know-how, enable you to do any modernization or repair work.
- **Modernizing Interior Doors**—how to make them into beautiful flush type.
- **How to Build a Variety of Fences**—for the small home. Decorative, up-to-date screening methods for modern living.
- **Building the Latest Barbecue Gazebos**
- **How to Dress Up Outdoor Living Rooms** —A wealth of ideas for patios, fences, paving, screens, retaining walls, steps, box gardens, etc.

. . . and hundreds more!

New ideas, practical designs and trade tricks offer you new avenues of profit as well as usefulness in your own home.

EVEN though you're a highly skilled carpenter, you'll find this wonderful book a big help and a golden opportunity. Building and carpentry practices are advancing by leaps and bounds with new materials and new methods. Keeping up with the advances is a big job. And that's just where HOME CRAFTSMAN comes in with its amazing help. HOME CRAFTSMAN keeps you up to the minute. And there's no better time to prove it to yourself than NOW, while you can cash in on our double-barreled FREE offer:

(1) You get your FREE copy of the great book, CARPENTRY PROJECTS FOR THE HOME plus (2) a FREE—trial subscription to HOME CRAFTSMAN. Both are yours for the price of the subscription alone, and unless you are 100% satisfied, your money is refunded. So mail that coupon now!

It's Yours FREE . . . Our GIFT to YOU

Just for Trying Home Craftsman—the 100% Practical Woodworkers Magazine, your spare-time money maker!

NO RISK

OK

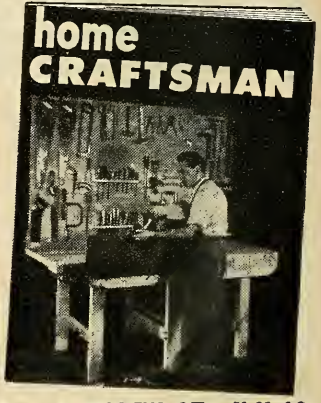
Home Craftsman Magazine, Dept. H-1, 115 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

I accept your special offer. I enclose $3.00 for two-year subscription to Home Craftsman Magazine. Start at once, and mail promptly my FREE copy of CARPENTRY PROJECTS FOR THE HOME. You are to refund my money if I'm not convinced your woodworker's magazine will help me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone____ State_____



Here's the perfect magazine for practical men. Brings you hundreds of plans —built-ins, room dividers, cabinets, furniture, etc. Plans for home modernization and expansion. Everything professional, practical, found nowhere else. One idea can pay 10 times subscription. Must satisfy or money back. Mail coupon now. Get free book.

HOME CRAFTSMAN, 115 WORTH ST., N.Y 13.



New model beats them all

ON TEST AFTER TEST AGAINST COMPARATIVE SAWS

- **FASTER—Maintains top speed with or without load**
- **MORE POWER—Develops maximum horsepower**
- **LOW PRICE—Up to $20 less than similar models**

SKIL scores again! On test after test against comparative models, SKIL Model 857 7¼″ and Model 858 8¼″ saws lead the field!

New top-handle design in Super-Duty Saws. More power and speed —*plus* convenient, easy handling. With a new, low introductory price —only $99.50 for 7¼″ and $115.00 for 8¼″. Price includes rip fence.

Feature for feature these two models beat all other 7¼″ or 8¼″ saws. In all—14 special features! On comparative tests for power, speed, efficiency, convenience—these saws scored highest. Write SKIL today for more information or for an on-the-job demonstration by your local distributor at no obligation.

EXCLUSIVE!

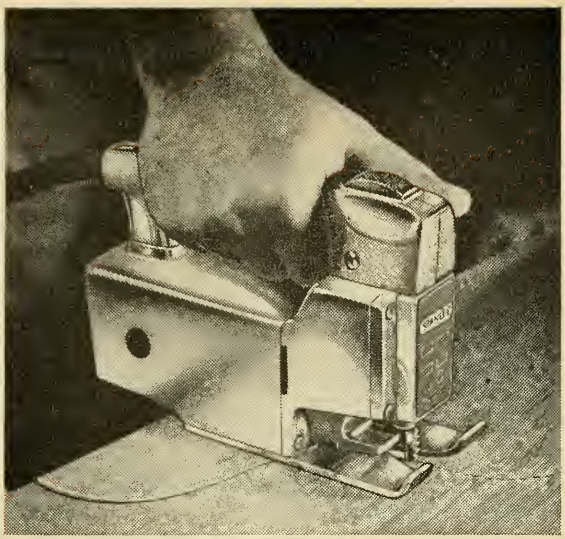
Both top and bottom blade guards rotate with blade as depth of cut is increased. Utmost safety at all times.

EXCLUSIVE!

Fastest blade change on a power saw! Push-button lock engages saw shaft for quick, simple blade change.

SKIL

SKIL Corporation, manufacturer of famous SKIL and SKILSAW products, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois. In Canada: 3601 Dundas Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario.



This new Stanley Sabre Saw makes all kinds of cuts in all kinds of places

A heavy-duty precision tool

Introductory price only $54.50

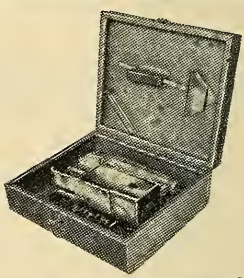
Here's the latest addition to Stanley's popular line of new heavy-duty electric tools . . . builders' saws, sanders, and now the new H75 Heavy-Duty Sabre Saw.

The H75 cuts 2" lumber, plywood, molding, sheet metal, plastics, embedded nails, etc., with 21 different blades. And every blade has 25% longer life because it has a 25% longer stroke. This is a fast-cutting, smooth-working jig saw. Your Stanley Electric Tool distributor has H75 now. Ask him to show you how smooth and fast it is. See the handy kit to take your Sabre Saw to the job.

H75 — Performance Plus

- ***Cuts right up to a wall***
- ***It's fast . . . 3300 strokes per minute***
- ***Longer blade life because of longer 5/8" stroke***
- ***Chip blower keeps cutting line clear***
- ***Quick, easy blade change***
- ***Stanley-built heavy-duty motor***
- ***Anti-vibration mechanism***
- ***Cool, comfortable, easy-grip handle***

H75 is being introduced at the special low price of only $54.50. And you also can get a *free* ripping guide from Stanley if you buy now.



H775 Kit — $69.95

Kit includes H75, 8 blades, and ripping guide in metal carrying case.

Stanley Electric Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut

AMERICA BUILDS BETTER AND LIVES BETTER WITH STANLEY

STANLEY

This famous trademark distinguishes over 20,000 quality products of The Stanley Works—hand and electric tools • drapery, industrial and builders hardware • door controls • aluminum windows • stampings • springs • coatings • strip steel • steel strapping—made in 24 plants in the United States, Canada, England and Germany.

Brotherhood — Answer To Sputnik

★ ★ ★

THE FIRST CONGRESS in the "Age of Sputnik" convened in Washington last month. Members who went home after last summer's adjournment worrying about civil rights, inflation and tight money, came back to the Halls of Congress concerned with two major issues—national security in a missile age, and the maintenance of prosperity in a climate where layoffs are growing and purchasing power is shrinking.

These two issues will dominate the activities of the present session of Congress. As one member put it: "Defense and recession are the two pegs on which everyone will try to hang his hat. Every pet project will be pushed as being necessary either to protect national security or keep the nation out of an economic slump."

The other side of the coin is that the foes of any and all social legislation will use the "emergency" brought on by Sputnik to undercut social welfare programs. A warning in this regard has already been issued by an expert. Wilbur J. Cohen, professor of public welfare administration at Michigan University, recently cautioned that there seem to be carefully laid plans to dismember the Federal-state system of grants in aid for public health, vocational education, old age assistance, the school lunch program, etc.

The people who opposed these programs from the beginning now have a golden opportunity to wreck them completely by shutting off their funds in the name of "economy." The cry will be that we need to throw all our resources and all our money into bigger and better rocket and missile programs to catch up with the Russians. Everything else must be sacrified to this end. We cannot afford to expand or even carry on our social welfare programs in the emergency situation which exists.

Already newspaper editorials parroting this line are beginning to appear. At present they are comparatively mild, but they will pick up steam as the campaign gains momentum and the errand boys in Congress



Courtesy New York Journal-American

are whipped into line. Unless the liberal elements in the nation gird themselves for a real fight, all the social gains of the past 25 years may be nullified.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the present crisis is a serious one. Somehow or other Russian scientists have managed to show us their heels in at least one important branch of science. The sputniks that beeped their way through the stratosphere for months served notice that the Soviets

soon may have a missile capable of reaching any of our important cities.

It is not a happy thing to think about. However, it is something the nation must face. Catching up and eventually surpassing the Reds in awesome weapons seems to be our primary strategy.

Up to a point there is comfort in the knowledge that any enemy attacking us must be prepared to accept full payment in the same coin through sure and swift retaliation. Certainly the knowledge that retribution will be swift and terrible cannot but help deter any would-be enemy from attacking America. Yet history affords cold comfort in this regard. Even Pax Romana, the greatest effort along this line ever conceived by the mind of man, failed to save the Roman Empire. For all the legions, foreign and domestic, the Caesars organized and shipped to all parts of the civilized world, ready and able at a moment's notice to wreak heavy vengeance on a too ambitious foe, Rome could not save herself.

No one can quarrel with the idea that America must maintain the greatest possible superiority in armaments. Strength is the only language most bullies—whether individuals or nations —can understand. But total reliance must not be placed on weapons. There must be a constant nurturing and strengthening of democratic ideals, an expansion of the elements that make life in our country good and strong and free.

Basically democracy and communism are in a struggle for the minds of men. Faster planes, deadlier missiles and bigger bombs may impress men temporarily while fear dominates them. In the long run, however, the thing that will win and hold the minds of men is the opportunity to live richer, freer, more abundant lives.

This is the area where the real strength of America lies. This is the glory of America that reflects in the eyes of the exploited, the regimented and the harrassed in many lands, including those behind the Iron Curtain, when they look toward us. This is an appeal that is impervious to bombs and steel and even nuclear fission. To discount it, or ignore it is to weaken our real hope for ultimate triumph over all the forces of tyranny.

Certainly America needs to build up her arsenal of super weapons. Certainly she needs to develop engineers and scientists capable of keeping us in the forefront in the armament race. And all of us need to recognize that this costs money.

However, we all need to recognize also that keeping life in America rich and full for all is a weapon against communism that no form of totalitarianism can match. This is our real secret weapon.

When we wipe out a slum area where people have had to live in dirt and squalor, we are striking a blow against the Red menace. When we give the lame, the halt and the blind an opportunity to rehabilitate their lives through vocational training, we are forging a defense line against totalitarianism that not even the superweapons of 1958 can dent very deeply.

We need the missiles and bombs, but we need the social progress too. The two are mutually interdependent. We cannot concentrate on one at the expense of the other without courting disaster sooner or later.

So the liberal elements must be prepared to beat back the efforts diehard reactionaries will make this year to riddle the fabric of social legislation so laboriously woven through 25 years of effort.

Developing an inter-continental missile is a tremendously important challenge. But so is ending discrimination,

whether it is against creed or origin or against workers who have reached the age of 40. So is building adequate school houses to insure that all children have a chance to develop their innate talents to the fullest degree.

This month Brotherhood Week is being celebrated from the 16th to the 23rd. The purpose of the Week is to focus attention on the fact that Brotherhood is a vital ingredient of lasting peace. Actor Eddie Cantor described it best when he said:

"It is improbable that we, or any nation or group of nations, will attain peace until each man, in his own mind and heart, treats all men as his brothers."

It all adds up to this: sputniks will come and go, but without Brotherhood there is not much chance of indefinite survival.

PRICES HOLD AT PEAK AS UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS

The cost of living held its own in December, remaining unchanged from the 121.6 level it reached in November and marking only the second time in the past 16 months that it did not establish a new record peak.

The number of jobless workers covered by state unemployment compensation programs continued upward. Those receiving benefits in the week ended Jan. 4 increased to 2,770,317, a rise of 145,544 in a week. In the week ended Jan. 11, initial claims filed climbed to 604,326, a jump of 76,957 from the previous week.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. said the major factor in the stability of its Consumer Price Index was a 2.7 per cent cut in the price of new autos resulting from dealer discounts.

The cost of food, housing and other services rose slightly. Medical costs rose by four-tenths of one per cent, continuing the long-term trend. Hersey E. Riley, chief of the bureau's Cost of Living Div., said the principal factor in the boost was an increase in the price of aspirin, but he refused to connect it with headaches over the recession.

Because of previous CPI increases during the last three months, about 650,000 workers received cost of living wage hikes. Some 250,000 employes in the electrical equipment industry received one-half to 1 cent an hour, many of them members of the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers who got 1 cent at General Electric and Sylvania Products.

Some 75,000 aircraft workers got comparable increases, while about 250,000 over-the-road truck drivers got 3 cents.

While the cost of living was stuck at its all-time high, workers' purchasing power and take-home pay also remained unchanged, the latter at $75.40 a week for a factory employe with three dependents and $67.99 for one without dependents.

Riley refused to guess what the CPI will do between December and January. However, he pointed out that food prices will rise because of the recent Florida freeze and a continuing shortage of livestock, while clothing and home furnishings will go down because of sales, and new car prices should drop further.

Additional layoffs, meantime, were being announced in all parts of the country by employers in a wide variety of industries—few of them large, but impressive in total numbers.

Continued layoffs in the industrial section of Northern New Jersey, for example, drove the state's unemployment rate up to 8.5 per cent of the entire labor force. In the Newark and New Brunswick-Perth Amboy areas one-tenth of all workers are jobless, according to Dir. John Yencik of the State Div. of Employment Security, with the Paterson area "even harder hit."

In some factories, share-the-work programs were being agreed to by unions in order to avoid extensive layoffs. Such an agreement was worked out by Rubber Workers Local 100 and the U. S. Rubber Co. in Detroit, with some departments going on a 32-hour week.

While unemployment was spreading and the highest prices in history persisted, payments of cash dividends by corporations also took a dip. The December total was $100 million less than in December, 1956, but payments for full 1957 amounted to $11.5 billion and were 2 per cent higher than in 1956, the Commerce Dept. reported.

The Vicar Had The Answer

★ ★

BUILDERS of the world's mightiest cathedrals had plenty of construction problems, but none of them could have faced the prospect of their structures being washed away every spring.

Which is exactly what happened at Moose Factory, Ont., on the fringe of the Canadian Arctic.

For a few years after the small wooden Church of St. Thomas was built on the banks of the broad Moose River, at Moose Factory, Ont., parishioners grew more and more concerned. And they had good reason to be.

As the ice went out of the river each spring, the swirling waters of the muddy Moose would gently ease the Anglican house of worship off its foundation. Then they would place it down a few yards closer to the north end of town.



Canadian National Railways Photo

Samuel Isernoff, an Indian ordained a canon of the Church of England, draws a plug from one of numerous holes in the floor of the Church of St. Thomas, in far northern Moose Factory, Ontario. Flood waters, which once carried the church along with them, now flow right through.

Several proposals were made, but only the vicar's was practicable. Instead of fighting the floods, he suggested, why not let them have their way.

At his suggestion, the parishioners bored holes in the floor, then waited for next spring. Sure enough, the flood-waters came. But instead of sweeping away the church, they flowed quietly in through the holes—then flowed out again as the river subsided.

The parishioners checked. The church had not moved an inch.

Though the Moose does not flood as much as before, tourists coming over by canoe from the rail terminus at nearby Moosonee, from where there is direct connection with the Canadian National Railways' transcontinental lines at Cochrane and North Bay, pause to talk about the holes in the floor of St. Thomas's. Wooden plugs now keep out the winter cold.

Not only the holes in the floor attract the visitor to the Moose Factory church. Many are charmed by the altar drapes of moosehide, beaded with the painstaking care of Indian craftsmen. The pulpit and lectern are simililarly adorned. Hanging from them are pieces of doeskin, delicately trimmed with more beadwork.

Much of the woodwork is hand-hewn, as are many of the wooden slabs engraved with Cree characters which lie well-weathered in the adjacent graveyard.



Canadian National Railways Photo

St. Thomas's Church at Moose Factory, Ont., where the Vicar solved the annual Spring flood problem.

The advantages of all-wood construction—economy, flexibility and durability—have been demonstrated in many city structures—low-cost warehouses, attractive school houses, college gymnasiums with clear floor spans of hundreds of feet. However, it remained for little St. Thomas Church, at Moose Factory, to add another dimension to the building erected of wood—the ability to withstand flood conditions that would demolish more rigid types of construction.

Labor Makes Dreams Come True

★ ★

UNLESS YOU'RE much older than most of us you can still recall that wonderful period of adolescence when you believed in fairy tales. And you can also recall the first, painful stages of adulthood when you were beginning to think that some things of those wonderful stories seemed untrue.

We purposely used the word "seemed," because we're not quite convinced they always need be untrue. If you're doubtful, then read on, for the story we tell here could justifiably have been begun, "Once upon a time. . . ."

Our tale has all the traditional elements: the beautiful princess, (Mrs. Toki Lewis); the wicked witch, (U. S. immigration laws); and not just one, but hundreds, perhaps thousands of brave, handsome princes, (the United Brotherhood, the Redwood District Council, Local Union No. 2641, of Maple Creek, California, many other labor organizations and the labor press, the American Red Cross and even the U. S. Congress and the President).

The story began in Korbel, California. There Emmett Lewis and his son, Robert, worked in the sawmill and were members of the Maple Creek Local. Emmett's wife, Mabel, had died in 1942, but not before she had helped her husband rear their son and a daughter and 17 other boys and four girls who were homeless.

Robert had served his country well during World War II, but was called back to the wars during the Korean conflict. He served in Korea, and later Japan. While there, Sgt. Lewis married a pretty Japanese girl named Toki. Eventually their marriage was blessed with a son, Benjamin, and later another, Kenneth.

The Lewis family enjoyed its life in Japan, but all were happy when the Army informed them that the Sgt. was eligible for rotation and they soon would be sent to the United States. For Toki, this meant learning a new way of life. She attended the Army's "bride school," where she was instructed in language, dress, custom, etc., as she would find them in United States.

Soon, all preparations for their leaving were complete and a sailing date was scheduled. But the Lewis family never reached the ship. On September 6, 1955, while training troops in the field, Sgt. Lewis was struck by a bolt of lightning and killed immediately; an ironic death for a man who had served in two major wars and eight of his nine year's Army service overseas.

With her husband's death, tragedy came in two forms to Toki Lewis. Not only was there the personal sorrow, but she found that a great stumbling block now prevented her entry into the United States. As a soldier and citizen's wife, she could have entered freely, but with his death, she was automatically classed as an alien.

The boys, as children of a U. S. citizen, were not affected as far as the immigration laws were concerned. They would be allowed to enter the country without restriction.

Although Mrs. Lewis and the children were to be transported to the

U. S. at Army expense, they had to take advantage of the proffered transportation within one year of the Sgt.'s death. Now classified as an alien, Toki was to be required to wait her turn under the quota system. And with Japan's quota of 185 per year, she was certain to be in for a long wait. And, after waiting, she would have to pay heavy transportation costs.

This was not the first case of this type, but no law has been passed regarding the entry of servicemen's widows of foreign citizenship. In such cases, after the death of the husband, they are no longer considered the responsibility of the U. S. as far as the law is concerned.

In California, Emmett Lewis sadly received his son's body and saw to its burial in the National Cemetery of the Presidio at San Francisco. Following the interment, he pondered the solution to his daughter-in-law's problem. His Local suggested that he contact his Congressman, Hubert B. Scudder. Congressman Scudder advised that the only possible answer to the problem was the introduction of a special bill (HR 9236) to Congress for the express purpose of allowing Mrs. Lewis' entry into the U. S. as a permanent resident. He warned, however, that such a procedure usually took a long time. But the Congressman did not take into consideration the willingness of union men in their desire to help a Brother.

Returning to Maple Creek, Lewis visited his Local and told the members of the Congressman's proposal. They decided to see what they could do to speed up the slow turning wheels of government. Each member and many of their wives sat down and wrote letters on the subject to both Congressmen and Senators. They contacted their District Council, (Redwood D. C.) other labor organizations and labor and daily newspapers.

Almost daily the news of the plight of the young widow was spread throughout the land, and labor responded magnificently. Letters literally poured in to the Congressmen and Senators. Claude Heinig, secretary of the Redwood D. C., contacted General President Hutcheson and asked him to do what he could to help the bill pass quickly. Immediately numerous letters from the General Office were sent out to members of both Houses of Congress asking their support of the bill, and especially to members of the House Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Members of locals of all crafts wrote letters. One long petition came from miners in Virginia. Another came from Texas and another from Missouri.

Many members of Congress promised to lend their support to expedite the bill's passage, including the late Sen. Walter George and Congressmen Chelf, Walters, Feighan, Bray, Hyde, Brownson and Congresswoman Thompson.

A companion bill was simultaneously introduced in the Senate and rushed through to quick passage. During the waning days of the summer session, the bill, approved by both Houses, was presented to the President for his signature. He also granted approval and with his signing, the bill became a law on July 8, 1956. Thus Mrs. Lewis was classified as a non-quota immigrant, eligible for immediate entry into the U. S.

After all the trouble everyone had taken, one would think that should have been the end of the problem. But it wasn't quite. Numerous papers were still to be signed and documents to be acquired before the immigration authorities were satisfied, so Mrs. Lewis and her children still waited in an Army port near Tokio.

Claude Heinig again wrote to the General President, apprising him of

the delay. Mr. Hutcheson, in turn, contacted Red Cross officials, requesting their assistance. Their representatives in Japan immediately began making the necessary arrangements and Mrs. Lewis was soon ready to leave for her new home.

Finally, after 16 months delay, Toki Lewis and her two sons were enroute to California. In January they arrived, and were greeted by helpful officials of the Red Cross, who eased them through the morass of customs and immigration proceedings. A few days later they were united with Emmett Lewis, a now happy grandfather.

The tremendous job of thanking each individual and organization which gave him help was too great a job even for as persistent a man as Brother Lewis, so he wrote a long letter of appreciation to the Redwood D. C. In part, he said: "You have given me help that was needed and this brought me a lot of happiness. It was something I could not have accomplished alone, thus proving again, 'In union there is strength.' I'm happy to say that I belong to a fine union; Local 2641. I thank you."

All those who gave the Lewis family assistance will be pleased to know that Mrs. Lewis and her two boys are now happily established in the California home of Grandpa Lewis. And we're sure, that as in all fairy tales, even one we're certain happened, like this, that their story must end "And they all lived happily ever after."

DEATH CALLS TWO OUTSTANDING REPRESENTATIVES

In the closing months of 1957 two widely respected Brotherhood representatives passed away prematurely. Brother Frank Garner, a member of Local Union No. 1846, New Orleans, for 23 years, died on September 29th. He was only 50 years old at the time of his passing.

Less than two months later, Brother Harold Cardarett, who held membership in Local Union No. 33, Boston, passed away on November 24th at the age of 53. He, too, dated his membership in our Brotherhood back to the early 1930's.

Brother Garner was born May 5, 1907. He joined our Brotherhood on July 2, 1934. From the very beginning he took an active part, and soon was being elected to various union offices. On September 17, 1946 he was appointed a Brotherhood Representative. In that capacity he made a great reputation for himself as a hard and conscientious worker. The entire Southwest will miss his tireless efforts.

Brother Cardarett was born August 21, 1904. He was initiated into our Brotherhood on January 20, 1937. Like Brother Garner, he soon was winning recognition from his fellow members and being elevated to various official capacities. On June 10, 1956 he became a Brotherhood Representative. In less than two years in this position he won widespread respect throughout the entire New England labor movement. His passing is mourned far and wide in that area.

Both men have been noted for their able and conscientious service to the cause of labor. Their capable and understanding handling of their work has resulted in furthering United Brotherhood objectives wherever they were active. With their passing the United Brotherhood has lost two outstanding representatives whose devotion to duty was exceptional. Two fine families have lost earnest and dedicated breadwinners. We extend to them our deepest sympathy.

Devotion To Labor

★ ★

IF A WORKER of today were suddenly to find himself on a short excursion into the 19th century, on his return to the present he would probably thank God for having the good fortune to live and work in the 20th. And, after a moment of serious reflection, he would thank God also for the American labor movement and the greatly improved working conditions it has brought about.

Perhaps the story of William Boncer's life will illustrate, in part, what organized labor has meant to the American working man. This man spent 74 of his 83 years as a union member.



William Boncer, left, when serving as Child Labor Inspector, with a group of unidentified young miners.

At the age of nine he first left his home with his father and journeyed to the coal mine to do a day's work like a man. The year was 1883 and any life of play or childhood was already behind little Billy Boncer. It was not that his father was a cruel or unjust man, but the economics of the times demanded that each member of the family earn a wage as early as possible. Either that or the family went hungry.

After a short time his father took him to a meeting of the Knights of Labor and the boy left proudly bearing his membership card. From that day, in 1883, until his death, October 17, last year, Brother Boncer was a member of a labor organization in good standing.

Within a few years the Knights of Labor was dissolved and the United Mine Workers took its much needed place. Brother Boncer joined and re-

tained his membership in the UMW until he left the mines. From the coal pits he went to the Norfolk Naval Shipyards, in 1914, where he apprenticed as a carpenter and joined Local 303, of Portsmouth, Va. He was still a member of the Local at his death.

But even out in the sunlight of the shipyards he couldn't forget the dark, damp mines and the children who worked there. Soon he was given an opportunity to help them.

In 1918 he accepted the post of Federal Child Labor Inspector, under the U. S. Department of Labor. He worked in the position diligently until the law which established his job was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Brother Boncer's experience as a carpenter stood him in good stead later when he served as inspector of mines under the State of Virginia's Dept. of Labor. His ability and conscientiousness were recognized by a lifetime membership in the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America.

During his association with the U. S. Dept. of Labor, he became a close friend of its first Secretary, William B. Wilson. In his earlier years he also knew the legendary Mother Jones, noted for her friendship and kindness to striking miners.

Throughout his life, William Boncer was devoted to the cause of labor, perhaps because of his early initiation into the cruel working world. He was a constant foe of child labor, not only because it robbed the adult of employment, but, more important, because it robbed the child of his childhood.

At the time of his death Brother Boncer was still in good standing in Local 303. Even though not employed at the trade his membership was maintained because he firmly believed that the laboring man's only hope for a fair share of the goods he produces rests in democratic organized labor.

AFL-CIO ISSUES EDUCATIONAL KIT ON "RIGHT TO WORK"

Unions interested in obtaining educational kits from the AFL-CIO on the "right to work" question may get them by writing directly to Washington, D. C. headquarters.

Originally prepared for college debaters, the kits have been distributed throughout the country to various educational and civic groups.

The kits feature a copy of the pamphlet, FACTS VS. PROPAGANDA, issued by the AFL-CIO, the pamphlet, THREE MORAL STUDIES, which presents Protestant, Catholic and Jewish views, and leaflets highlighting statments of AFL-CIO president George Meany, and various public figures.

The kits may be obtained by writing directly to John E. Cosgrove, Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

PORTABLES OF WOOD SOLVES NEW ORLEAN'S CLASSROOM SHORTAGE

To help solve its school classrom shortage and at the same time provide for future shifts in its school populations, New Orleans has developed a unique new portable type classroom, featuring engineered wood design.

The structures are rapidly built, two classrooms per unit, with several units per school, and their use has already resulted in doubling the pupil capacity of some New Orleans schools.

While usually associated with more expensive types of buildings, the engineered construction has actually proved to be more economical than standard construction. Long, laminated floor and ceiling beams form the base of the structures. The ceiling beams and roof decking are left exposed so that the wood is decorative as well as providing ample support.

How To Get Ready For

YOUR TAX DATE WITH UNCLE SAM

★ ★

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS every year neglect to take all the income-tax deductions they have coming to them, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

Many others find themselves tangling with the tax authorities because they don't have the necessary papers and documents to support the deductions they do take. Last year, for example, more than two million Americans, or roughly one in 30, were summoned to justify their tax returns.

Both pitfalls can be easily overcome. It's all a matter of lining up your records ahead of time, say tax experts. And, with Uncle Sam cracking down harder every year on people who claim deductions they can't prove, you might need the following words of advice on how to get ready for Uncle Sam's IRS examiners.

First, list all your deductions according to required tax-form categories, such as contributions to charity, medical and dental expenses, interest you've paid on debts during the year, authorized business expenses, and city, county and state taxes.

Second, study carefully the instructions that come with your tax form. Add any deductions to your list which you missed and cross out any that don't qualify. The instructions will tell you about dozens of legitimate deductions of which most people never even think. For, example, under medical and dental expenses, you can deduct for false teeth, glasses, braces, medicine and drugs, and premiums on hospital or medical-insurance policies.

Third, make sure you have canceled checks or recipts to back each claim. Canceled checks are recognized as proof of payment in any court of law. This fact, together with the "built-in" bookkeeping system which checkbooks provide, contributes much to keeping good tax records. It may partly account, too, for the fact that 90 per cent of all money transactions in the country today are paid by check.

Your check should indicate the specific purpose for which it was used when you make a tax claim. A check made out to "cash," for instance, is not conclusive evidence of a business entertainment expense. If you can't supply real proof, it's safer to forget about the deduction.

Finally, since many of your tax records are irreplaceable, you should store them from April to April in a safe place such as a safe-deposit box at your local bank. There, they'll be safe from fire and theft and yet remain completely private, because no one but you, or someone you authorize, can see the contents of your box.

Keep canceled checks showing payment of federal and state taxes indefinitely. It's also a good idea to keep copies of your tax return forms of previous years forever, because they provide a running record of your own financial progress.

After four years, however, you can throw out canceled checks and receipts supporting tax deductions because no additional assessment can be made more than three years after your filing date, except in cases of fraud, or if you fail to report 25 per cent or more of your income.

PLANE GOSSIP

The following observations on the unpredictability of human behavior come from Les Finnegan, PAI writer, who long has been an astute observer of the passing scene.

In Hollywood, Calif., the current popularity of horror films in movie theaters and on television promises full-time employment for a long while for seven-foot, four-inch Ed Wollf, a veteran movie "monster." These days he no sooner finishes one horror film than he finds himself in another, thanks to his extraordinary height. "But even if the fad shouldn't last," says Wollf philosophically, "I have something to fall back on. You see, I'm vice-president of the Painters' Local Union, and I paint houses when I'm not working in pictures. It works out pretty well because I can paint most ceilings without using a ladder."

★ ★ ★

In Santa Barbara, Calif., union employes of the local radio station had one of the wildest New Years in memory—kissing every pretty girl who walked past their building. On top of their towering radio mast above the building the union men had planted a five-foot high "sprig" of mistletoe. But that wasn't all. The station's call letters are: KIST.



"I'm happy to inform you, Mr. Bignoys, that I no longer have to laugh at your lousy jokes! —I joined the Union!"

In Chicago, a well-known union official sent out more than 350 specially-printed Christmas cards to colleagues in the local labor movement and in other cities. Three days later he discovered to his horror that the printer had omitted the union label. The more he brooded over it the more indignant he became and also the more fearful of the ribbing and baiting he knew he would take from his fellow unionists.

Finally he came up with a solution that not only "saved face" for him but also provided his friends with both a laugh and a lesson. The official arranged for a special rush printing job. Into the mail the next day to each of his 350 friends and fellow unionists went a tiny union label and this printed note: "Please paste this union label on the back of my Christmas card. My printer forgot; how about yours?"

★ ★ ★

In Indianapolis, such people as union members and other gregarious types will not be among the first spacemen, according to Dr. D. M. Michael, of Dunlap & Associates, research organization. At first the best spacemen, Dr. Michael told the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will probably be people who have the characteristics of hermits or Eskimos or Buddhist monks—people who are accustomed to being alone and are not used to depending on others.

★ ★ ★

In Bologna, Italy, the entire faculty of Europe's oldest university—the 1500-year-old University of Bologna—threatened to walk out on strike unless government financial aid to the institution was increased. The professors and instructors insisted that salary increases were not their prime concern although they contended they were appallingly underpaid. The final straw that produced the strike announcement was the remark by the president of Milan University that "We are importing legs and exporting brains." He was referring to the fact that Italy was losing all its best scientists to other countries but last month spent $200,000 to buy up several star soccer players from England and South America.

In Indianapolis, the 124th convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told that an unnoticed revolution has occurred in the U. S. during the past 20 years, a revolution calculated to deflate the nation's upper-crust. Professor E. M. Drews, of Michigan State University, reported that during the 1920's and 1930's the majority of intellectually-gifted children came from wealthy homes or the homes of professionals.

"Other families," she said, "either did not produce many gifted children or society plowed them under." However, in the past 20 years or so this situation has been reversed. "Nowadays," Professor Drews reported, "intellectually-gifted kids most often come from the homes of laborers or lower-level white-collar workers."

★ ★ ★

In Lulea, Sweden, union locomotive engineers and truck drivers asked the government to do something about the reputation they're in danger of getting among the nation's children—especially those who believe in Santa Claus and his reindeer. Not many years ago wolves and bears were the greatest menace to the north country's reindeer, beloved by all Swedish children.

Today, however, trains and trucks are the menace. Reindeer seem fascinated by trains and 2000 of them are killed each year. Judging by letters written by the little tots, hundreds of them think that eventually a train or truck is going to kill Santa's reindeer. For that reason union engineers and truckers have demanded that the government devise some method to keep the romantic animals away from the railroad tracks and off the highways.

★ ★ ★

In Chicago, proof that even the nation's future lawyers are befuddled by right-to-work laws was offered by a Northwestern University professor who gave his 125 law students a questionnaire. One of the crucial questions was this: "If a company and a union agree voluntarily that all employes represented by the union in the plant should become members of the union, should such an agreement be permitted by law?"

To this 84 law students said yes; 41 no. Then they were asked: "Are you in favor of the so-called state right-to-work laws?" Eighty of the students answered yes; and 45 said no. What the budding attorneys didn't understand, of course, was that right-to-work laws specifically outlaw the kind of agreement that they believed should "be permitted by law."

In Toronto, Ontario, hundreds of union construction workers are all poised and waiting for the first time any straw boss or foreman calls them "stupid" or "dumb." All the men are carrying around in their wallets recent clippings from Toronto newspapers which tell the sad story of a $150,000 bridge over the Queen Elizabeth Highway.

Not until it was nearly half finished did red-faced engineers and owners of the construction company sheepishly admit that they had been building the bridge "back-to-front." It was only when the concrete was ready to be poured that someone noticed that instead of arching, the bridge sloped downward toward the center.

"We're just waiting for some foreman to call one of our boys dim-witted," said one union official, "and he'll find a couple of hundred men waving newspaper clippings at him."

★ ★ ★

In London, England, officials of British theatrical unions claimed that it never had happened before in the history of the English stage and probably would never happen again. They were referring to a production of the play "World Without Men," a drama with a cast of seven women and a cat. On January 12 the performance was called off when the entire cast, including the cat, were found to be pregnant.



"Glad to see you at the union meeting last night, Carl. Is your mother-in-law visiting you, —or is your TV set haywire?"

Skill In The Spotlight

★ ★

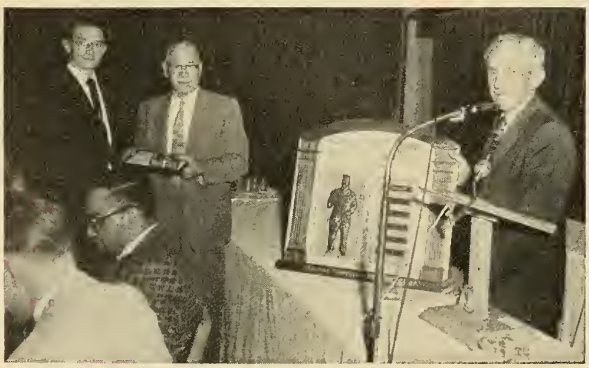
FOR the second consecutive year, the best of Washington State's apprentices in the wood working field engaged in a contest for carpentry, millwork and cabinet maker apprentices, under the auspices of the Washington State Council of Carpenters. The 1957 contest, sponsored by the City's Home Builders' Association, was held at the Spokane Home Show.

As thousands of spectators visited the Council's exhibit booth, eight carpentry and three cabinet maker and millwork apprentices were put through



Apprentices, representatives of the State Council and Home Builders' Association pose at the award dinner at the close of the contest.

their paces. The cabinet and millwork boys were required to build a cabinet as their project. Although the carpenters' task was more involved, it was no more demanding of skill. They built a section of wall, covered it with sheathing, installed a window unit and wall covering and hung a door, complete with lock.



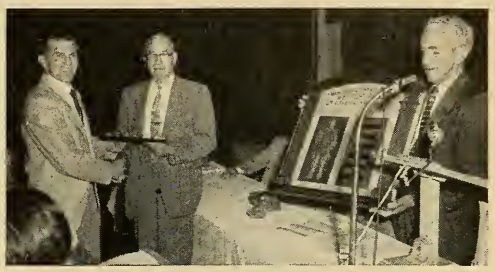
Donald Brooks receives the millmen's award from Mr. Boen as Brother Gable announces his victory.

The apprentices were each numbered, rather than identified by name, to remove any possibility of partiality in the judging. Not only were they graded on a basis of skill with tools, but also on care and use of equipment and general housekeeping.

Following the manipulative phase of the contest, the groups were subjected to 150 question tests, taken from the problems in the United Brotherhood apprenticeship manual.

All the contestants were fourth year apprentices and each was chosen for the state contest through elimination contests in his home area.

Winner in the carpentry division was Howard E. Purves, a member of Local 562, Everett. Donald W. Brooks, of Local 338, Seattle, took first prize in the cabinet maker and millworker division. Each man received a $100 Savings Bond and a plaque. Second and third places were awarded to Leonard Jones, Local 756, Bellingham, and Lloyd W. Albert, Local 1689, Tacoma, for carpentry, and John F. Sanders, Local 1599, Bremerton, and Frank J. Constantino, Local 1689, Tacoma, for mill workers. Prizes for second and third place were $50 and $25 Savings Bonds. Each contestant was presented with a steel tape and a framed certificate of participation. Presentations made by Olav Boen, of the Washington Associated General Contractors, and Leo Gable, United Brotherhood representative.



Olav Boen presents the carpentry award to Howard Purves as Leo Gable holds the "Apprentice of the Year" plaque.

A visitor to the Council exhibit was Mayor Willard Taft, of Spokane, who proclaimed the period of the Home Show "Apprentice Week." A touch of glamor was injected into the exhibit when another visitor, popular singer and recording star Connie Haines, posed with the contestants.

Thirty thousand copies of an explanatory pamphlet told the stories of the apprenticeship program and the activities of the State Council to the visitors. Enclosed in each pamphlet was a coupon for a drawing on the cabinets made by the apprentices. At the close of the contest the cabinets were awarded to lucky spectators.

MORE OLD-TIMERS RECEIVE GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance payments are now being received by more than half of all the 15 million people 65 years of age or over in the United States, according to a report recently issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The report notes that by comparison, in 1948, only one out of eight people in this age bracket were receiving these benefits.

From 1948 to mid-1957 the total older population increased by 3½ million, while the number with some sort of government pensiion increased by twice that amount. The numbers with income from employment (earners or wives of earners) and from public assistance remained about the same. At a result, the NICB found that the proportion of older persons with a government retirement income jumped from one fifth to more than three fifths between 1948 and 1957, while the proportion receiving public assistance payments dropped four points.

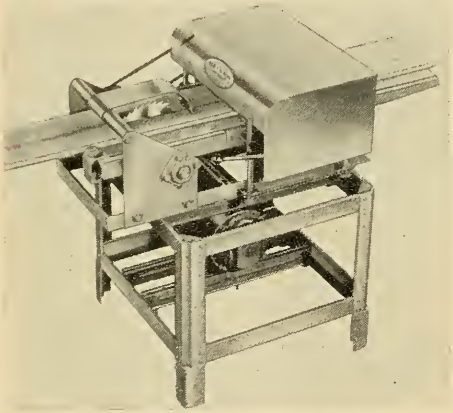
The pensioners who benefited most from the growth were those who formerly had no income or who had received income from a source (annuities, dividends, etc.) other than the three mentioned. They numbered over three million in 1948 but were fewer than one million in 1957. Proportionately, they shrank from 20% to five per cent of the total older population.

WHAT'S NEW?

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

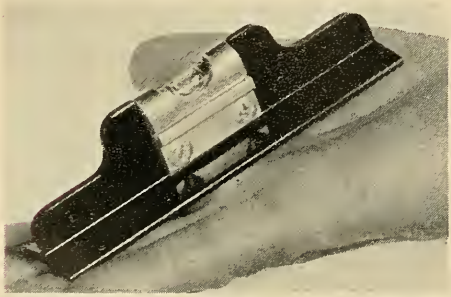
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A combination power tool which includes rip saw, thickness planer and molder. Designed for use with motors of from one to five horsepower, is equipped with 10 inch rip saw, planer which handles stock up to 12¼ inches wide and six inches thick and



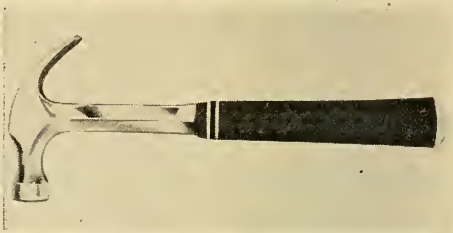
easily changed molding cutter bits which will provide all common patterns; tongue and groove, quarter round, base molding, etc. Finished molding can be produced from rough stock in one pass through machine, according to the manufacturer. Made by Belsaw Machinery Co., Field Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A level for use in tight places. It measures four inches in length and has a horizontal level vial. Made of extruded alumi-



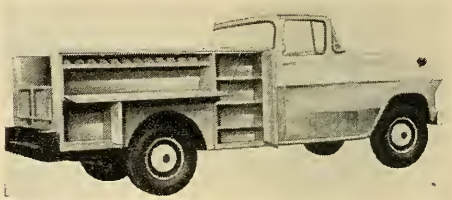
num with an anodized finish. Product of Macklanburg-Duncan Co., Box 1197, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A thin-necked, one piece metal hammer. Available in 12, 16 and 20 ounce sizes, has cushion grip of special material, with hole



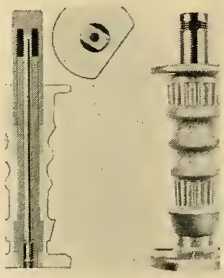
in end for easy attachment of loop for belt. Said to be unbreakable, according to manufacturer, Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

A new truck body, designed especially for the carpenter and construction man. Made in units ranging from one-half to one ton, has shelf arrangement for unusually large



storage and load areas. Designed for mounting on any standard chassis, manufacturer states they are built to "outlast at least two chassis." Further information available from Reading Body Works, Inc., Reading, Pa.

A tool for driving threaded studs and drive pins into concrete, concrete block, mortar, brick or steel when used with 2½ lb. hammer. Small enough to carry in pocket, it consists of a driver head with driver rod, a fastener guide assembly and rubber hand grip and leveling plate. Color guide in driver head serves as penetration gauge. Literature available from Fastway Fasteners, Inc., 1638 E. 28th St., Lorain, Ohio.



In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HARVEY ANDERSON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
GEORGE ARNOLD, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JOSEPH BALY, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. BARNEY, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILLIAM BECHTEL, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOE BELL, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
JOSEPH BOARMAN, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
A. M. BOONE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
E. B. BREDE, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. N. BRIMER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
A. E. BROWN, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
VITALIANO BRUNI, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
J. C. BURGESS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
W. L. BUTTERWICK, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
A. T. CALAMAI, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
ROSCOE CALVERD, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
TONY CAPOT, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
STEPHEN COSTON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
C. C. CRONN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
L. M. CURTIS, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
R. O. DAWSON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
E. J. DELATTE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
WILLIAM DOWIS, L. U. 16,, Springfield, Ill.
F. D. DUGGAN, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
GEORGE EIDEN, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
EMIL FOCHTMANN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JAMES FORESTER, L. U. 1312, New Orleans, La.
HAROLD FRANCE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
ELLIS GADDIS, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
E. J. GAUDIN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
LOUIS GIORDANO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
JACOB GOLDFINGER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOSEPH HAMPE, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. T. HARTUP, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
HENRY HASHMAN, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
GEORGE HAWKSBY, SR., L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
EWIND HENRICKSEN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN HOWETT, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
JOSEPH HUDSON, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
VAINO HUHTINIEMI, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN JARNUTOWSKI, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
ALBERT JESTER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ANTON JOHNSON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
AXEL JOHNSON, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
J. B. JOHNSON, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
V. I. JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WADE KING, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
W. I. LACHARITE, L. U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
NICHOLAS LARSEN, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
OLAV LARSON, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
HERBERT LEE, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
THOMAS LEE, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
WLLIAM LENZER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
L. K. LOH L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
DWIGHT LUDY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JEPPE MADSEN, L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
J. J. McKERNAN, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
D. H. McLELLAND, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
LOUIS MILLER, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
W. P. MILLER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN MORTENSON, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
WILLIAM MURPHY, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
V. A. MURRAY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
RAY NAPIER, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
FRED NERINI, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
FELIX OUBER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
FRANK PERUFFO, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
P. R. PETERS, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
C. T. PETERSON, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
D. C. PLANT, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JULIUS PLATNITSKE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. RICHARDSON, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
J. C. ROBERTSON, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
MICHAEL ROTHSTEIN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE RICKOL, L. U. 1312, New Orleans, La.
LON RIGSBY, L. U. 200, Columhus, Ohio
ZACHARIAS RUDERMAN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
ELLIS SANDSTONE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
ANDREW SCHMAL, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
PAUL SCHREIBER, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
ED SEIBERT, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
GEORGE SEYMOUR, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
M. B. SHAFFER, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
A. A. SHULSTAD, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
EDWARD SILSBY, L. U. 701, Fresno, Cal.
JOSEPH STRNAD, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
R. V. SWINNEN, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
CHARLES TAVARES, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN TONJES, L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
MATTHEW TURK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
AUGUSTUS VLEMING, L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
EMIL VOIGHT, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOSEPH WENDT, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
W. W. WOODSIDE, L. U. 479, Sparta, Ill.
EDWARD ZIESMER, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.

Editorial

From $90 To $45 Everybody Understands

California is destined to become the right-to-work battleground this year. The decision of Senator Knowland to forego his Senate seat in favor of running for Governor on a straight right-to-work platform indicates how confident the open shop forces are of victory. Knowland is an old pro in the political arena; and old pros do not jump into political battles with their eyes closed. He must be sold that California can be added to the right-to-work states (and his chances of being nominated for President at the next GOP convention greatly enhanced thereby).

However, the open shop forces have no monopoly on confidence. California unions are convinced that they can lick both Mr. Knowland and the right-to-work measure. They are starting out on that assumption, and every major meeting held to date has produced the kind of enthusiastic response that indicates the job can be done.

A kick-off meeting in San Francisco filled Labor Auditorium with nearly 1,000 representatives of the city's 200 AFL unions. It was the largest central body meeting in generations and promptly got down to the business of calling a spade a spade on the right-to-work issue.

Many speakers pointed out the insidious manner in which right-to-work laws operate. However, it took Congressman Shelley, former official of the San Francisco central body, to pinpoint the real objectives of the open shoppers.

Shelley recalled his days as a seaman in pointing out what "right-to-work" really means. "In 1921, they broke the Sailors Union. At that time an able-bodied seaman was making $90 a month.

"They replaced the Sailors hiring hall with the Shipping Board hall and wages went down, down, down! In 1928, when I made my last trip, able-bodied seamen were making $45 a month for a double watch, four hours on and four hours off.

"This is what 'right-to-work' means," Shelley declared. "It means the right to exploit the working man, to take away his strength to bargain for decent wages and working conditions.

"It is more than a union issue," he charged. "It means a right to bread and butter, a right to decent American living standards. It should be a crusade with you union members.

"Not a crusade to keep unions in existence, not a crusade to keep jobs for union officers. It's a crusade for the decent American living standards that can be won only by labor unions."

It is scarcely possible to improve on the Shelley argument. In 1921, while the Sailors Union was strong, the pay for able-bodied seamen was $90 a month. Between 1921 and 1928 inflation shoved prices sky-high, yet in 1928 the pay for able-bodied seamen was down to $45 a month for a double watch, because

open shop conditions prevailed on ships. That is the true meaning of right-to-work. All union members must recognize it.

Only persons who watched the right-to-work steamroller operate in Indiana, the first truly industrial state to succumb, can appreciate the money and propaganda and pressure that will be thrown into the fight by the open shoppers.

California union members must be prepared to separate wheat from chaff and fact from propaganda. And once acquainted with the facts, they must be prepared to follow through with decisive action—registering, voting, and selling friends and neighbors on doing the same. Only in that way can Knowland and his campaign for the open shop be beaten decisively.

The right-to-work propaganda is powerful and cleverly-worded. It is full of pious statements about "protecting" the "rights" and "freedoms" of workers. To the unwary it can sound like a liberal cause. Only a little careful analyzing soon dispels that notion.

For one thing, if right-to-work laws are designed to protect the "rights" and "freedoms" of working people, why aren't the right-to-work backers trying to collect campaign funds from working people? They are concentrating all their fund-collecting activities on business and industry. Even businessmen in towns of 500 and 1,000 are getting appeals for funds from national right-to-work committees.

The same holds true of state right-to-work organizations. These campaigns are initiated by businessmen, the funds are collected from businessmen and they are spent to promote the interests of businessmen. The employers who contribute the funds contribute them for one reason only—to weaken and, if possible destroy, unions so that the effects Congressman Shelley described in his 1920 experiences can be duplicated in 1958.

It does not take an Einstein to understand what the open shop meant to the Sailors in the 1920's. Under a right-to-work law in California it could happen again in the 1950's or 1960's; a 50% cut in wages. That is all union members need to remember—all the other arguments are window-dressing.

No Wonder We Keep Forgetting

One of the funniest cartoons of 1957 showed a woman sitting in the back end of a row boat in a freezing rain while her husband, shotgun at ready, is scanning the skies for additional ducks. And the woman is saying:

"Tell me again, dear, how much fun duck hunting is. I keep forgetting."

A small squib in the newspapers last month reminded us of that cartoon. The squib very matter-of-factly announced that U.S. Steel had a record year in 1957. Net income for 1957 amounted to $419,073,722 as compared to $348,098,916 for 1956. Earnings per share in 1957 rose to $7.33, a jump of $1.32 from the 1956 rate of $6.01.

Anyway, we got to thinking about how inflation kept driving prices up month after month all during 1957; and how industry (including U.S. Steel) was constantly placing the entire blame on increasing labor costs and the greedy demands of unions for more money.

The thought occurred to us that the abovementioned cartoon could easily be switched to fit the inflation situation. All during 1957 labor sat in the freezing rain of inflation, while U.S. Steel ran its profits to the highest point

in history—higher even than the lush war years. So labor at this point is certainly justified in asking:

"Tell us again about how labor's greedy wage demands are solely responsible for inflation. We keep forgetting."

Without bothering to get really technical about it, it adds up about as follows insofar as we are concerned: During 1957, U.S. Steel increased its profits by over 20% while inflation was stealing another three per cent from the pay envelope of the American worker.

However, this does not tell the entire story either. The steel industry ran well below estimated capacity throughout most of 1957. So on smaller production the major steel company made a record amount of money. The only way this could be achieved was by making a larger profit per pound. And certainly not even the steel industry will argue that profits are not a part of the prices consumers finally pay for products.

It is indeed time for U.S. Steel to tell us again how wage increases are the sole cause of inflation. We really keep forgetting.

The Only Way

By Andrew R. Curtin

Courtesy San Francisco Call Bulletin

This is published in the interest of Brotherhood Week, February 16-23, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

As a moral concept, the ideal of human brotherhood has its roots in antiquity.

It finds expression in the implicit answer to Cain's evasive question: "Am I my brother's keeper?"

In all of the truly great works of man, in all of the contributions to humanity made by philosophers and prophets, scientists and artists, poets and priests, it has been the golden thread of continuity.

And no less, it has imbued the countless acts of neighborly friendship, of unselfish charity, of quietly heroic sacrifice which have graced the relations among the human beings who inhabit this earth.

It is an ideal which, to be sure, too tragically has often been honored in the breach rather than in the observance.

But, even as a flower turns and reaches toward the sun, so mankind, through the religious, social and political progress of civilization in its various forms, has struggled toward the ideal of human brotherhood.

It has yet to be fully attained. We human beings, with all of our fallibility and imperfections, keep falling short of the goal.

And throughout history, the various engines of tyranny, up to and including the brutal materialism of the Communists, have been aimed at crushing it.

But, as the National Conference of Christians and Jews reminds us with the annual observance of Brotherhood Week, it is an ideal which will not be denied.

The men of good will within the conference serve the ideal of brotherhood not just for a week and not just by lip service, but steadfastly through deed and example.

And by their example they tell us, with all the eloquence of earnest sincerity, that the peoples of the world must live together as one family of man.

And against the background of clash and conflict, and hate and fear and prejudice, the age-old lesson assumes a dramatic and imperative urgency.

This is not merely the best way to human peace and freedom.

It is the only way.

Time Changes All Things

Last month, U. S. News and World Report published a long article pointing out the many reasons why 1958 will not be another 1929, despite the fact that employment is falling off and consumption is drying up. The magazine points out that a large number of safeguards have been built into the economy since 1929; all of which operate to keep purchasing power flowing into the channels of trade.

Among the barriers to sudden deflation, the magazine was honest enough to list militant unions, which will not hold still for ruthless and uncalled for wage cuts such as were forced on unorganized workers in 1929. Beyond that, there is the statutory minimum wage maintained by the Federal government which provides a rigid and absolute floor of $1.00 per hour, the magazine article pointed out.

The article further cited such stabilizers as guaranteed bank deposits, Social Security, meaningful regulation of trading in stocks and shares, and maintenance of price floors for farm crops. All these things, said the magazine, guarantee that a complete and volcanic bust such as occurred in 1929 cannot take place today.

We pretty generally agree. A great many stabilizing factors have been incorporated into our economy. And it is gratifying to see a relatively conservative magazine giving them recognition.

At the time these measures were being debated before Congress, the commercial press was practically unanimous in its opposition to each and every one of them. They were all "socialistic" and dangerous extensions of governmental powers. They all threatened bankruptcy of the free enterprise system and the republican form of government. They all encroached on the rights and freedoms of individuals. Had it remained up to the commercial press, not a one of them ever would have been enacted into law.

On the other hand, the labor press was just as unanimously in favor of the measures when they came up. The labor papers consistently pointed out that the stabilizing effects of Social Security, unemployment insurance, statutory minimum wages, etc., would go a long way toward keeping our economy on an even keel. Only a few of the worst die-hards dispute this theory today, as the U. S. News and World Report indicates.

In the light of this history, where is the commercial press going to stand on the additional stabilizers labor wants today—broader Social Security, protection against run-away industries, etc.? Is it going to oppose such measures when they come up, then 20 years after they are passed, praise them as beneficial to the whole economy? We sincerely hope not; however, we fear such may be the case.

In the meantime the labor movement will be fighting pretty much single-handedly for the measures which tend to make life richer, happier, and more secure for all people.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

New Local Unions Chartered

3245	Blytheville, Arkansas
3246	Baxley, Georgia
3247	Jesup, Georgia
3248	Sterling, Colorado
2674	Harvard, Illinois
3249	Grants, New Mexico
2673	Lexington, Kentucky
2681	Denison and Sherman and Vicinity, Texas
2678	Charles City, Iowa

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

MEMBERS HONORED AT ANNIVERSARY DANCE

Members with from 40 to 60 years continuous service to their credit were recently honored as Local 155, of Plainfield, New Jersey, celebrated its 71st anniversary. Presentation of the pins was made by Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board member, who also addressed the gathering.

A pin signifying 60 years membership was presented to Frantz Goldman. Members of 50 or more years include William Bodine, George Cox, William Leitheusser, Harry Derflinger, Emil Osterbloom, Charles Allen, Clarence Van Fleet and Charles Abel.



At the banquet table at Local 155's 71st anniversary celebration are, from the left, seated: Mrs. Isabelle Hanson, Brother Charles Abel, James Riach, former business agent; and William Bodine. Standing are: Albert Nelson, James McGauley, Clarence Spangenburg, R. Z. Ilk, president, Local 155; F. J. Nusbaum, business agent; Board member Rajoppi, Clarence Van Fleet and Charles Allen.

Albert Nelson, Gilbert Paoli, and Clarence Spangenburg were recognized as members 45 years, while James McGauley and Adam Nuernberger were honored for 40 years continuous membership.

A beautiful bouquet was presented to Mrs. Isabelle Hansen, widow of Harold D. Hansen, who served as business representative of Local 155 for many years.

Also honored was Barnett Nathan, retiring financial secretary, who is moving to California after many years of loyal service to the Local.

LOCAL 16 HOLDS HONOR SERVICE

Late last year, members of Local Union No. 16, of Springfield, Illinois, took time from a regular meeting to honor three of their Brothers who have joined the honored group of men who have 50 or more years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood.

Robert Bell, himself a 50 year man, had the pleasure of presenting the little gold emblems denoting a half-century of membership to Maurice Fitzgibbon, E. M. Newlin and William Hoehn. With the inclusion of these three Brothers into the honor ranks there are now 13 wearers of the gold emblem in the Springfield Local.

Memorial services also were held in memory of recently departed members of the Local, one of whom was Paul R. Peters, who for the past seven years had served as its recording secretary.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR JERSEY OLD-TIMERS

A testimonial dinner was recently held by Local 299, of Union City, New Jersey, in tribute to its members with 50 or more years of continuous membership. Shown are several of the honored guests with officers of the Local. From the left, seated, are John Truncelitto, 58 years membership; Thomas Teetsel, 55 years and past president of the Local; John Guyer, 58 years; John Bonaldi, president of Local 299; Tony Licameli, 50 years;



Pierce Imfeld, 55 years; and August Swensen, 57 years. Standing, from the left: Henry Cook, business representative, Local 299; John Stober, president, Hudson County D. C.; Joseph Hein, 50 years; Albert Beck, business representative of the Local; Tony Kocenski, 53 years; Andrew Back, 55 years; and Jack Steinel, 51 years.

Three other honored old-timers were not available for the photo. They are James Stutt, 50 years; James Tully, 58 years; and August Paul, 50 years.

All of the members of Local 299 joined in congratulating the old-timers for their long records of faithful service to the cause of organized labor. As the pins were presented each veteran member received the applause of his brothers.

NEW YORKERS HONOR SEVEN WITH PINS

Late last year 50 year membership pins were presented to seven members of Local 2155, of New York City. In attendance at the presentation ceremonies were Edward Schwuchow, financial secretary; Charles Wurm, 51 years membership; Ignatz Traugott, 51 years; Gus Hlavacs, 51 years; Adolf Dietz, 50 years; Paul Wodicka, 50 years; Michael Raslovetsky, 51 years; Savo Gojkovic, business representative; Irving Zeidman, recording secretary; and Matthew Shackel, president. Adam Macuch, 54 years a member, was unable to be present.



Local 2155 is very proud of these faithful old-timers and hopes that their example will serve for many others on its rolls. With men like these in the ranks, the Local is certain to persevere through good times and bad.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL CONDUCTS EDUCATIONAL FORUM



Among the 75 Brothers who attended the first educational forum, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Council, are, from the left: Charles Kreiser, business representative, Local 492, Reading; William Hostetter, president, Local 492; L. E. Ross, secretary, Eastern Pa. Joint Council; O. Wm. Blaier, Second General Vice president; Charles Slinker, president, Pa. State Council; and T. P. O'Keefe, secretary, Pa. State Council.

The meeting, held in Reading, was for the discussion of important problems now confronting locals in the Keystone State. Particular emphasis at this first meeting was given to such subjects as the union label, millwrighting and home building.

ALBERTA BROTHERS RECEIVE 25-YEAR PINS

Members of Local Union No. 846, of Lethbridge, Alberta, recently honored four of their Brothers for long service. The Local, founded on February 25, 1920, gives a great deal of the credit to these four men for its continued progress through the years. Each joined at a time when unionism was at a low ebb and they all devoted their efforts to furthering a cause in which they firmly believed.



The honor of making the presentation of 25 year pins to the quartet was given to the young vice president of the Canadian Local, R. Gillett.

Shown in the photo are, from the left: Clarence Barby, A. A. Thompson, William H. Dogertom, Gillet and Arnold Dogertom.—Lethbridge Herald Photo

KIDS GET HAND FROM NEW YORK BROTHERS

With the nation experiencing a growing incidence of juvenile delinquency, it is obvious that children need programs of recreation, study, something, anything to occupy their idle time. School hours are comparatively a short part of the day and there's just too much time for youthful, idle hands to get into trouble.

We don't believe that most juveniles who get into trouble started out with intentions of wrongdoing; they just had to find something to do. And, in some cases, it happened to be the wrong thing.

But this isn't the case in Batavia, New York, thanks to Local 1151 and its fellow labor unions in the town. In the interest of the community's youth, they helped found a Babe Ruth Baseball League and sponsored a team. All of the other teams in the league were also sponsored by the union groups in the community.



Locall 1151's baseball team and, extreme left, back row, Coach Conrad.

Local 1151's representative was the champion of the league the first year, and although less successful last year, the men who work with the boys have noticed no lessening of interest among the youngsters. Marvin Conrad, a member of the Batavia Local, has served as coach for the past two years. And, though the job is very time consuming, he feels it is time well spent if the boys benefit.

Our hat is off to Brother Conrad and his fellow members and other local unions in Batavia which took an interest in the kids of their town.

ILLINOIS BROTHERS RECEIVE GOLD PINS



A party was recently given by Local 461, of Highwood, Illinois, in honor of four members who have achieved 50 years of continuous membership. Shown in photo above from the left, standing in front, is the Local's president, Louis Ugolini, making the presentations of 50 year pins to Albert Anderson, Charles Kuhlman and Dave Hustvedt. Frank McCaffrey, the fourth 50 year man, was not present at the party. In the rear are the other officers of the Local.

IMPRESSIVE RECORD OF 75 YEARS

In the second year of the Brotherhood's existence, Local Union No. 72, Rochester, New York was founded. On August 14, 1882 it was granted a charter on which are the signatures of 21 courageous and determined men.

Late last year it celebrated its anniversary and thought of all that passed since those pioneers of American labor had the courage to begin a fight for fair wages and working conditions. The many guests met in the huge Rochester War Memorial at a banquet and saw and heard the older members, 22 of which have more than 50 years continuous membership, discuss the early days and hard times.



From the left, A. T. Battams, chairman, banquet comm., Richard McInerney, president of Local 72, Anthony Schneider, business representative of Rochester D. C. and Ralph Brye, president of the Council, receive congratulations from Brotherhood representatives Sam Sutherland and John O'Donnell.

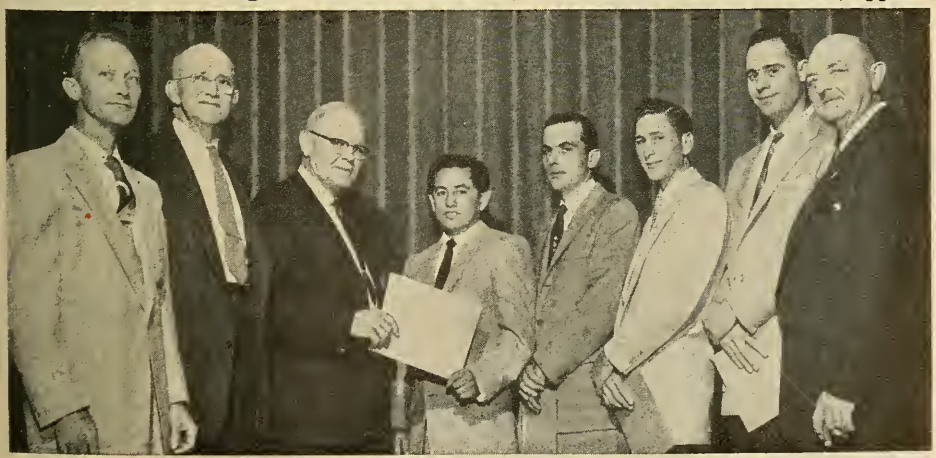
During one period of the Local's existence, from 1882 to 1910, only 18 members dropped out of the organization and five of these passed away. Local 72 certainly produced for the woodworkers in its area or it couldn't have kept them.

One Brother, still a member, can give adequate testimony to the great advances which have been made. He is Charles Piotter, who has 63 years service behind him. Other oldtimers, who were honored guests at the banquet, include George Baker, Arthur Battams, James Besuyen, Rudolph Bossert, James Brough, J. W. Brown, Edward Brumfitt, George Buckle, T. A. Corbett, Fred Dudley and August Engelbrecht.

Other 50-year men of Local 72 are Harold Hanson, Norman Isaac, F. W. Little, Frank Magin, William Morris, John Pike, L. C. Pontius, C. A. Smith, Jacob Vandenbergh and J. C. Weir.

HOOSIER APPRENTICES GRADUATED

Journeymen certificates were recently presented to graduating members of the apprentice training course conducted under the auspices of Local Union No. 232, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Shown at the graduation ceremonies are, from the left: Alfred Gumbert, apprentice instructor; W. J. Greenler, instructor; Hugh Washburn, United Brotherhood representative; Richard Moreno, James Murphy, Ernest Fields and Richard Fenker, new journeymen; and F. H. Witte, business representative of the Local and secretary of the joint apprenticeship committee.



CLEVELAND OLD-TIMERS HONORED



Local 1365's first fifty-year men.

A special meeting and party of Local Union No. 1365, of Cleveland, Ohio, recently honored two members who are the first Brothers of the organization to achieve 50 years of continuous membership. Charles Korton and John Stanonik are the honored oldsters.

John LaBane, business representative of the Cleveland Local, presented each of the men a gold 50-year emblem and a cash award, a present from the membership, in appreciation for their loyalty over the years.

The two Brothers recalled most of the history of the Local as this month it celebrates its 51st year of service to the millmen and cabinet makers of the Cleveland area.

VETERAN CLEVELAND MEMBERS RECEIVE PINS



Veteran members of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, recently received gold emblems in recognition of 50 years continuous membership. At far right, George Shewring, president of the Local, makes presentations. From the left are 50-year men George Marshall, 76 years old; Otto Holzinger, 71; A. W. Gottschalk, 74; Frank Vrbecky 69; and John Neary, 69. August Schlund, 85, another 50-year man of Local 11, was not available for the photo.

With the presentations to these fine men Local 11 lists approximately 30 members who have reached the half-century mark in years of continuous membership.

BROTHERS LAUDED FOR HALF-CENTURY MEMBERSHIP

A gathering of officers, members and their wives of Local 1657, New York City, ushered nine Brothers into the exclusive membership of the group which has completed 50 years service in the United Brotherhood.



Eric Rasmussen, president of Local 1657, presented each of the faithful members with gold emblems signifying a half-century of membership.

Recipients of the pins are shown, from the left: Duncan MacLennan, John Garling, George Kennedy, William Kiniry, David Archer, John Orlett, Tony Kaminiski and William Roberts. The ninth Brother, Charles Fessler, was unable to be present.



HELLO FROM ONTARIO LADIES

To the Editor:

Greetings from Northwestern Ontario.

The members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 758, of Kenora, Ont., extend heartiest greetings to all sister Auxiliaries and wish you to know that we would be happy to hear from you in regard to your promotional work in behalf of the United Brotherhood.

We are one of the newer Ladies Auxiliaries in the United Brotherhood, having been granted our charter on June 28th last year. Our founding officers are Molly Thingelstad, president; Mary Button, vice president; Ruth Bergman, recording secretary; Isabelle Sharpe, treasurer; Violet Bergman, warden; Clarice Longe, conductress; and Eva Johnson, Jean Johnson and Daisy Moorey, trustees.



Our organization has one principal concern; the promotion of the good names of our sponsor, Local 1669, and the United Brotherhood. We feel that we can best accomplish this through our charitable and social activities. By letting the public know of our activities and by providing closer ties among the families of the members of Local 1669 we think we can do a good job in our community.

Currently we are engaged in several activities. Among them are socials, a raffle and a Christmas program for carpenters' children of this area.

Any comments or suggestion from other auxiliaries will be sincerely appreciated. Best of luck to all auxiliaries and labor unions throughout North America.

Fraternally,
Ruth E. Bergman, Recording Secretary
809½ Fifth Ave., S., Kenora, Ont.

CALIFORNIA LADIES HOLD STATE CONVENTION

To the Editor:

Long Beach, California, was the site of the 1957 convention of our State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries. We were royally entertained by the Los Angeles District Council and several Locals and their Auxiliaries in the area.

Although entertainment played a big part in the convention, we also conducted business meetings which we feel will be of great benefit to our future operations. A round table discussion was held, based on questions sent in by the various Auxiliaries. Representatives of the Brotherhood were present to help provide answers and solutions to the various problems posed.

Many displays of union made products were on exhibit, along with various posters of the many union labels. These exhibits were made by members and prizes were presented for the more outstanding ones.

Reports were made by the various delegates on the activities of their Auxiliaries during the past year and particular stress was given to the important problem of public relations.

Chosen as the site for the 1958 convention is the beautiful city of Monterey. At this time we wish to extend an invitation to all groups not affiliated with the State Council to join up so that they may be eligible to send delegates to the next convention.

It is our feeling that affiliation with the State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries is important, not only in California but in every state and province. Through such affiliation, all of the Auxiliaries in a given area have a better opportunity to benefit by the experience of each of the other affiliated groups. In this way all concerned are eventually better equipped to serve our sponsoring local union groups and the United Brotherhood.

We would also appreciate letters from other State and Provincial Councils and Auxiliaries. Any suggestions which will help us develop more efficient and well-rounded programs will be greatly appreciated. We are sure that many of our problems are common to other State Councils and individual Auxiliaries. Through discussion or corresponding with other groups we can undoubtedly find simple solutions to many of the difficulties we experience and as a result become a better and more efficient organization.

Let's hope all the ladies groups in the State are represented at Monterey this year.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Inez Edwards, President
6538 Costello Ave.
Van Nuys, Calif.

ST. LOUIS LADY 40 YEAR MEMBER

To the Editor:

Officers and members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 23, of St. Louis, Missouri, recently gave a dinner at which they honored Miss Minnie Ruhle, who is observing her 40th year as a member of the Ladies Auxiliary.

During the past four decades Miss Ruhle has been an active and enthusiastic member. She played an important part, not only in perpetuating the Auxiliary and helping to make it one of the outstanding groups in its area, but has also worked hard in assisting the St. Louis District Council in its social, political and public relations work.

Officers of the District Council joined with members of Auxiliary 23 in wishing Miss Ruhle many more years of good health, happiness and active participation in auxiliary and union affairs.

Fraternally,

Georgeanne Krumpelman,
President

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

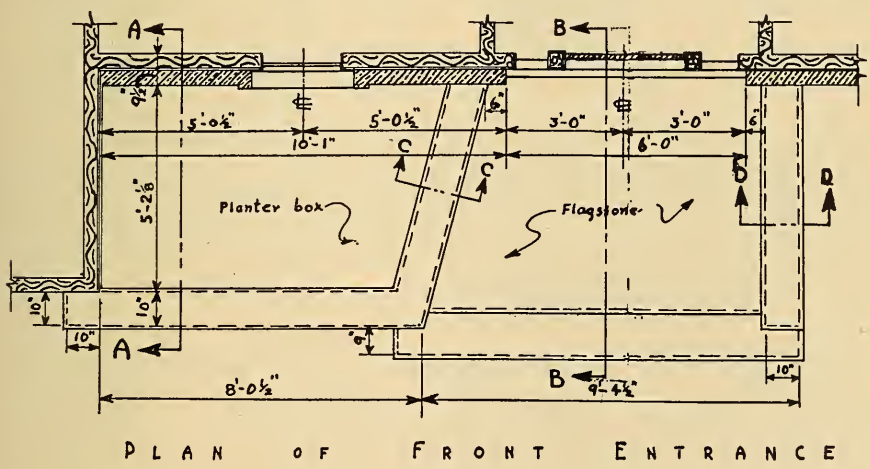
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 351

Front Entrance:—One of the show places of the ranch-style house, is the front, especially the front entrance. In this case there is no porch, unless one would call the 4-foot overhang cornice a porch. There is a sort of patio of flagstone immediately in front of the entrance. This serves, in a certain sense, some purposes of a porch. Planters of various shapes and sizes, are usually seen in connection with front entrances. The old style porch, so far as ranch-style houses are concerned, has gone out. But even so, it is this writer's opinion, that the porch, in some modified form, will be on its way back. This adjustment, as well as other adjustments, will perforce be made, just as the advantages and disadvantages of these things are fully realized. It might take a decade or more for such adjustments to come. But when they come, the modified porch will be a composite of the old-style large porch, and the present complete absence of it.

Plan of Entrance:—Fig. 41 shows a plan of the front entrance of our pattern house. Here to the left, is shown a planter box, and to the right a patio-like area of flagstone. This area is open overhead, excepting the 4-foot strip that is overhung by the cornice. The notes and figures give all the information needed to lay out this part of the building.

Elevation and Sections of Front Entrance: The elevation of the front entrance is given by Fig. 42. The notes and figures here, give additional information on the construction of the entrance. Fig. 43 gives the section through **A-A**. Sections **B-B** and **C-C** are given by Fig. 44. Fig. 45 gives section **D-D**. Where these sections cut through is shown by Fig. 41. Fig. 46 gives section **E-E**. Fig. 47 gives section **F-F**, and Fig. 48 gives **G-G**. The last three sections should be studied in connection with Fig. 42.



PLAN OF FRONT ENTRANCE

Fig. 41

(Specifications continued)

MILLWORK

1. Scope of Work:—This contract shall include the material as specified hereunder and will be furnished by the planing mill. All other material not otherwise specified hereunder will be furnished by the general contractor. All millwork to be installed by general contractor.

2. Window Frames & Sash:

(a) All window frames and sash, except basement windows and circle window shall be Andersen pressure seal double hung window units, (See plan and elevations for location and sizes) complete with metal weatherstripping. Sash shall be 1½" thick, mortised, tennoned and pinned together. All frames and sash shall be of clear Ponderosa Pine, toxic dipped. All sash except stationary glass in "picture window" units shall come glazed from manufacturer with S.S.B. glass bedded and face puttied. See "Glass and Glazing" for "picture window" glass.

3. Exterior Door Frames:

(a) Frames for exterior doors shall be in accordance with details, 1⅜" thick and rabbetted to receive doors. Door between garage and house to have ¾" frame and ½" stops as per detail. Frames shall have wood sills. All frames including door between garage and house shall be completely furnished with spring bronze weatherstripping for jambs and head. Door between house and garage shall have wood threshold as per detail, and all other outside doors to have Chamberlin Co. #308 brass interlocking thresholds.

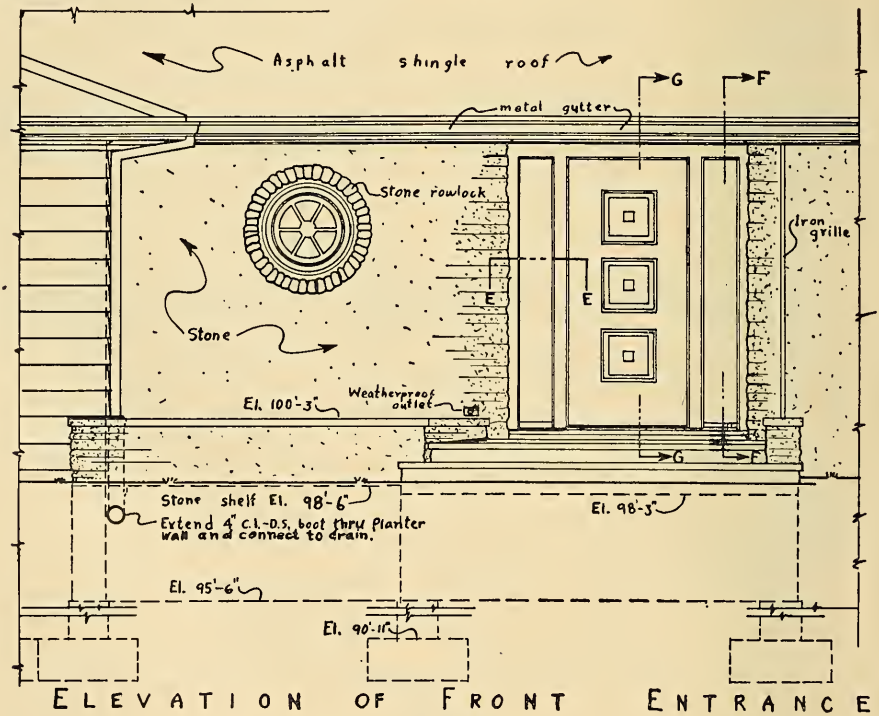


Fig. 42

(b) Basement windows shall be Andersen Basement Units size as shown on elevations. Sash shall be completely factory assembled with frame, sash, glazed and hung, weatherstripped and with all hardware and with fitted screens. Sash shall be toxic treated.

(c) Furnish sash and frame for circle window where shown on drawings. Frame shall be made of 1⅛" W. P. with typical outside casing and blind stop. Sash shall be fixed 1⅜" thick.

(d) Shutters:—Furnish shutters for windows where shown on elevations. Shutters shall be Curtis C-1843 or approved equal.

(b) Frame for front door sidelights shall be as per detail of 1⅜" "clear" Pondersosa Pine, rabbetted to receive glass and stops.

(c) Garage door frame shall have 1⅛" White Pine jambs with outside casing to match other casings as shown on drawings. Frame to be shipped K. D.

(d) All exterior door frames and sidelight frames are to be built of "clear" Ponderosa Pine, kiln dried and toxic dipped.

4. Interior Door Jambs:—Interior door jambs and stop for all doors shall be "clear" Ponderosa Pine. All jambs and stops to be

as per detail drawings. Head jambs shall be mortised into side jambs.

5. Sliding Door Frames:—Furnish sliding door frames where shown on plan complete with Kennaframe Series 800 pocket frame and Kennatrack 400-A track assembly for sliding door. Jambs and head shall be ¾" clear Ponderosa Pine. See detail.

6. Wardrobe Door Frames:—Furnish frames for wardrobe doors in bedrooms complete with "Kennatrack" Series 600 track assembly.

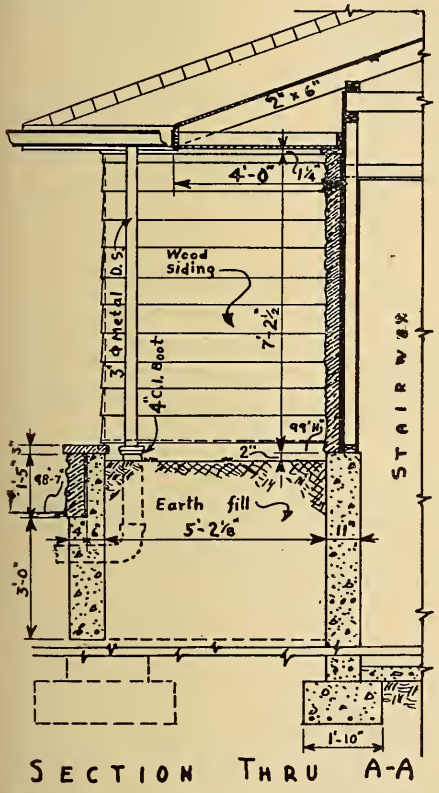


Fig. 43

7. Screens:

(a) Furnish combination screen and storm door for front door as called for in door schedule.

(b) Furnish screen door for back door and screen porch as called for in Door Schedule.

(c) Furnish screen porch door frame of ¾" Ponderosa Pine and ½" stops as shown on detail drawings.

(d) All double hung windows except windows in garage shall have Andersen storm-screen combination full length two

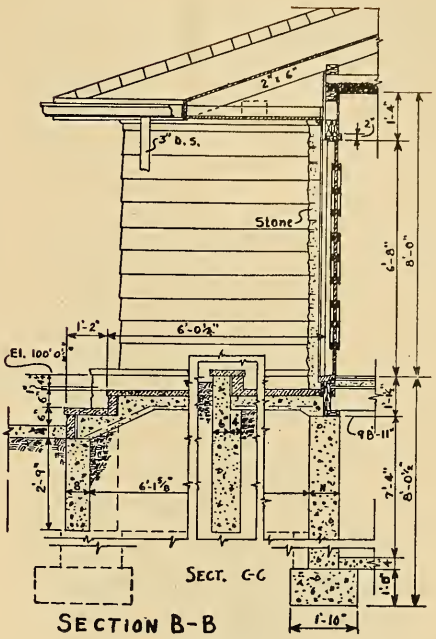


Fig. 44

Books That Will Help You

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

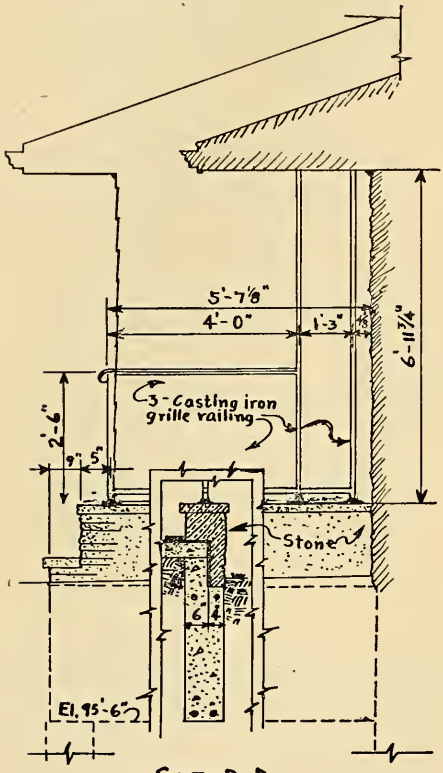
With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

panel screens complete with screen cloth, hanging hardware and adjusters, and two storm panels each with fasteners applied.

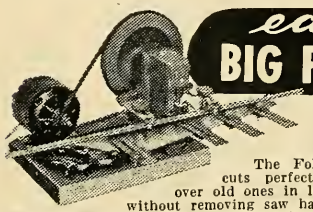


SECT. D-D

EL. IRON GRILLE

Fig. 45

(e) All screen frames shall have joints mortised, tennoned and pinned together. Screen frames shall be toxic dipped. Frames shall be rewirable.



earn BIG PROFITS

Sharpening Hand Saws

The Foley Saw Retoother cuts perfect new teeth right over old ones in less than 1 minute, without removing saw handle. Makes filing easy. Takes all hand saws 4 to 16 points per inch. Relieves eye-strain. No experience needed.

FREE Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges. Send coupon today. No Salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO. 279-8 FOLEY BLDG. MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.

Send FREE Price Guide and Foley Retoother circular.

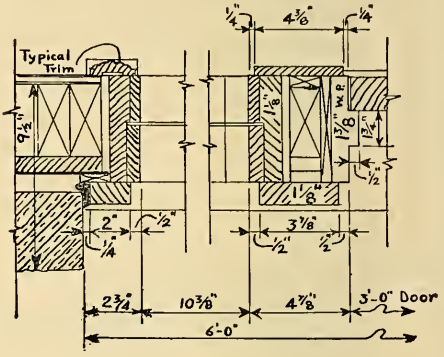
Name _____

Address _____

(f) All window and door screen frames shall be covered with 18 x 14 mesh aluminum screen cloth.

8. Screen Porch:

(a) Furnish column and beam covers with column bases, bottom screen rail and

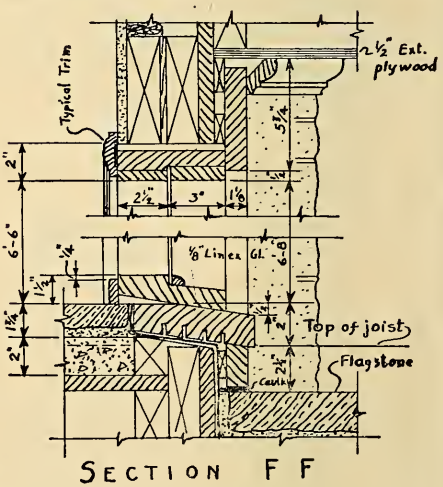


SECTION E-E

Fig. 46

screen molding of sizes shown on detail drawings.

(b) Galvanized strip shall be furnished under "Sheet Metal."



SECTION F F

Fig. 47

(c) Mullions and rails of 2" x 4"s shall be furnished by general contractor.

(d) All finish porch woodwork shall be of "clear" Ponderosa Pine, kiln dried and toxic dipped.

(e) Facia and soffit of cornice and ceiling material shall be furnished by general contractor.

9. **Exterior Doors:**—All exterior doors shall be as called for on door schedule of thoroughly seasoned White Pine. Overhead door in garage is to be furnished by general contractor.

11. Interior Doors:—All interior doors shall be as called for on door schedule.

12. **Interior Woodwork:**

(a) All interior woodwork shall be well seasoned, kiln dried, free from loose knots and other defects, well sanded and moldings cut true to detail. Woodwork with any marks of sander on same will be rejected.

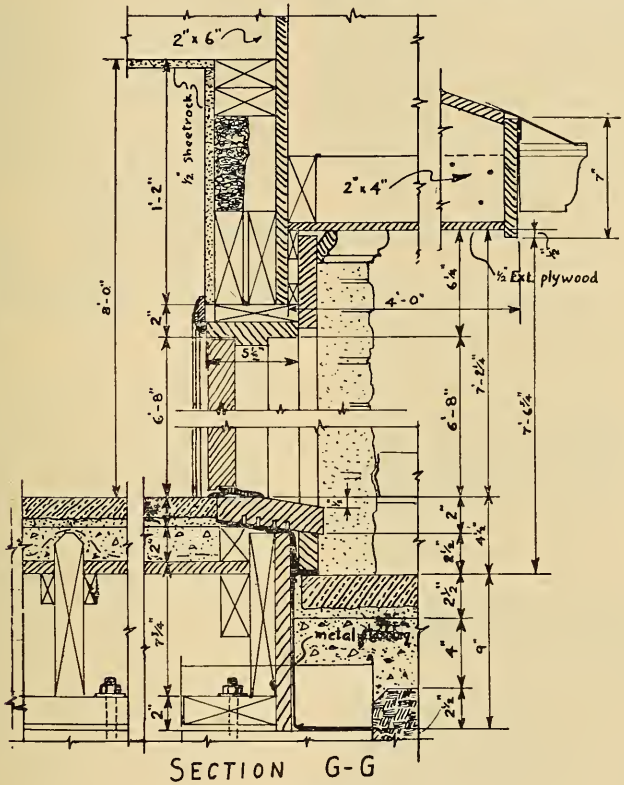


Fig. 48

10. **Toxic Dip:**—All exterior woodwork including screens, storm sash and exterior doors shall receive a coat of toxic dip wood preservative. Edges of doors shall be treated after same are fitted.

(b) All interior door and window trim shall be "clear" Ponderosa Pine. Furnish in-

GET INTO
SAW SHARPENING
A BIG PROFIT "ONE-MAN BUSINESS"

Start Your Own PROFITABLE BUSINESS At Home---Full or Spare Time. No Previous Experience Necessary.

D. H. in Wash says: "BURR'S PLAN MADE ME $1500 SPARE TIME LAST YEAR"

BIG PROFIT, repeat orders come from contractors, hardware stores, carpenters, cabinet shops, home owners, farms — mail orders too! Mr. L. Leclerc in New Hampshire says: "Sharpened 7 saws in one hour — made $7.00 cash!" FREE: Write now for descriptive literature and information that shows you how to start small without overhead and grow to full-time saw repair shop with life-time security. Send no money — just your name and address BURR MFG. CO., B945 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, California

BLUEPRINT READING
TRAIN AT HOME
Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons
Send Coupon Today For Free Folder

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51, Ill.
Please send free information:
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

terior casings, stools and aprons for all double hung windows.

(c) Base and shoe shall be furnished in accordance with detail drawings and shall be furnished for all rooms and closets where called for on finish schedule. Base and shoe shall be "clear" Ponderosa Pine.

(d) Furnish "clear" Ponderosa Pine molding around light trough glass in bathrooms No. 1 and No. 2. See detail.

13. Wardrobes and Closets:—Shelving, hook strips, brackets and poles in all closets and wardrobes shall be furnished by general contractor.

15. Basement Stairway:—Furnish treads and risers and skirt, as shown on detail drawings, for stairs from first floor to landing. Risers and skirt board shall be #2 white pine and treads of ¾" clear Y. P. Treads and risers from landing down shall be furnished by general contractor.

CABINETMAKING



Low Cost Home Craft Course Now Available

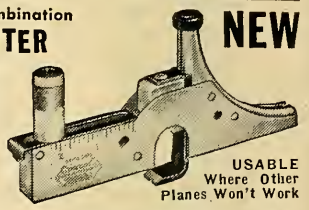
Make money. Become a skilled woodworker. Interstate's new woodworking course tells and shows how to turn out hundreds of professionally constructed and finished wood projects with hand and power tools. Twenty-two profusely illustrated manuals. Over 1,000 pages. Over 75 projects. Written by expert instructors. The *only* complete course available today! Get full information without obligation... today.

HOW TO BE A SKILLED WOOD WORKER

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

INTERSTATE TRAINING SERVICE
SCHOOL OF WOODWORKING
Dept. F-85, PORTLAND 13, OREGON

"Up-to-Date" Combination
RABBET-ROUTER PLANE
NEW



With Built-in GAUGE-MARKER and SQUARE

USABLE Where Other Planes Won't Work

You've always wanted such a plane—nothing like it! Ideal for setting hinges and locks perfectly . . . also for ALL fine, intricate carpentry work. Carves where other planes can't reach! ¾" tool steel blade will cut to ½" depth. Light, precision steel construction — heavy nickel plate. Full 7¾" long. Weighs 17 ounces. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Order BY MAIL TODAY! WE PAY SHIPPING!

$9.75 POST PAID

ILLINOIS STAMPING & MFG. CO.
Dept. C-15, 220 N. Jefferson St. Chicago 6, Illinois

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only $12.95



ELIASON TOOLCO. 6946 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

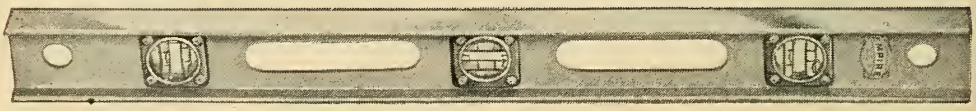
Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

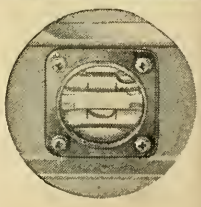
This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:
R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

NEW... IN LEVELS **EMPIRE** *Magnified Crystal Vision*

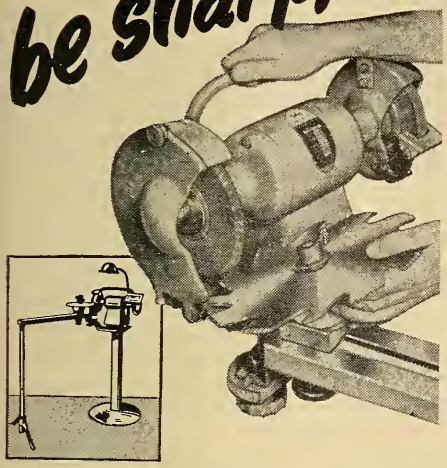


You'll read this level faster, easier, more accurately than any level you've ever owned! 300% greater visibility! Read vials in poor light. Stereoptic Magnifying lenses — Patent Pending, "Snap-In" vial holders. No shadows to obstruct vision, no reflections to deter accuracy. Perfectly machined edges, nicely balanced. Aluminum or MAGNESIUM — 24", $8.00; 28", $9.00; 48", $14.50. Post-Paid.



EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO.
10920 W. Potter Road, Milwaukee 13, Wis.

be sharp!



earn $3 to $5 an hour
in spare time with new
FOLEY GRINDER

Start your own sharpening business in basement or garage—make up to $3 or $5 an hour in spare time. The new, low-cost Foley 314 Grinder is a wonder on all circular saws—and sharpening just 2 saws a day can bring you up to $60 a month *extra* income. The average circular saw takes only 15 or 20 minutes to sharpen—and prices run $1.50, $2.00 or more. 95c out of every dollar you take in stays in your pocket. Easy to operate—no experience needed.

SHARPENS:

- All rip, cross-cut and combination circular saws 5" to 44" in diameter
- Dado heads
- Rotary mower blades
- Ice Skates
- Planer knives
- Scissors, shears
- Plane blades, chisels
- Other sharp edged tools
- Sands, buffs, polishes

FREE PLAN AND CIRCULARS
Help You Start!

Here's a spare time business where a small investment starts you—and you get quick cash returns. Write today for Free Business-Building Plan and samples of mailing circulars that will start business coming in. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.

be sharp **SEND COUPON TODAY**

FOLEY MFG. CO. 278-8 Foley Bldg. Minneapolis 18, Minn.

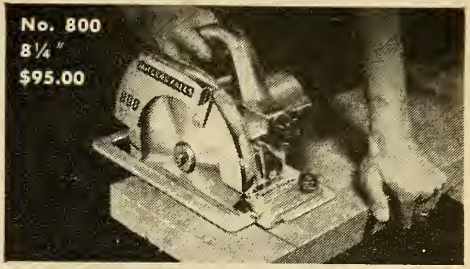
Tell me how to start my own spare time sharpening business with Foley 314 Grinder.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

For tireless all-day sawing!



Millers Falls ALL-NEW line of FULL-POWER SAWS

Paced by two outstanding heavy-duty models this great new saw line is loaded with all the exclusive top-quality features you'd expect from Millers Falls! Tremendous 65% power increase over previous models, rugged construction, light weight and perfect balance for every job.

No. 800	**8¼"**	**Heavy Duty**	**$95.00**
No. 747	**7¼"**	**Heavy Duty**	**84.50**
No. 727	**7 "**	**Standard Duty**	**74.50**
No. 626	**6½"**	**Standard Duty**	**54.50**

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

See them at your dealers or write
MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Dept. C-22, Greenfield, Mass.

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name_____

Address_____

Occupation_____

Employed by_____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-2

NOW! Earn Better Pay This Easy Way

CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

...QUICK...EASY...ACCURATE
with this simplified guide!

You can earn higher pay when you know how to estimate. Here is everything you need to know to "take off" a bill of materials from set of plans and specifications for a frame house. Saves you time figuring jobs, protects you against oversights or mistakes that waste materials and cost money. Nothing complicated —just use simple arithmetic to do house carpentry estimating with this easy-to-use ready reference handbook.

SIMPLIFIED CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

Shows you, step by step, how to figure materials needed for (1) foundation, (2) framing, (3) exterior finish, (4) interior finish, (5) hardware, and (6) stairs. Gives definite "take-off" rules, with many quick-reference tables and short-cut methods that simplify the work.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Lumber Checking List. Millwork Checking List. Hardware Checking List. Materials Ordering Information. Quick-Figuring Tables for estimating concrete footings and walls, concrete piers, window frames, door and window areas, sash weights, nail quantities. How to figure labor hours per unit of work. Rules for linear, area and volume measurement. Mathematical reference tables, including decimal equivalents, lumber reckoner, conversion of weights and measures, etc. New chapter, "How to Plan a House," gives useful data for contractors and material dealers.

TURN TO CHAPTER 8 when you receive this book, and see the "Estimating Short Cuts" you can use for quick figuring of board footage. Here are **simplified** ways to estimate lumber needed for floors, walls, ceilings, roof, door and window frames, inside trim for these frames, inside trim for inside doors, and drawers and cabinets. **This chapter alone can be worth the entire price of the book to you!**

Send No Money



EXAMINE 10 DAYS FREE

Just fill in and mail coupon below to get "Simplified Carpentry Estimating" for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. If not fully satisfied, return the book and owe nothing. If you keep it, send only $3.75 plus few cents postage in full payment. You take no risk. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

SIMMONS-BOARDMAN Pub. Corp., Dept. C-258
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL, "Simplified Carpentry Estimating." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $3.75 (plus shipping charges) in full payment. (Free trial offer in U.S. only.)

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ----------Zone -------

State ----------

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on
FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS
for CARPENTERS
BUILDERS
APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS
MILL
SUPPLIES
INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS
FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS
Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

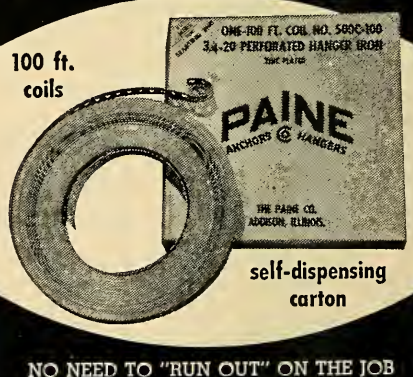
Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 115, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

try PAINE perforated HANGER IRON "3/4 - 20"

100 ft. coils



self-dispensing carton

NO NEED TO "RUN OUT" ON THE JOB

Now you can have quality Paine Perforated Hanger Iron in 100 ft. coils — Marked every six inches for easy measuring — Packaged in durable corrugated carton which is self-dispensing.



Send for Complete Catalog

THE BEST CRAFTSMEN ALWAYS TAKE PAINE'S

THE PAINE COMPANY
4 Westgate Road, Addison, Illinois

MEASURES UP!

ONLY $2.39 (10 FT.)

the *Evans* KING-SIZE TAPE

IT STANDS UP STRAIGHT
6-8-10-12 FOOT LENGTHS



Long upright measuring jobs are easy with Evans King Size. Blade is a full 3/4" wide . . . 33% wider than ordinary tapes. Stands straight up or lays down flat—won't bend or buckle. Easier to read, too. Free belt clip, Tenite utility case. Sliding end hook—for 100% accurate inside-outside measuring.

Exclusive! NO FIGURING!

Work in feet & inches? Read here ▶
Work in inches? Read here ▶



ALSO . . . get *Evans* Regular White-Tapes
● 6 Ft. only 98¢ 50 Ft. only $4.98
● FREE Tenite utility case ● All Evans quality features ● 6-8-10-12-50-100 foot lengths

Ask your hardware dealer—Today!

Evans RULE CO.
Elizabeth, N. J. Montreal, Que.

The perfect tool for cutting in dormers, windows, walls . . . 100 and 1 uses. 6¾ lbs. 14½" long. Full ⅓ hp. Milwaukee-built motor. Needs no starting hole in wood or like materials. Cuts *any* shape . . . clean and fast . . . 37 strokes a *second!* Rugged SAWZALL pays for itself fast. With assorted blades and carrying case.

Only $89.50 net

LOOK!
fastest cutting hacksaw
you can buy!



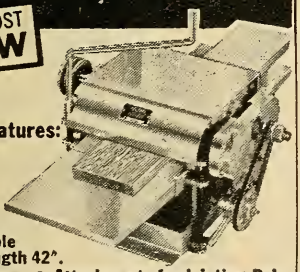
Milwaukee
SAWZALL
2250 STROKES A MINUTE
for fast, easy sawing thru:
• WOOD • TRANSITE
• NAILS • FORMICA
• STEEL • VENEERS
• TUBING • PLASTER
and many other materials

See your Milwaukee distributor, or write for folder SW6.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP.
5360 W. State St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

DO MORE PLANING JOBS

WITH LOW COST **BELSAW**



Exclusive MONEY-MAKING features:

- Full 12½ in. x 6 in. capacity.
- Power feeds at 14 to 34 per min.
- Machined cast iron bed with adjustable rolls—total bed length 42".
- Provides for Grinding Knives in Cutterhead.
- Attachments for Jointing, Rabbeting, Tongue, Groove, Matching

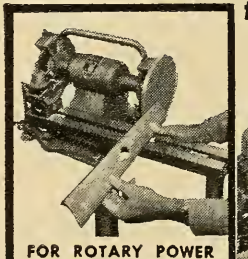
Belsaw Multi-Duty Planer for cabinet shops, builders, lumber yards, woodworking plants and spare time work shops... Now you can convert low cost rough and random size lumber into high priced cabinet finished stock... Easy to make flooring and popular patterns. Belsaw quickly returns cost with savings on raw material... profits on finished stock.

Send Today for FREE literature on Belsaw, the LOW COST, high speed production planer.

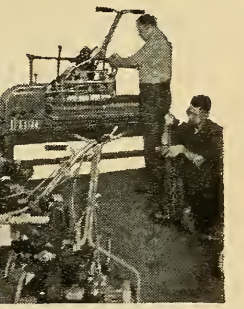
LOW DOWN PAYMENT EASY TERMS

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.
238 Field Building Kansas City 11, Missouri

START A BUSINESS
this quick way



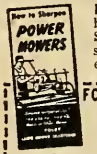
FOR ROTARY POWER MOWER BLADES
The Foley 314 Grinder puts a perfect cutting edge on all rotary power mower blades.



***with these 2 machines you can sharpen* ALL HAND AND POWER LAWN MOWERS**

Here's a business you can start in spare time, and begin to make a CASH PROFIT right away. The Foley Lawn Mower Sharpener handles up to 3 or 4 reel type mowers per hour. Prices run $2.00 to $3.00 for hand mowers, $5.00 to $8.00 for power mowers. You get 99¢ profit out of each dollar.

With the Foley Grinder you can sharpen rotary power mower blades, rip, cross-cut and combination circular saws, dado heads, ice skates, knives, scissors, shears, all sharp-edged tools.



FREE PLAN tells how to put yourself right into a home business that will pay you $3 to $5 an hour. Send coupon today for FREE BOOK on how to sharpen power mowers and Special Combination Money Saving Offer No obligation—no salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 201-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send Free Plan on lawn mower business and Special Combination Offer.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

FREE 10-DAY TRIAL



ENLARGE YOUR SKILL! ADVANCE! EARN HIGHER PAY!

Every step of carpentry in and around a house is clearly explained and illustrated in this big, useful book. Shows you how to build forms for foundations, footings, walls, steps, walks—How to build sills, girder supporting posts and girders—How to figure loads for house framing—How to lay out, cut and erect floor joists—How to lay sub-flooring—How to frame outside and inside walls, allowing for openings—How to check the plumb of studs—How to brace and sheathe up outside walls—How to erect ceiling joists—How to frame around a chimney and stair well—How to lay out rafters for a gable roof, dormer roof, porch roof.—How to sheathe gable ends and rafters—How to build cornices—How to lay shingles—How to build porches and bays—How to apply siding—How to frame up inside walls—How to construct stairs—How to place trim around windows and doors—How to fit and hang sash—How to hang doors—How to make closets, shelving and built-in equipment—How to lay finished wood flooring, linoleum flooring—How to hang a set of garage doors—How to insulate.

COMPLETELY NEW EDITION!

OVER 1100 ILLUSTRATIONS SHOW YOU JUST WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT

SEND NO MONEY
Examine 10 Days Free
Don't send us a penny. Just mail coupon and get "HOUSE CARPENTRY SIMPLIFIED" for 10 days FREE trial. If not delighted, send book back to us and owe nothing. If you keep it, entire cost is only $5.95, plus few cents postage. Fill in and mail coupon below for your free-trial copy, now.

Detail drawings and large photographs show clearly how to do any house carpentry job. Full instructions guide you—step by step—from reading the plan to making the excavations, laying the foundations, erecting the skeleton, and putting on the exterior and interior finish. Here, in one remarkable volume, is the practical know-how that can help you enlarge your skill in performing house carpentry jobs of every description. 256 big pages, size 8½ x 11¾, fully indexed for easy reference.

FREE TRIAL COUPON MAIL TODAY

Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp., Dept. C-258A
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me, for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL, "House Carpentry Simplified". I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $5.95 (plus shipping charges) in full payment.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

SAVE! Send $5.95 with this coupon and we pay postage. Same return and refund privilege.

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City Mo.	45-48
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	41
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	42
Empire Level, Milwaukee, Wis.	42
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	1
Evans Rule Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	45
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	40-43 45-47
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	47
Illinois Stamping & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	42
Millers Falls, Greenfield, Mass.	43
Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	45
Paine Co., Addison, Ill.	44
Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Skil Corp., Chicago, Ill.	5
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	6
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	44

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	48

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	43
Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	41
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Home Craftsman, New York, N. Y.	4
Interstate Training Service, Portland, Ore.	42
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans.	39
Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., New York, N. Y.	44-46

KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

ORDER THESE...

DRY WALL TOOLS

RIGHT FROM THIS AD!



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, 1/8". The blade is 2" x 1/8" x 47 7/8" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22 1/2". The tongue is 1/4" thick, 1 1/2" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR **FREE** COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street • Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblatt Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

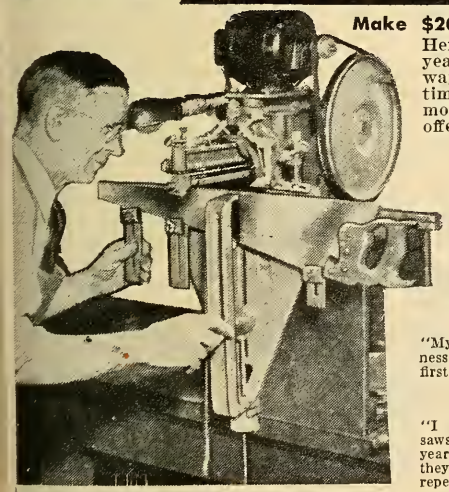
_____ Quantity "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

GIVE YOURSELF A RAISE in '58



Make $20 to $30 a Week Extra Income in Spare Time

Here is 1958—are you going to get ahead faster this year? How—ask the boss for a raise? That doesn't always work. Here's an idea—be your own boss in spare time and give yourself a raise. $20 to $30 a week extra money is easily possible with the machine and the plan offered in this ad.

Earn up to $3 or $5 an Hour with FOLEY SAW FILER

Here is a steady repeat CASH business you can start in your own basement or garage and make up to $3 or $5 an hour in your spare time. You can file all hand saws, also band and crosscut circular saws on the Foley Saw Filer. The adjustments are simple—there is no eye-strain—and you can start right away to turn out perfect cutting saws.

"My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 the first ten months."
—R. T. CHAPMAN

"I have done 4 or 5 thousand saws in my spare time in the 4½ years since I got the outfit, and they are all coming back with repeat orders."—LEN CREGO

"Last year's profit amounted to $3,000. Not so bad for a one-man outfit."
—CHARLES C. HOUGH

"I made $756 last year filing saws, and it sure comes in handy. I do this work in my spare time."—JAMES B. WILLIAMS.



Send Today for Free Book "MONEY MAKING FACTS"

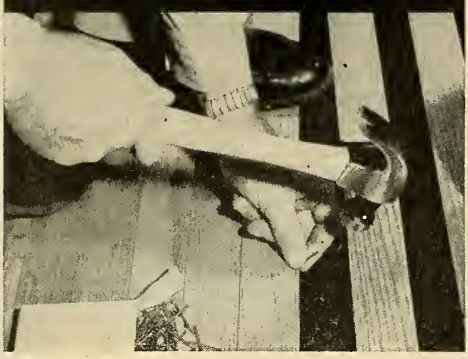
"MONEY MAKING FACTS" explains how you can get business from hardware stores, homeowners, farmers, carpenters, schools, mills, factories, etc. Get the facts—send coupon today for this practical, money-making plan. No salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 218-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send me free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS"

Name _____

Address _____

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR
LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.
World's largest maker of hardwood flooring



Make $500 an Hour CASH PROFIT
THE DAY YOU START!



START YOUR OWN BUSINESS AT HOME... SHARPEN HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN AND SHOP TOOLS IN SPARE TIME!

Now you can turn your spare time into Big Cash Profits with new BELSAW SHARP-ALL. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business in 15 square feet of your basement or garage . . . all your prospects in your own neighborhood. No calls to make. No experience needed. No inventory. Your SHARP-ALL quickly pays for itself.

FREE BOOK tells how to start your own cash business



Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost, easy-payment plan. Send coupon today for FREE BOOK.

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO
7128 Field Bldg. • Kansas City 11, Missouri
Send me your FREE BOOK.

Name_____

Address_____
City and
State_____

you'll get more jobs done— and done better— with a

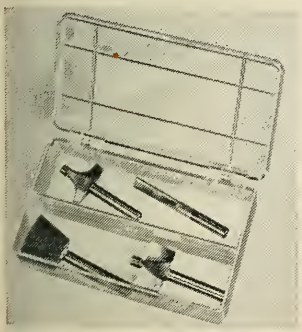


PORTER-CABLE ROUTER

The Porter-Cable Router is one of the most useful woodworking tools you can own. With it you can do all these jobs: make decorative edges on table tops, bookcases and shelving; cut outlines for inlay jobs; grooves and rabbets for cabinet work; mortises for door hinges; circles and ovals—all with perfectly smooth edges and much more.

Illustrated here is the famous Porter-Cable Router #100, now with full 7/8 h.p. It is quality built with a non-marking base, precision ball bearings and high-speed, interchangeable motor for Power Plane and Shaper. An outstanding value at only $57.50. Model #162 1/2 h.p. Router, $49.50.

See these new professional quality tools at your Porter-Cable dealer today or write for full information.



ROUTER BIT KIT

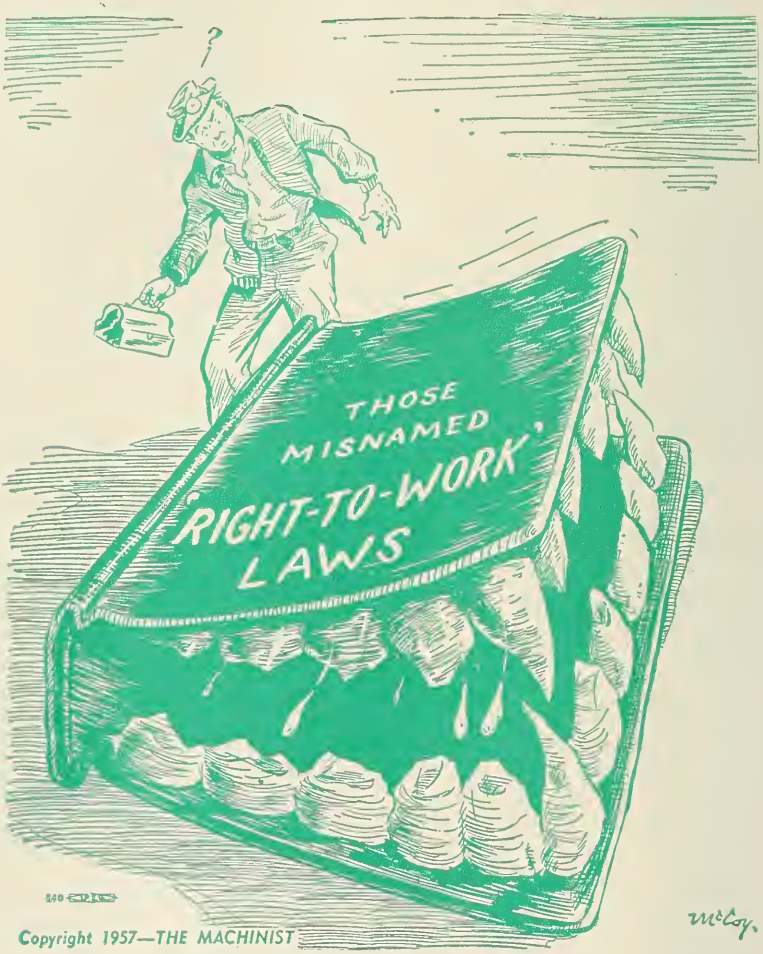
Contains everything you'll need for hundreds of basic Router applications and jobs. Three high-speed bits and sharpening wheel come in hinged transparent case.
No. PR-138Y Bit kit. . . only $9.95.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
8152 Marcellus Street
Syracuse 4, New York
Saws, Drills, Sanders, Routers, Shapers, Planes.

Porter-Cable
Quality Power Tools

In Canada, write Porter-Cable Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ont. Canadian Prices Slightly Higher.

It Ain't Necessarily So—



Copyright 1957—THE MACHINIST

A fancy cover is no indication of a good book

A long pump handle is no indication of a deep well

A right-to-work law has no provisions for guaranteeing any man a right to a job.

Don't be fooled by fancy looks or fancy phrases

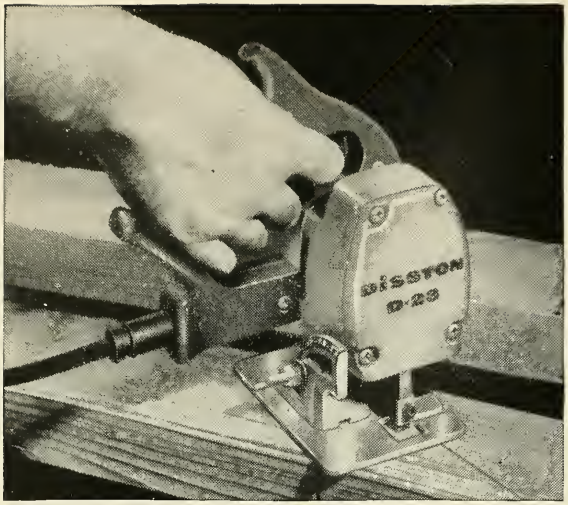
THE CARPENTER

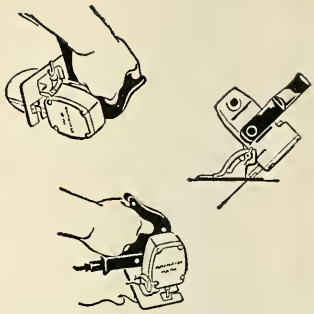
FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MARCH, 1955







Rips, crosscuts, bevels, scrolls, miters. Cuts 2 x 4's at 45° angle. Plunge cuts 2 x 4's without drilled hole. Cuts ¼" steel plate, ½" aluminum plate, pipe, Formica and other materials. Detachable cords available in lengths up to 100 ft.

THE MOST USABLE POWER SAW YOU CAN OWN

...the new DISSTON D-23 electric handsaw!

Takes the place of a shopful of saws on the job! The new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw does everything from notching rafters and cutting heavy lumber to making cut-outs for electrical outlets or openings for plumbing fixtures.

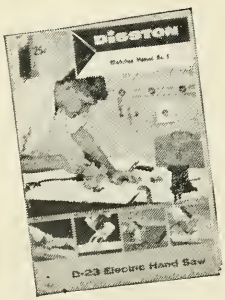
Cuts up to 50% faster! ORBITE Action speeds up sawing. Reduces fraying. Provides cleaner edge. Blade cuts on upstroke, backs away from material on downstroke. Powerful 3 ampere motor operates Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw at 3300 strokes per minute. Only electric handsaw with a detachable "lock-in" cord.

Delivers more actual cutting power than any saw of its type! The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw has the highest output horsepower of any sabre saw. In addition, it's the only reciprocating saw with all needle and ball bearings—9 needle and 3 ball bearings. Cuts more accurately. Lasts longer.

Send for your free copy of the Disston Workshop Manual No. 1 describing the remarkable D-23 Electric Handsaw. Worthwhile reading for carpenters, builders and anyone whose work depends on fine tools. The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw with rip fence, four blades, and 8-foot detachable cord lists at $98.50.

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

DISSTON DIVISION



TO GET FREE BOOKLET MAIL COUPON TODAY!

ACT NOW—Mail this coupon today!

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
DISSTON DIVISION
915 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Please send me without obligation your booklet on the new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

Superior To All In Every Way



Curved and Straight Claw

12 oz. $5.25
16 oz. $5.35
20 oz. $5.45

Vinyl-Nylon Cushion Grip

Estwing

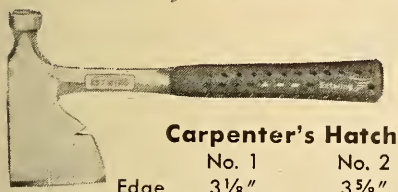
UNBREAKABLE "3 in One"

1 Forged One Piece Head-Handle
Strongest Construction Known

2 Everlasting Cushion Grip
Smooth, non-slip feel. Bonded inseparably to handle. Can't loosen, stretch, come off or wear out during life of head.

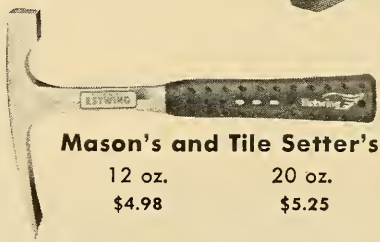
3 Whip that gives smooth, effective drive and Unbreakable strength for all proper pounding, pulling and ripping.

Perfect, Permanent Balance



Carpenter's Hatchet

	No. 1	No. 2
Edge	3⅛"	3⅝"
	$5.90	$6.25



Mason's and Tile Setter's

12 oz.	20 oz.
$4.98	$5.25

Here's What Carpenter's Say About New Estwing "3 in One"

"This '3 in One' is the finest hammer ever put on the market, by far the finest tool of its kind."
Chas. A. Mileur, Murphysboro, Ill.

"I have had eight carpenters ask me to order each of them one of your new '3 in One' Hammers. If we can get these direct from you, let me know and I will send you a check."
Edward Thompson, Salem, Mass.

"Never have I seen a tool so well balanced with a handle grip so cushioned and comfortable to a man's hand. Anyone who owns one of these hammers, can feel assured he owns the best."
Harry S. Hunt, Plains, Montana

"It is indeed the finest and smoothest handling hammer I have ever used. The new cushion grip is so easy on my hand that it puts pleasure into driving nails." *H. M. Henry, Tyler, Texas*

Estwing Mfg. Co., Dept C-3, Rockford, Ill.

Inventors and World's only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Building's Future? Fabulous Says Forum - - 7

Next 10 years will see great construction boom, according to prediction of building magazine.

Skill, The Nation's No. 1 Asset - - - - 11

Workers should be judged on performance alone, and all, regardless of external reasons to the contrary, should be given a fair opportunity to prove their worth.

"Lumber Stretcher" Patents Granted - - 16

Process developed by Louisiana industrialist may mark the end of warped wood.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

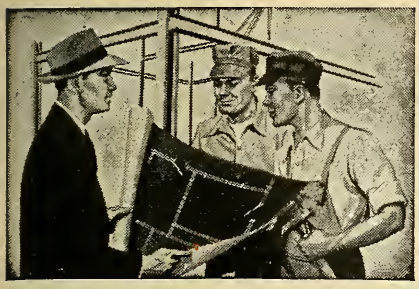
What's New - - - - - - - - 13
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 18
Official - - - - - - - - 20
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 32
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 37
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 38

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

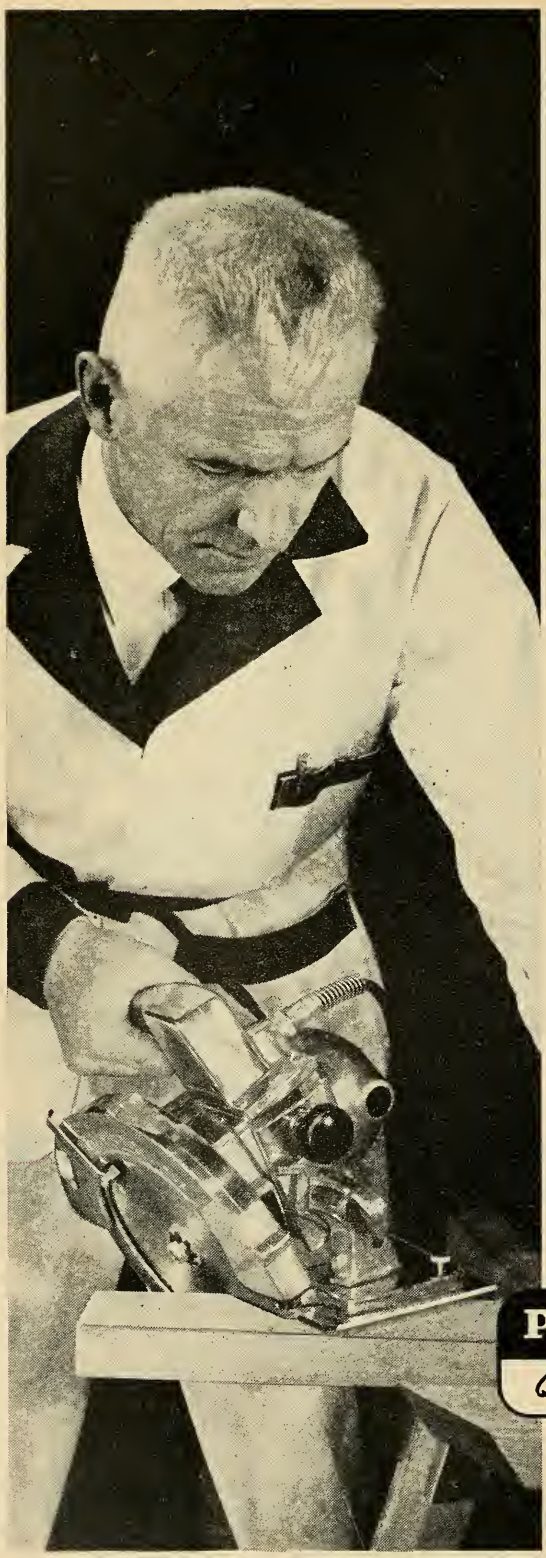
Chicago Technical College
C-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____



Finer than ever!

New Speedmatic with telescoping guard

It's here . . . the *all-new* Model 528 Speedmatic! And it sets wholly new standards of quality and performance in the heavy-duty professional saw field.

Model 528 retains all the outstanding advantages of the Model 508 which it replaces—and adds a host of new features of its own. Bigger, more powerful motor . . . new, safer telescoping guard of patented design that won't bind or drag on angle cuts . . . exclusive calibrated depth gauge . . . big, 8¼" blade with Porter-Cable's exclusive Kickproof Clutch . . . and many more.

The Model 528 Speedmatic is precision-built throughout, for years of the hardest kind of service. It's at your dealer's now—be sure to see and try it!

Model 528 Speedmatic Saw, $135. In handy kit with accessories, $150. Write for full catalog of the complete Porter-Cable line.

Porter-Cable

Quality Power Tools

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE COMPANY

8183 Marcellus Street, Syracuse 4, New York

In Canada: write Porter-Cable, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ont. Canadian prices slightly higher.



shock-absorbing handle won't loosen

$5.25
No. A16—16 oz.

Here's the finest hammer made. Shaft is gleaming, chrome-plated tube of boron alloy steel. Strongest ever made. Polished head is locked permanently to shaft. Tough neoprene-fiber cushion grip absorbs shock, won't slip wet or dry or in gloved hand. Three weights: 13 oz., 16 oz., 20 oz. See ROCKET tools at your hardware or building supply store. True Temper, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

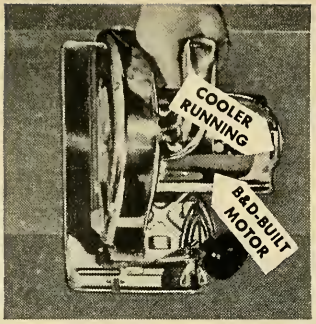


Rippers and hatchet, too, in famous ROCKET design that has proved its worth in the hands of over 1,000,000 proud users.

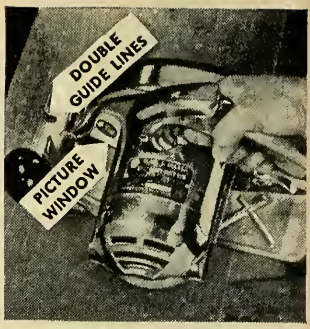
TRUE TEMPER® *THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB*



EASIER HANDLING—Lightness and balance, easy adjustments, safety features give better control in the wood—more board feet per hour.

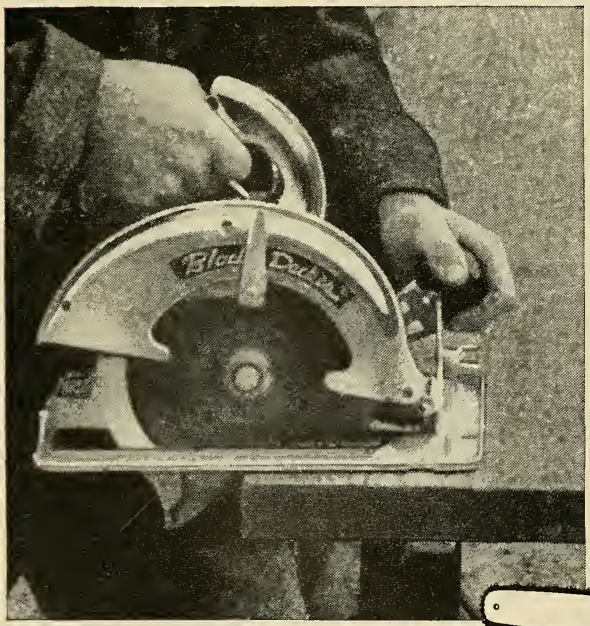


MORE POWER—Cool running B&D-built motor is custom engineered for abundant unfailing power on tough sawing jobs—less down time.



BETTER VISIBILITY — Exclusive picture-window view, double guide lines insure line-of-cut accuracy—less waste.

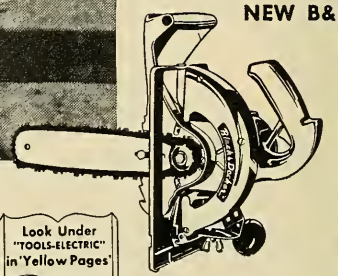
HERE'S WHY BLACK & DECKER SAWS ARE TOO TOUGH TO BEAT!



PROVED BUILDERS' BEST BUY IN 7-DAY TORTURE TEST!

The features of a product establish its satisfaction to you—on the job! And the features of Black & Decker Saws assure you the fastest, easiest sawing you've ever done! Those same features enabled a B&D Saw to stand up to an independent laboratory's 7-Day Torture Test . . . to run continuously for one full week . . . to take more punishment than most saws ever get in a lifetime of use!

Try a B&D Saw at your dealer's now. Check its construction, heft it, pull the trigger and feel the surge of power. See for yourself why Black & Decker Saws give best performance, value satisfaction.



NEW B&D CHAIN SAW ATTACHMENT

Cuts trees, timber, beams, heavy planking, stacked lumber. Cuts any position—overhead, notching, etc. Heavyweight performance, maximum versatility . . . safe, fast. Fits B&D #73, #83 Saws.

Look Under "TOOLS-ELECTRIC" in "Yellow Pages"

NEW LOW PRICES IN TIME FOR

SAWTIME '58

BUILDERS' BEST BUY!

Black & Decker®

Towson 4, Md. World's Largest Maker of Electric Tools

Building's Future? Fabulous Says Forum

★ ★ ★

IN AN ERA when unemployment is pushing the five million mark and soup kitchens are reappearing on city streets for the first time since 1939, predictions of a fabulous building boom may sound out of place. Architectural Forum does not think so, however. This highly successful magazine of building actually forecasts a construction boom of "dazzling" proportions for the next 10 years.

The magazine predicts that money outlays for construction between now and 1967 will amount to a breath-taking $600 billion. By way of comparison, only $409.6 billion was spent on construction from 1948 through 1957. So the next 10 years will see a 50% increase in construction activity, if the magazine's



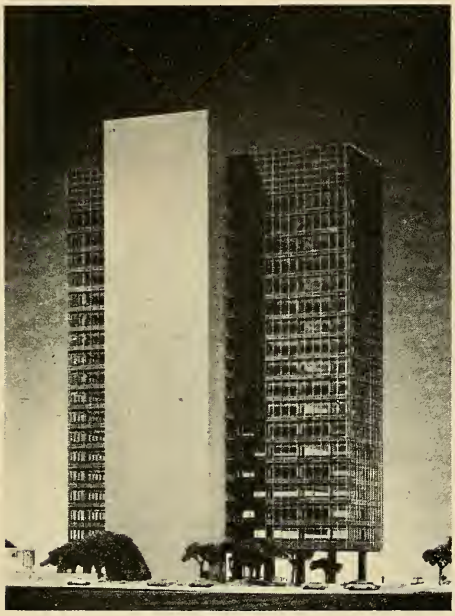
Wouldn't it be wonderful if all of the nation's children could attend classes in rooms as nice at this one? Heavy school construction of the next 10 years could provide such rooms for many youngsters.

predictions materialize. Incidentally, $600 billion represents a figure about equal to the present value of all existing private structures.

Forum's vision of the future, which it terms "fabulous," is based on two studies just completed by the magazine's economic consultant, Miles Colean. One of the surveys covers the probable level of construction activity for the current year. The other is the Forum estimate of building volume for the decade ahead. Taken together, the two studies represent the latest and most comprehensive data available on the building outlook.

Here are some of the factors that will help make the next ten years this

nation's greatest building era, according to Forum: $200 billion to be spent on residential building alone; $85 billion on industrial and commercial construction; $16 billion on religious and private institutional buildings; and $75 billion on utilities. Outlays for schools and educational facilities will amount to about $45 billion, while



By mid-1959 this 20 story Crown Zellerbach Building will be ready for occupancy in San Francisco. Many like it must soon be under construction if Forum's predictions are to come true.

highway spending will total at least $75 billion, and outlays for sewer and water systems, nearly $20 billion.

The magazine says that the outlook for building is so "dazzling" that the only "troubling question" is whether the economy can supply the men and materials that will be needed to make the goals attainable.

"If the economy can achieve these building objectives, it will have an unprecedented prop for prosperity not only for the next ten years but for all the decades beyond," the magazine said.

Bright Year Ahead

As for the immediate future, Forum sees new construction this year climbing nearly four per cent above last year's total of $47.3 billion to a new record of $49 billion (all data in constant 1957 dollars). This will mark an increase in actual "physical volume." In contrast, the magazine notes, during 1957 dollar volume rose three per cent ($1.2 billion) because of inflation, but physical volume dipped about one per cent.

Helped by apartment construction, which, according to Forum, should top 100,000 units this year, housing can now look to a year in which about 1,050,000 new units will be started, compared with the one-million-or-less units that were forecast last fall and 1957's actual total of 1,039,200.

Beyond this, says Forum, it now seems likely there will be a "slight pickup" in commercial construction, about 4.5 per cent over the autumn forecast, with easier money again responsible.

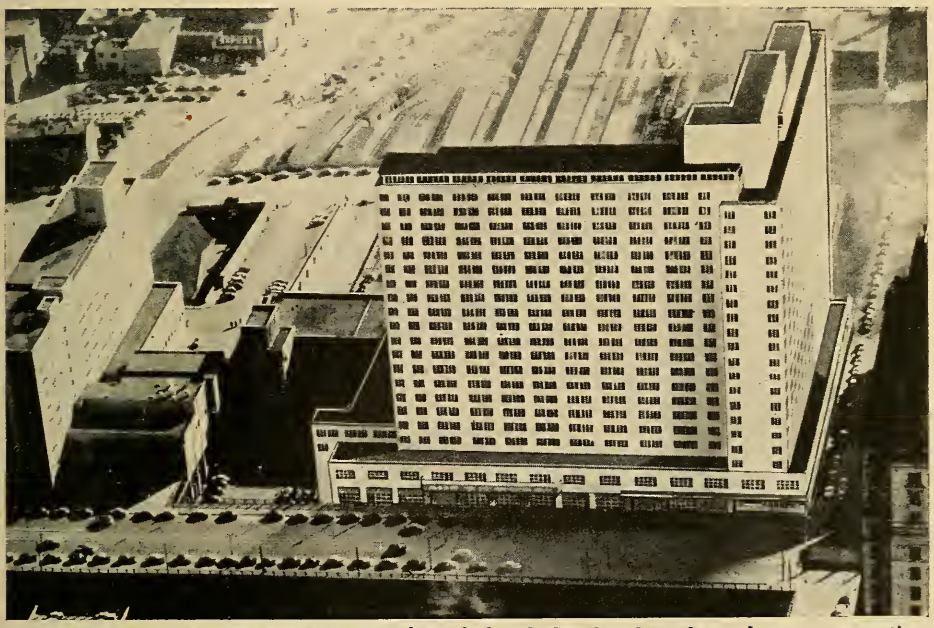
The magazine also sees added building by privately financed public utilities, now expected to total $6.2 billion. This extra $1.2 billion gain in dollar volume will be more than enough to compensate for a bigger dip than previously anticipated in industrial construction.

By 1967, says Forum, the annual rate of new construction will have soared to nearly $70 billion (in 1957 dollars), a massive 48 per cent increase above last year. This estimate reflects a substantial addition to the projections that Forum made just a year ago. In recent months, a sweeping revision of government figures for residential additions and alterations, which stemmed from a special study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has added about $2 billion a year to the construction totals for the last

few years. Carried forward and applied to each of the years in the next decade, this change has meant a sizable upgrading of estimates. It now appears, says Forum, that close to $600 billion (1957 dollars) will be spent on new construction during the 1958-1967 decade—nearly $200 billion, or 50 per cent, more than went into building in the decade 1948-1957, the greatest building-boom period to date.

Residential Construction

By 1967, the number of households in the U.S. will have risen to about 58.2 million. As a result, 1.5 million new housing starts a year will be as common ten years from now as one million are today. Apartment construction alone will be running at a rate of 200,000 to 300,000 new units a year (compared with about 100,000 units now). In all, the volume of housing is likely to be nearly 45 per cent greater in 1967 than it is now.



Canada's economy, closely paralleling that of the U. S., also depends on heavy construction. This 21-story Queen Elizabeth Hotel, now being built in Montreal, provides many working hours for building trades workers.

Business Building

The current slump in industrial and commercial building will soon be forgotten. Despite all the talk of overcapacity, the U.S. today is actually greatly under-equipped to meet the long-range challenges of more people, better living standards and new production techniques. By 1967, Forum anticipates that the annual rate of factory building will be more than 70 per cent higher than now; commercial construction, which will have to strain to meet the needs of new urban redevelopment, will have increased by 43 per cent.

Schools

Ten years from now, the number of young people of school and college age will have soared from today's 44.8 million to more than 58 million. Educational building will be racing against population growth, and the volume of school construction will be at least 45 per cent greater in 1967 than last year.

Hospitals and Churches

Population growth, rising health standards, and new medical discover-

ies will add tremendously to required outlays for hospitals and research centers. Spending for this purpose, which was less than $850 million in 1957, will be more than $1.6 billion in 1967. Meanwhile, church building will continue to boom.

Highways

At the end of the coming decade, annual outlays for highway and street construction will still be rising, even though the spending rate, now $4.8 billion a year, will have topped $9 billion (exclusive of right-of-way costs). The multiple effects of this unparalleled expansion in highway construction can hardly be overestimated. Every aspect of urban life will feel its impact. The road-building program has the power both to intensify the suburban shift and to restore the balance between the close-in and outlying divisions of the metropolitan area. It is likely to do some of both.

Golden Decade

The statistical assumptions underlying its ten-year forecast are exceedingly "conservative"—assuming that the coming decade will be free of war and serious depression the magazine says. Forum has "no fear" that its estimates are too optimistic. They are based on projections of statistics that understate the actual volume of construction today (e.g., further adjustments will probably have to be made in the estimates for new dwelling units as a result of the Census Bureau's 1956 housing inventory, which has just been published). Beyond this, the estimates are also conservative in that they assume that the American standard of living—i.e., productivity—will rise no faster during the next decade than during the last one. They also assume that construction's contribution to gross national product (GNP: the total value of all goods and services produced in the U.S.) will be only slightly larger in the next ten years than in the last ten.

More specifically, Forum's construction projections for the coming decade are based on an estimate of future gross national product per capita multiplied by future population estimates. They suppose that the increase in per capita GNP will be at a compound rate of about 1.85 per cent a year, which is roughly the average for the postwar period. In addition, they assume that construction's share of total GNP will be only 11.5 per cent in 1967, a slice which is a bare 0.6 percentage points greater than today. Even if defense imposes a heavy drain on the economy during the coming decade, technological advance is likely to mean a greater improvement in living standards and, consequently, because of obsolescence, in construction's share of product, than these estimates take into account. Thus, in all probability, any revision of the figures will have to be on the up side.

As Forum reported a year ago, the dominant force in future construction will be the need for continually improving and expanding the nation's capital plant. There will be not only a fairly steady climb in the amount of industrial and commercial building, but also tremendous additions to utility capacity to serve a market that by 1967 will add up to nearly 200 million people. By the same token, population increase will force an expansion of public facilities—highways, sewers, schools, hospitals, airports, etc. Practically every segment of the building industry will feel the impact of this vigorous growth.

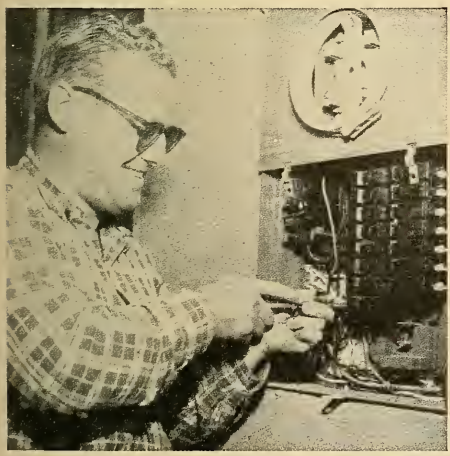
With such auspicious prospects as these for the decade as a whole, the construction industry should be able to take in stride the occasional years when expansion may falter Forum said.

Skill, The Nation's No. 1 Asset

★ ★

SPUTNIK awakened the nation to the need for giving every youngster—regardless of color, creed or financial status—an opportunity to develop his mental capacities to their fullest possible promise. The brain-power of the poor or the under-priviledged can no longer be allowed to wither for lack of opporunity. The nation can ill afford such extravagance. One way or another, youth is going to be given a chance to develop its full potential in the years ahead. That plugs one loophole through which much of our substance has been dissipated.

Unfortunately another equally costly loophole—the reluctance of employers to hire older workers or physically handicapped workers—still fails to exicite the conscience of the people. In the face of endless statistics proving that older workers are as productive as their younger brethren and a good deal more steady, the 40-year hiring barrier remains as rigid as it was 25 years ago.



Although more difficult than for those not handicapped, the toughest tasks are skillfully performed by blind electrician, John W. Polston.

Although some progress has been made in hiring physically handicapped, there still remains a long way to go. Too many great skills are going unutilized because employers are reluctant to hire people with obvious infirmities, even though such infirmities have nothing to do with productivity in a given area.

The Electrical Workers Journal recently carried an inspiring story of what guts, cooperation, and confidence can do in overcoming a physical handicap that at first glance might seem insurmountable. The story concerned the successful fight of John W. Polston, Santa Ana, California, to retain his status as a qualified electrician after losing his eyesight in an accident.

Few skilled craftsmen depend on their eyes more completely than electricians, yet Brother Polston, because he had the cooperation and understanding of a good union and contarctors willing to give him a chance, made good without eyes. Part of the story in the Electrical Workers Journal, telling of the ingenuity and spunk Brother Polston displayed in beating his handicap, is herewith reprinted:

★ ★ ★

Brother Polston is more than holding his own in a highly technical job (housewiring). He has never missed a day's work since he started and his wiring jobs pass inspection with flying colors.

Jack Polston who lives at 326 E. 22nd Street, Costa Mesa, California, has no patience with people who think it is "just wonderful" that he can still do his job in spite of his handicap.

"Sure I'm blind," he told a reporter recently. "But that's not important. What is important is whether or not I'm a good electrician."

Polston believes too many people—including many blind persons—think that blindness means helplessness, and that a blind person who becomes self-supporting is a man of rare courage.

"Everybody sympathizes with us," he said. "But very few people are willing to give us a chance to prove that we can handle many jobs as well as any sighted person.

"I applied for a civil service electrician's job several months ago. They told me I couldn't do the job. But I am doing the job. So who was right?"

Our readers, particularly our wiremen, will be interested in knowing how Brother Polston goes about performing his job. According to Business Manager Ferguson of L. U. 441, he has no trouble whatsoever in wiring houses, as he uses a Braille pad for the lay-out of the job, he has a Braille rule for measurements, a torch built especially for the blind with Braille gauges and a feeler in front of the torch so he can tell where his splice is and so concenrate the heat. He has an electric drill with a clutch built in so that he will not injure himself if he strikes a nail.

A special level, a tool necessary for all wiremen, was devised for Brother Polston, from a piece of chrome plated channel-iron with a ball bearing in it. Leveling becomes merely a matter of "feel."

Distinguishing the colors of Romex is also a matter of "feel," thanks to the standards of manufacturers. All cable is packed in boxes in the same manner, white on top, black on the bottom.

For those installations which require other colors, Local Union 441 secured for Brother Jack a special electronic device, designed by the Bell Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, New York. It has a hearing device powered by a pin-light flashlight battery which emits a frequency impulse for the different colors of wire or any other materials. The brighter the color, the higher the pitch of the impulse. In this case then we find the ear substituting for the eye. In checking trouble in a home, Brother Polston can use this instrument to determine whether or not the light is on or off. With it he can also determine fixtures of different colors and if they are of copper or chrome, according to the impulses set off by this instrument.

Our local union has checked with two different contractors for whom Brother Polston has worked. Both report that they have shown him absolutely no favoritism because of his handicap. He wanted a chance and it was given him—the same chance given journeyman wiremen with two good eyes. The contractors further report that Brother Polston's work output is as good as that of any other journeyman in their employ.

★ ★ ★

The example set by Brother Polston certainly should be an inspiration to handicapped workers everywhere. A more heartening example of triumph over difficulties could hardly be found.

However, his case is much more than that. It is a challenge to a nation that has allowed physical handicaps and arbitrary age barriers to shelve vast stores of badly-needed skills. Sputnik served notice that all such bankrupt policies must be discarded if this nation is to successfully compete with and eventually overcome the menace of Communism.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

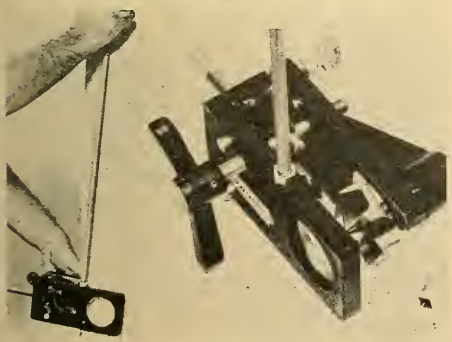
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A roof framing calculator for use with a framing square. Said to give full information for 10 different roof pitches. Informa-



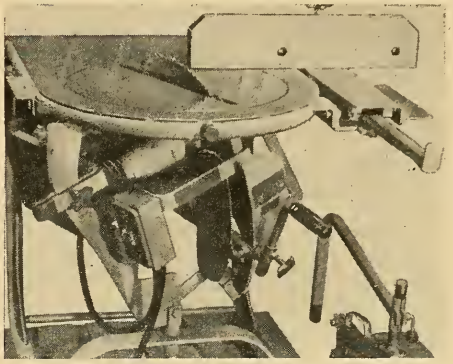
tion available from Gordon L. Joseph & Assoc., 606 Queen and Crescent Bldg., New Orleans 12, La.

A positioning rod and boring jig for easing and speeding lock set installation. The rod screws into the jig, and is hooked over



door, suspending the jig the same distance from the floor for each installation. Positions jig 36" from the floor on any standard 6'8" door. Available from Challenger Lock Co., Inc., 4865 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

A power saw that cuts and rips at all angles with the material always stationary except during ripping. Has a 16" blade, six inch cutting height, a three horsepower-



three phase motor. Said to be easily equipped with a variety of blades, wheels and burnishing discs. Weighs 300 lbs., 27½" maximum width. Sold by Auburn Fishhook Co., Inc., Dept. HC, Auburn, N. Y.

A small, reel-type dispenser for tie wire. Can be attached to the workman's belt, either left or right side, eliminating need for coiling wire over shoulder. Made of



cast aluminum, with brass bushings, weighs only six pounds, loaded. Handles annealed or galvanized wire, 14 through 20 gauge. Product of Ideal Reel Co., 1424 Madison St., Paducah, Ky.

PLANE GOSSIP

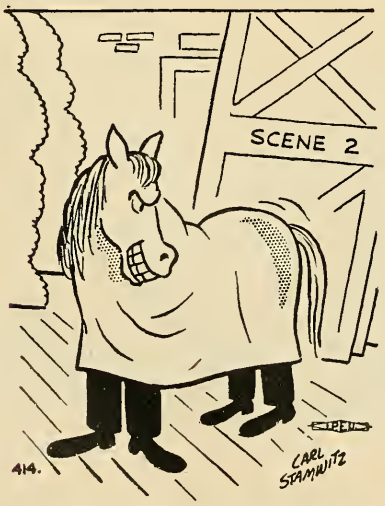
SELDOM IN TUNE

Housing is another very important issue Congress must take up soon. The continual sag in the house building field has hurt our economy more than any one thing. Every time a new house is sold it means new sales in furniture, appliances, garden tools, etc. When houses are not selling none of these lines are selling either. Furthermore, as Senator Sparkman recently pointed out, we are willing to spend billions to protect our cities from missiles from outer space, but unwilling to spend millions to save them from destruction by ground-level decay.

However, the real estate lobbies can always be counted on to fight any progressive legislation that promises to increase the supply of housing. It brings to mind the one about the European pianist who took a job accompanying a wealthy American dowager who fancied herself a singer.

Day by day, as the old gal sang off key, the pianist got more and more unhappy. Finally he could take it no longer.

"Madam," he said, "I kvit der chob. I play der black notes unt I play der white notes, but always you in der cracks."



"Now you know why they advertised for a non-union actor to play a character part!"

THE REAL WORRY

When the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed two decades ago, Congress said: "It is . . . the policy of this Act to correct and as rapidly as practicable eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general wellbeing of workers."

Today, 20 years later, 20 million of a possible 45 million are still not covered by a statutory minimum wage. All efforts to extend coverage arouse bitter opposition from business groups.

Pending now is the Morse-Kelley Bill which would bring some nine million more workers under the protection of the Act. So far, opposition to the bill has not been as vocal as usual. And that is what worries us.

It's a bit like the college boy who met his date of the previous evening at the library.

"Was your dad worried about the noise we made when we got in last night?" he asked.

"No," replied the girl, "he was more worried by the silence that followed."

★ ★ ★

LET THEM EAT CAKE

The slump in house building is not all-inclusive. The luxury home—that is the home in $100,000 class and up, is enjoying a real boom, according to the Wall Street Journal. The paper cites a few examples of the elegance being built into these plush homes—Italian marble bathtubs at $3,000 a throw, a doghouse costing $300, a $70,000 trophy room.

And you probably can't convince one of the owners of these palaces that there is a shortage of housing in America. Probably they consider any talk to the contrary pure Communist propaganda.

For no reason at all, this reminds us of the two married friends who were talking.

"It's sickening the way my wife keeps talking about her first husband," said the one.

"You're lucky," replied his pal, "mine keeps talking about her next."

TITLES CAN BE DECEIVING

Right-to-work laws are scheduled to become political issues in a number of states this year. Even in the State of Washington, where a referendum vote turned down right-to-work by over two-to-one only a year and a half ago, a new measure seems to be in the making.

One reason why right-to-work is going so strong is that many working people—not excluding union members—are deceived by the name. Right-to-work seems to imply a right to have and hold a job. The legislation contains no such right. In the long run, all the law guarantees is that chiselers among both workers and employers get some legal status for their chiseling.

The deceptiveness of the right-to-work name sort of reminds us of the little boy who was not doing so well in school. However, one day the lad came home and announced:

"Teacher said I was a regular little beaver today."

And, of course, the delighted mother went into a long lecture on the virtues of hard work, application, etc.

"W-e-l-l," said the lad reluctantly, "the teacher didn't exactly call me a little beaver on account of my work. It was more on account of chewing my pencil so badly."

★ ★ ★

ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

The government is trying to take the rock and roll out of the economy. The rolling readjustment tight money brought on soon started to rock the economic boat seriously. Unemployment figures topped six per cent last month; so even the bankers and financiers got a little bit alarmed. Money curbs have been eased up twice recently and may be eased still more if business does not pick up.

Despite the junior grade recession brought on by tight money, many of the more conservative financial magazines are still singing its praises.

Sort of reminds us of the trial of a woman accused of murdering her husband. The jury was out for hours. When it finally came in, the verdict was "not guilty" even though the case was an air-tight one. A little probing by a newspaperman uncovered the fact the acquittal was largely due to the stubborn efforts of one little old lady on the jury.

When asked for an explanation, the little old lady said;

"I suppose I felt sorry for her. After all, she's a widow, you know."

TO HECK WITH THE DETAILS

The Russian Sputniks jolted the American people into realization that better educational opportunities must be made available to all talented children, regardless of financial status, race or creed. To date, however, piddling little differences have stymied efforts to work out a measure capable of doing the job. Political pulling and hauling are complicating the situation. In the meantime, the Reds are readying bigger and better space missiles that dwarf our own efforts.

The moral is clear—it is time to quit quibbling about penny ante details and get a broad basic program under way. Otherwise we may wind up like the young salesman in a favorite old story of ours.

The very fussy office manager was giving instructions to the young salesman regarding his trip. He gave him explicit detailed orders charting out minute by minute the young man's every action.

"You'll leave on the train at 7 a.m. and you'll reach your destination about 9 a.m. Have a cup of coffee at the terminal and take a taxi over to see Blank and Blank. I want to hear from you if there are any slip-ups. Remember—wire me if there is any difficulty of any kind at all, understand!"

About 9:30 that morning he received this telegram. "No cream at the terminal—what shall I do?"



"You slavedriver! If I belonged to a union, I'd tell you a thing or two when you were here!"

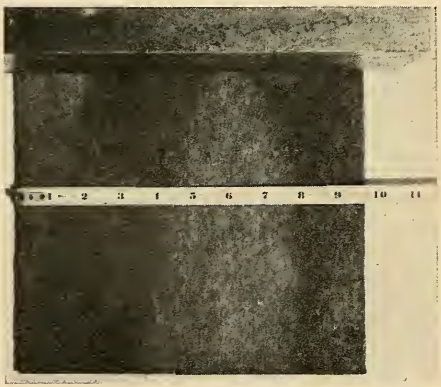
"Lumber Stretcher" Patents Granted

★ ★

THE UNITED STATES Patent Office at Washington, D. C. recently issued two patents to Frank O. Higgins of New Orleans covering the "method and apparatus for stretching and stress relieving lumber."

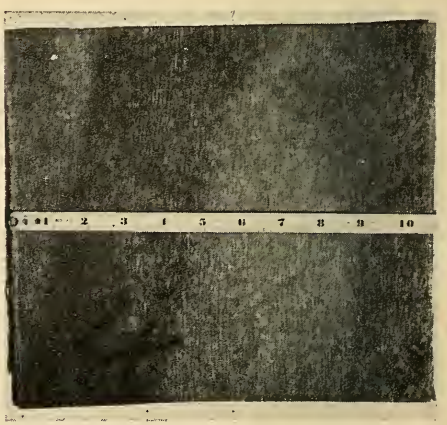
Issuance of these patents on a "lumber stretcher," it was pointed out, removes from the realm of fancy one of the three mythical tools craftsmen have been seeking for many years. The others—the "left-handed monkey wrench" and the "sky hook" remain to be invented.

Practically, the new "lumber stretcher" is just that. The end result of the application of what the Patent Office refers to as the "method and apparatus for stretching and stress relieving lumber" is to create a piece of lumber or veneer that is larger dimensionally when completely dried and finished, than it was when in its natural wet stage. Consequently, it becomes impossible for the veneer or lumber to expand further, when confined, even though submerged in water for an indefinite period. It also becomes impossible for the wood to shrink or contract because of the countless "expansion joints" created in the wood during the stretching process.



Before stretching, piece of hardwood veneer measures 9⅝ inches.

The secret of the success of the long sought for "wood stretcher" lies in these "expansion joints" it creates in the treated wood. Wood, being a hydroscopic material, expands and contracts through its absorption of moisture. This expansion—or growth—however, takes place in one dimension only—that opposite to the grain; the grain dimension remaining constant always. Expansion normally occurs when the millions of natural cells in the wood absorb moisture, causing the wood to swell or grow. The Higgins process, by introducing countless additional man-made expansion joints into the wood at a stage when the wood has a moisture content closely approximating its natural or maximum wet state, stretches the wood beyond



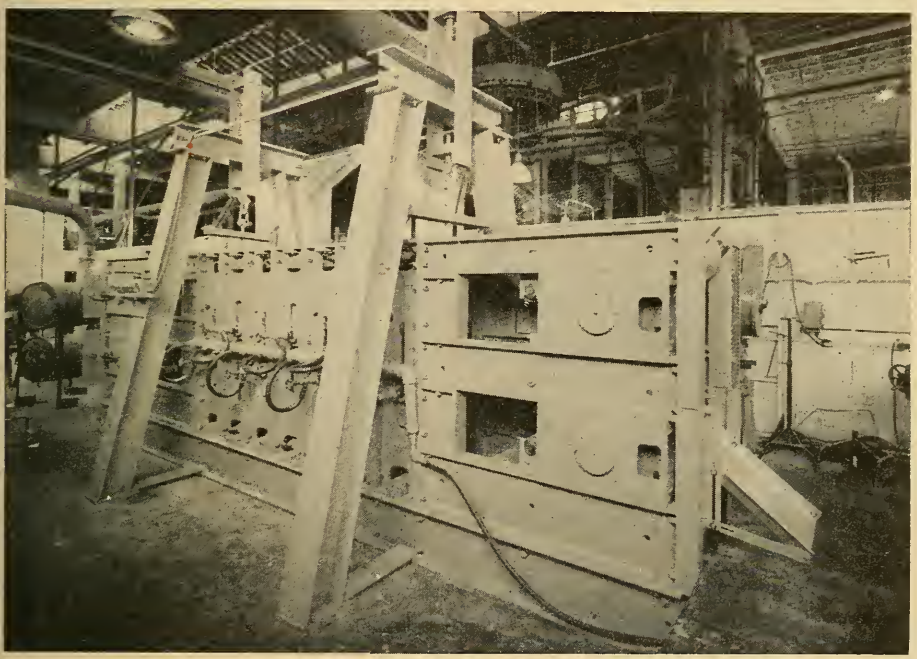
Measure after stretching shows "growth" of 1⅛ inches.

the size it could possibly expand to if it became wet after drying, thus providing a piece of finished wood that, when confined, cannot further "grow" even though it might become soaked in use. In short, the wood becomes larger dry than when wet—up until now an impossibility.

Application of the Higgins wood stretching process does not measurably affect the thickness of the wood. There is also no change in the grain pattern or the surface of the lumber or veneer and no loss of strength or durability.

In its application to wood veneers, the stretching process produces a veneer completely flexible, but one which will also conform to almost any surface—flat or irregular—by its own weight. Veneers so treated become ideally suited for conversion to flooring, wall paneling, furniture finishes and many other functional and decorative uses.

The Wood Stretcher, for which two patents have been issued—#2,815,779 and #2,815,780—has been invented by Frank O. Higgins, president of Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, the world's largest manufacturer of laminated hardwood flooring. Mr. Higgins, 43, the son of the late Andrew J. Higgins, industrialist and World War II boat builder, has spent most of his life in the lumber and allied fields. Issuance of the lumber stretcher patents to Mr. Higgins are the culmination of a lifetime of work and experimentation by him in the field of dimensionally stabilizing lumber.



The Higgins Lumber Stretcher, shown before it had been moved to the production line where it is to be used in the manufacture of hardwood flooring products.

Higgins Industries, Inc., is one of the world's largest producers of laminated wood block flooring. The products of its lumber stretching process will soon be nationally distributed and are expected to be priced competitively with asphalt tile and other resilient floor coverings.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

L. V. ADCOCK, L. U. 1471, Jackson, Miss.
JOHN AIKENS, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
L. F. ALLEN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
L. R. ALLEN, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
W. M. ALLEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OSCAR ANDERSON, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
A. G. ANDIGNAC, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
A. C. ANGEL, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
V. ANTTILA, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
EMIL APPELBERG, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
J. F. AVILLA, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
GEORGE BACKE, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
OSCAR BAKKE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
H. F. BEARDEN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
D. J. BEAULIEU, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
OTTO BECKER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BENTLEY, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
G. W. BISSELL, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
VERN BJORNSTROM, L. U. 2084, Astoria, Ore.
GEORGE BLAINE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
HENRY BOGARD, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
FRANZ BORLESKE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
OTTO BROLIN, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.
FRED BRYAN, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
F. P. BULLARD, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
CLARENCE BURKHEAD, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
H. J. BURSEY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
E. T. CAMPBELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
FRED CANFIELD, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
E. J. CARLSON, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
FRED CARLSON, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
HANS CARLSON, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ROBERT CARLYLE, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
ARTHUR CIMONS, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
I. T. CLEVELAND, L. U. 1471, Jackson, Miss.
C. E. COLLINS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
R. E. COOK, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ERNEST COOPER, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
HARRY COOPER, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
M. T. COURSEY, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
SIDNEY COWLING, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
L. H. COX, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
A. R. CROWTHER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
HENRY CRULL, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. DARNELL, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
E. R. DARNER, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
E. D. DEAL, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JACK DENGLE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ANTONIO DI SALVO, L. U. 299, Union City, N. J.
JOHN DITSCHEIT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ORLANDO DORMO, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
A. M. DOUGHTY, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
JERRY DOUSA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
T. R. DOWDY, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
FRANK DUBAS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. A. DUPUY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. E. EDWARD, L. U.1323, Monterey, Cal.
J. F. EDWARDS, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
G. G. ELLITHORPE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
G. F. EULER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
H. C. FALK, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
MORRIS FELDMAN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
E. O. FIELDSTAD, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
E. FLETCHER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
DANIEL FOLEY, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
A. I. FOLK, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN FRANKLIN, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
R. L. FREEMAN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
W. C. GARDNER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
A. G. GIESE, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
B. A. GOCHENOUR, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ETHELBERT GOETSCHIUS, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
ORA GOODYEAR, L. U. 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. C. GORDON, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
WILLIAM GORDON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM GOTTLIEB, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
HUGH GRAHAM, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
F. J. GREBENC, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
ANTHONY GRECO, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
JOSEPH GREGORY, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ROBERT GRUNING, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
JOHN HAHN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
J. A. HALLBECK, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
GUSTAV HALLFELDT, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
T. J. HENDRICKSON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM HERBST, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
S. E. HIGGS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
C. R. HILL, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
G. F. HILL, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
F. J. C. HOLLMAN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
ARTHUR HUMMEL, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
VAINO JALO, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
PETE JANSEN, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
F. JESCHUR, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. B. JOHNSON, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JACOB KAPLAN, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
WARD KARR, L. U. 2180, Defiance, Ohio
JOHN KARST, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
J. M. KEENEY, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
JOHN KEMPE, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. KERR, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
D. H. KEYS, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
DONALD KINGSBURY, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.

In Memoriam

EDWARD KLAIS, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
E. F. KNIPSTEIN, SR., L. U. 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.
GEORGE KOLENSKI, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ANDREW KROCHMAL, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
L. V. KUTZNER, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM LASCHEN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
HULON LITTLE, L. U. 1471, Jackson, Miss.
GILLEAIN Mac LEAN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
C. E. MARSTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES MARTIN, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
MARTIN MARTINSON, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
G. C. MASON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
G. L. MATSON, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
R. T. MAYNE, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
WILLIAM McAULIFFE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
HARRY McCLOSKEY, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
WILLIAM McDERMOTT, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
H. A. McHARRIE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
WALTER McKINNEY, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
D. M. MELVILLE, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
C. M. MIDDLEBROOK, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
RAOUL MILLE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. H. MOOSMAN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
J. H. MORRISON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
I. E. MOSEY, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
THEODORE NEADEAU, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EARL NELSON, SR., L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
KAI NIELSEN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
H. J. ORR, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
O. R. OSBORN, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
FRED PACKARD, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
WILLIAM PERRY, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
S. H. PETERSEN, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
N. P. C. PETERSON, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
E. N. PHELPS, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
J. L. PHIPPS, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
J. R. PICKLE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
PETER PIERSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. E. PIXLEY, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
B. G. PORTER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
H. M. POWELL, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
C. L. PURVIS, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
DONATO QUAGLIATO, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
OTTO RADKE, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
FRANK RANGER, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
M. S. REES, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
CHARLES REISWIG, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
JOSEPH RESNICK, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.
R. R. RHODES, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GEORGE RIEDEL, L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.
L. A. RIMES, L. U. 1471, Jackson, Miss.
EARL RINGELBERG, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
O. A. RINK, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal
F. D. ROADSTROM, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
B. A. ROBINSON, L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
HERMAN ROESSLER, L. U. 1266, Austin, Texas
D. C. ROLLINS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
FRANK ROSENKRANZ, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
MICHAEL ROTHSTEIN, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD RUSSELL, L. U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa.
FRED SAUTER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
CLAYTON SCHELL, L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.
A. J. SCHELLINGER, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
NICHOLAS SCHILLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
REINHOLD SCHWEBKE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ROY SEABOLT, L. U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
C. W. SICKAFOOSE, L. U. 232, Fort Wayne, Ind.
J. S. SINCLAIR, L. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
A. S. SLAUGHTER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
H. S. SMITH, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
M. J. SMITH, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
L. C. SNYDER, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
MIKE SOLAMITA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
J. F. SPEED, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
ROY STALKER, L. U. 500, Butler, Pa.
L. R. STILLWELL, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
JOSEPH STOJAN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
F. P. STUDHOLM, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
J. C. SULLIVAN, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
LAWRENCE SUMNER, L. U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
JOHN SUTCH, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
J. D. TAYLOR, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
LEO TEMPTON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
C. M. TETHEROW, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE THOMPSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
J. L. THOMPSON, L. U. 1471, Jackson, Miss.
G. L. THORN, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
R. K. TRIGG, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
JOSEPH TURKOWSKI, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
GEORGE TUTTEN, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
WILLIAM TWELE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
O. J. VERTZ, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
E. L. VOLZ, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
AUGUST VOSS, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
HENRY WALLER, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
C. H. WASHBURN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
EARL WATTERSON, L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. WELSCH, SR., L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
FRED WENDORF, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. WESTRA, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
G. L. WILCOX, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
WILLIAM WINDISH, L. U. 642, Richmond, Cal.
HENRY WINEMILLER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ELMER WING, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN WINTON, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.
CHESTER WITTY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HENRY YOUNGBLOOD, L. U. 768, Kingston, Pa.
GEORGE YOVANKIN, L. U. 393, Camden, N. J.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES

Greetings:

The Golden Jubilee Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department was held in the Shelburne Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on December 2, 3 and 4th. It proved to be one of the largest and most significant conventions ever held by the Department.

The report of the Credentials Committee listed 377 delegates representing 19 international unions in attendance.

A great portion of the Convention's business centered on jurisdiction and the long-standing dispute with industrial unions regarding plant expansion construction. Some 19 resolutions of the subject were introduced at the convention. In addition a substantial portion of the President's report was devoted to this topic. The Executive Council's report likewise contained a great deal of information regarding the subject, including a thick file of actual cases involving rank injustices to building tradesmen.

The Committee on the Executive Council's report felt the matter to be so important that it held an open hearing so that all interested delegates could present their views and

opinions. Building tradesmen from virtually every state in the nation took advantage of the hearing to express their feelings.

On the basis of all this written and oral testimony, the Committee submitted as its action a resolution for presentation to the AFL-CIO Convention. This resolution set forth in its resolving clause:

"Therefore be it resolved that this Convention of the AFL-CIO go on record:

1. To guarantee to the Building and Construction Trades Department and its National and International Unions the jurisdiction which each has enjoyed historically and traditionally and has held by virtue of the charters issued to each of them by the American Federation of Labor; and

2. To condemn any activity on the part of any affiliated industrial union which would tend to encroach and usurp, through the use of economic pressure, picket lines and collective bargaining contracts containing provisions which limit or prohibit plant employers from awarding contracts for construction, alteration and repair work, to construction contractors whose employes are members of the nineteen National and International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO."

Pursuant to the convention action, the resolution was sent to the AFL-CIO Convention. However, a last moment resolution was sent in to the Convention by the Industrial Union Department. This resolution said in its resolving section:

"Therefore be it resolved that the Second Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO recognizing the need for a prompt and equitable solution of work jurisdiction and boycotts, call upon the Executive Council to implement the general agreement reported by President Meany on July 1, 1957, by providing at the earliest opportunity, internal procedures with appropriate terminal facilities which, while respecting basic jurisdictions, will provide for the prompt, peaceful and just settlement of individual work jurisdiction and boycott disputes."

The AFL-CIO Convention referred both resolutions to the Executive Council. Officers of the Building Trades Department were given assurances that the Executive Council's Committee on this problem would meet early in January to take up the matter. Two additional members were added to the Executive Council's Committee—IUD Director Al. Whitehouse, and Dick Gray, president of the Building Trades Department.

To insure honest effort in the matter of seeking a satisfactory solution, the Building Trades Convention also approved a recommendation setting forth that:

"If the Building Trades Committee is not able to negotiate a settlement with the Industrial Union Department by February 28, 1958, then the Building Trades Committee will be instructed to immediately report to a meeting of the nineteen General Presidents specifically called by the President of the Department to make a final decision on the future steps to be taken by the Department with respect to this controversy."

Next to jurisdiction, legislative matters occupied the bulk of the Convention's time. The Convention unanimously approved a broad program of legislative changes needed to meet the challenge of the months ahead. This legislative program contained the following five main objectives:

1. Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act in these important respects:
 a. Amendment of secondary boycott provision so that union building tradesmen would no longer be compelled to work side by side on the same job with non-union men.
 b. Change election and certification provisions of the Act so that building trades unions could legally make pre-hire union shop agreements.
 c. Eliminate Section 14 (b) which permits and practically invites states to enact "compulsory open shop laws."
 d. Eliminate the mandatory injunction provision.
 e. Change the act so that it will no longer be illegal for an employer to contribute in joint labor-management apprenticeship training programs.
2. Amend the Davis-Bacon Act in the following important ways:
 a. Broaden coverage to include all construction financed in whole or in part by Federal funds.
 b. Require the Secretary of Labor to recognize fringe benefits as well as hourly rates in determining what the prevailing wage is to be in a given area.

c. Require the Secretary of Labor to predetermine prevailing practices regarding hours of work and overtime payments.

d. Centralize enforcement authority in the Secretary of Labor.

3. Support a comprehensive housing bill which can do the necessary job.
The national goal for the housing industry must be elevated to 2,000,000 units per year if the nation is to keep up with the explosive population growth and the demands that will stem therefrom. To achieve this end, the Department must push for an extension of low rent housing for low income families. Special aid and encouragement should be extended to cooperative housing. A bold and realistic program of Federal Aid for city redevelopment needs to be put into effect promptly. To help obtain these goals, the Convention recommended continued cooperation with the National Housing Conference be carried on.

4. Support a school construction program of adequate size. The school needs of the nation are still running far ahead of facilities. The Department will push for a broad School Construction bill capable of meeting the demands of the school population. Any such bill must contain Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions.

5. Fight for income tax exemption for construction workers forced to incur expenses while temporarily employed away from home. The Department was instructed by the Convention to endeavor to get a clear-cut ruling that travel expenses and board and room expenses incurred by a building trades worker while temporarily working away from home are allowable income tax deductions.

To help implement this broad legislative program and strengthen the hand of Department representatives, the Convention approved a recommendation that the National Legislative Conference of the Building Trades be continued on an annual basis in the Spring of the year.

Another matter getting special attention from the Convention was safety. The report of the Committee on State and Local Organizations pointed out that the mere enactment of safety legislation is not enough—it must be supplemented with educational effort to impress on workers the need for the legislation and the importance of abiding by it.

Ten Vice presidents were elected at the close of the Convention. President William A. Calvin of the Boilermakers was elected to fill the position vacated by the resignation of Teamster President Dave Beck. The other Vice presidents re-elected were:

Wm. J. McSorley (Lathers); Wm. E. Maloney (Operating Engineers); Maurice A. Hutcheson (United Brotherhood); Peter Fosco (Laborers); L. M. Raftery (Painters); Gordon Freeman (Electrical Workers); Peter T. Schoemann (United Association); John H. Lyons (Iron Workers); and John Rooney (Plasterers).

Appointment of six regional directors was approved by the Convention, and clearance of a seventh was left to the Executive Council pending settlement of his union's status.

The director's posts were established under constitutional changes made last summer at a Special Department Convention.

A primary function of the new directors will be to work closely with local building and construction trades councils to heighten their efficiency and build maximum affiliation.

The new directors and their territories are:

E. R. Kennedy, a Painter, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Joseph T. Dyer, a Bricklayer, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Herbert C. Skinner, a member of our Brotherhood, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

Wilson E. Connolly, a Plumber, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

M. A. Graham, an Electrical Worker, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Abel Silva, a Laborer, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Honolulu, and Alaska.

The Building Trades Department, as a result of all this constructive Convention action is in a better position to meet the numerous challenges that lie ahead in these uncertain times.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was adjourned at the completion of its business on December 4, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Hutcheson
R. E. Livingston
O. Wm. Blaier
Finlay C. Allan
Alex W. Robertson
J. O. Mack
C. R. Bartalini
Robert M. Johnson
Carl T. Westland
Edmund Boyer
H. E. Morris



Conference at the Building and Construction Trades Convention. From the left, General President Hutcheson and General Secretary Livingston confer, while Joe Plymate takes notes from Vice president Stevenson.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Greetings:

The Second General Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations was held in Convention Auditorium in Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 5-12, 1957. The Convention was welcomed by the President of the Atlantic County Central Labor Union who was acting as temporary chairman, and by various local, civic and labor leaders.

There were 908 delegates approved by the credential committee. These 908 delegates represented 129 national and international unions, 6 departments, 34 state and territorial bodies, 134 central labor bodies, 56 federal local unions, and there were 3 fraternal delegates.

Following are a few of the speakers who addressed the Convention:

President Meany made the keynote speech.
James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor.
Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

(Continued on Page 28)

Editorial



Money Is Only Part Of The Answer

In the wake of the furore created by Russia's surprising success in the conquest of space has come a rash of schemes for stepping up educational opportunities for American youngsters. A regular flurry of aid-to-education bills has hit Congress. They total 125 at this writing and more are on their way.

Practically all these measures propose some sort of financial answer to our educational problem. Money is one of the ingredients any solution must have. But money alone will not solve our educational crisis. It will take something more—a reassessment of the social and spiritual bug-a-boos that militate against our educational system.

To appreciate all that is involved in our struggle to overtake the Russians in scientific knowledge, a little comparing is necessary.

We have a population of approximately 170 million; the Russians have a population in excess of 200 million. They start with an advantage of 30 million people.

We have about 23% of our population in school at any given time. By comparison, a fourth of the Russian population attends school. This gives them an advantage of some 10 million students.

In Russia teachers are among the best paid professionals; here the teacher is low man on the professional totem pole. Furthermore, the ratio between students and teachers is far better in Russia. In their classes, with almost twice as many teachers per student, the average student gets twice the personal attention an American student gets.

These are tangible advantages Russia enjoys at the present time. However, they are advantages we can overcome in a hurry once we put our minds to the job and dig down in our pockets for the necessary funds. The area where we will have a more difficult time catching up is in the area of equality of opportunity.

God is no respecter of creed or color or financial standing. He is as likely to plant the spark of genius in a baby born in a tenement as in one born in a mansion. Neither does He care particularly whether a baby's skin is red or brown or white. But our educational system is not as broad-minded. The poor do not always have the same educational opportunities laid before them tham that the rich have. Who knows how many times a spark of genius has flickered out and died from lack of opportunity in a slum area of a city or a backwash of eroded farm country?

So the task of overtaking Russian science requires the fanning of every spark of genius to full flame regardless of financial circumstances, creed or anything else. Every youngster of exceptional promise must be afforded an opportunity to develop that promise to the ultimate.

Money is needed, yes. But also needed is an atmosphere of respect for scholarship that transcends prejudice, social barriers, etc. We have 10 million fewer students to draw from than the Russians. Therefore, we cannot afford to let even one promising youngster fail to fulfill his full potential.

A great deal of progress has been made in making higher education available to all. By struggling, sacrificing, and working twice as long as the next guy it is still possible for a poor youngster to acquire an education. But the road is a tough one. Only those who combine great physical stamina with bright minds can make the grade.

The time has come to smooth out the paythway; to equalize the opportunities for all youngsters; to make teaching the respected, adequately-paid profession it should be; to accord to learning some of the rewards and respect now attached to rock-and-roll singing, movie acting, etc.

It's Up To Labor Again

With national security occupying the attention of Congress almost exclusively thus far in 1958, it is time for organized labor to start asking some questions about the status of the Forand Bill before the measure gets lost in the shuffle.

As readers of this journal should know, the Forand Bill is a bill introduced last year by Congressman Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, which has as its objective the liberalization of Social Security to meet economic conditions prevailing in 1958 rather than those that prevailed in 1938. It amends Social Security procedures in a number of very important ways.

For one thing, the bill proposes to increase benefit payments to everybody by at least $5.00 per month. Future beneficiaries would get an increase of about 10% and present beneficiaries would get at least $5.00 more.

In addition, the bill proposes to relate benefits more closely to earnings by raising to $6,000 the earnings ceiling on which benefits would be figured and Social Security taxes levied. This means that skilled craftsmen whose earnings are higher than average would pay more taxes and, of course, draw higher benefits. Under the Forand Bill, the maximum individual benefit would be increased from the present $108.50 to $151.80. The ceiling on benefits to a family would be upped from the present $200 per month to $305.

Another highly important improvement advocated by the bill is payment of benefits to cover the cost of certain hopsital and nursing home care and surgical services. Older persons thus would be assured of some medical care whether or not they had the money to pay for it.

The object of this editorial is not to spell out the desirable features of the Forand Bill. Rather it is to point out that the bill will not get to first base unless some pressure is exerted in its behalf soon. The conservatives in Congress already have shown that they intend to use the national defense emergency as an excuse to whittle away at all welfare legislation. "We can't afford both adequate national defense and better welfare programs" is their motto. And a lot of people are buying that line, even though it is as phony as a seven-dollar bill. A strong and a prosperous people in all walks of life is as important a weapon against Communism as any plane or gun or bomb.

The American Medical Association has already attacked the Forand Bill as the entering wedge for socialized medicine. The AMA, one of the powerful lobbies in the nation, can be counted on to fight it to the last ditch.

So the bill will get started through the long legislative process only if enough demand from the voters is forthcoming.

The Forand Bill is known as H.R. 9467. It has been assigned to the Ways and Means Committee for consideration. It represents a sound, solid step forward in the battle against a destitute old age for older citizens whose luck may not have been good always. At in the past, the real support for the measure will come from organized labor. Labor spearheaded all the major improvements made in social insurance since the basic act was passed in 1935. If the Forand amendments are to be passed, union members once more will have to do the bulk of the spade work.

What are you doing about it?

Depression Antidotes—Bold Planning, Prompt Action

If words can lick a depression, the present one is on its way out. Economists, business publications, columnists, etc., are all beating the drums of optimism. Even ex-President Hoover dusted off a "prosperity is just around the corner" speech he originally gave in 1931 and delivered it at a 1958 meeting.

Unfortunately words have very little value in the market place. Even the most enthusiastically optimistic super-market will not accept a reprint of a Hoover speech in exchange for a can of beans. They want money—hard money, soft money, folding money, or jingling money—just so long as it is money. And that is where the rub comes in. Too many working people are laid off or working only part time. And those who are working are not getting back enough in wages to buy back a fair share of the things they produce.

This journal agrees that there is no need for a depression, or even a recession, at this time. The only thing that is seriously wrong is that the distribution of earnings has gone screwy.

While dividends and interest payments continue to climb upward, the share of the nation's wealth going to the working man is decreasing. Latest statistics from the Department of Commerce indicate that while January dividends went up at a $2 billion rate, wages and salaries of production workers dropped at about the same rate.

Computed at an annual rate, production workers lost $2.1 billion between December, 1957, and January, 1958, dropping from a December rate of $99.8 to a January rate of $97.7. The January rate was off $5.1 billion as compared with August, high point for 1957.

Looking at it another way, prices have been climbing steadily in a period when unemployment has been growing by leaps and bounds and the average work week of those employed has been decreasing. There is only one explanation—fewer units of goods are being produced but corporations are making more profit per unit through control of pricing procedures.

Between December and January, the price index took a whopping jump; from 121.6 to 122.3. This put the January cost of living at a new record high despite the fact that unemployment grew by half a million between December

and January. Obviously the law of supply and demand has been thwarted by price fixing. A continuation of such artificial rigging can only lead to eventual disaster. Adequate purchasing power in the hands of all the people is the only solid foundation for lasting prosperity.

Based on the January figures, the production worker is rapidly replacing the farmer as the low man on the economic totem pole. While factory workers' earnings are dropping, farm income is rising—not much, to be sure, but rising nevertheless. In the meantime, dividends and earnings on investments are going up. If this situation is allowed to continue, a real depression can develop, for all the brave words the writers and speakers can think up.

The one real remedy for correcting the downward trend of the economy is to get more purchasing power in the hands of the working people. Nothing else is needed. When working people have money, they buy. When they buy the demand for goods skyrockets. So rather than more words, the need now is for a bold program to zip up purchasing power.

How can this be done? There are many ways—the most important of which is to channel part of the swollen dividends into higher wages. Some industries—although their earnings are at record levels—are using the recession as an excuse to resist any increase in wages this year. The job situation being as unfavorable as it is, many unions may be tempted to accept such reasoning. It is only natural for unions to be less militant during periods of abnormal unemployment. However, every penny of wage increase won by unions this year will have a stimulating effect on the economy.

By acting boldly, the government can strike further blows at the slump by extending the coverage of the minimum wage law to retail stores, laundries, etc., and increasing the minimum to $1.25 per hour.

An increase in the personal income deduction from the present $600 to $700 would lighten the tax load on all people and give them more money to spend on goods and services.

Increasing both the payment level and period of eligibility for unemployment insurance could help stabilize the economic structure. A substantial program of badly needed public works to provide more hospitals, libraries, flood control projects, etc., could also create jobs while increasing the wealth of our nation.

Brave words are fine, but we need courageous planning and prompt action.

Labor Political Spending Is Peanuts

Labor spent only about 1½ per cent of the total amount spent by all groups in the 1957 elections. Congressional Quarterly said that the total spent by all organizations in the "off-year" was $4,611,413.92. COPE spent only $75,514.

Fifteen Republican groups reported spending 62 per cent of the grand total, or $2,879,875.01. The Democrats spent 23 per cent, or $1,067,734.36. GOP groups reported 188 gifts of $1,000 or more, totaling $447,089. Democrats received 52 such contributions, totaling $68,785.

The two things that become immediately clear from the above item are that (1) anti-union politicians and newspapers are ridiculous when they claim that unions have built up huge political "war chests," and (2) it IS important that candidates for political office receive sufficient funds to help them pay their campaign expenses.

(Continued from Page 23)

Alfred M. Gruenther, President of American Red Cross.
John S. Gleason, Jr., National Commander of American Legion.

The Report of the Executive Council was voluminous and contained matters of vast importance, some of which were:

The labor movement 1955-1957.
The national economy.
International relations.
Social Security.
Housing.
Education.
National legislation.
Right-to-work laws.
Older workers.
State health and safety laws.
Minimum wages.
Taxation.
Taft-Hartley.

In addition to this there was a supplemental report on "Ethical Practices Cases."

On the basis of the report, three international unions—the Teamsters, the Bakers and the Laundry Workers—were expelled from the AFL-CIO by convention action.

Expulsion of the Teamsters came on a roll call vote, after a three-hour debate, on an Appeals Committee report sustaining an Executive Council decision that the union had failed to take effective steps to clean up allegedly corrupt influences.

The vote in favor of expulsion was 10,458,598. The vote against the Appeals Committee recommendation for expulsion was 2,266,497. The Teamsters and four other suspended unions with an aggregate membership totaling close to 4,000,000 were not permitted to ballot. Consequently the recommendation for expulsion carried by the necessary two-thirds majority.

The delegates representing our Brotherhood voted unanimously against expulsion of the Teamsters. The vote was not arrived at capriciously or lightly. It resulted from a great deal of careful study and weighing of factors involved, with the best interests of all of our members getting the paramount consideration at all times.

The thinking behind our delegation's position can be summarized approximately as follows:

Our members must work with Teamster members day in and day out on nearly every job. In heavy and highway construction we have a four-trade pact with the Teamsters and the Laborers and Operating Engineers. This pact has worked out to mutual advantage, and taking any action which would put this pact in jeopardy could cost our members dearly on the job. Furthermore, penalizing over a million Teamster members for the alleged transgressions of a few top officers seems inconsistent with sound union principles.

Teamster officials asked only a year's grace to put their house in order. An organization as large and as complex as the Teamsters Union cannot make far-reaching changes overnight. It needs and should be entitled to reasonable time. Therefore, the Teamsters' request for a twelve-month postponement to give them an opportunity to work out their own salvation seemed justified.

Under any circumstances, expulsion appears to be a poor mechanism for instituting reforms. Several years ago the Longshoremen were expelled by the AFL. To date nothing much seems to have changed in the Longshore Union.

On the other hand, there have been numerous examples where unions once dominated by racketeering elements have straightened up and flown right without expulsion. The courts sent the Bioffs, Browns and Scalises to jail for violating the laws of the land. The unions they headed stayed within the house of labor and today make up a part of the clean and healthy labor movement.

Even the legality of the procedure by which the Teamsters Union was hailed before the convention is open to serious question. Under the ethical practices procedure, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO assumed it could, under certain circumstances, supersede

the constitutions of international unions—a state of affairs labor has fought to avoid for over half a century.

In effect, by appropriating power to pass judgement and levy punishment, the AFL-CIO assumed something approaching police powers, a right that was never vested in the organization by any membership vote. Regulating the morals of union members is a far cry from the purposes for which unions were created—namely to improve wages and working conditions.

In the Teamster case brought before the convention, the 29-man Executive Council first played the role of grand jury while sifting and assessing charges, and eventually in returning an indictment. From the ranks of the Council were drawn men to act as combined prosecutors and judges in the Ethical Practices Committee. Finally, the same men who prosecuted and judged the case in its early rounds stood up before the convention to cast not one vote but many votes as members of the final jury. Such procedure seems hardly consistent with American principles.

These are the reasons why our United Brotherhood voted unanimously against the recommendation for expulsion. Many other unions arrived at the same conclusion. Twenty international unions in addition to our Brotherhood voted against expulsion of the Teamsters and a number of others split their votes or refrained from voting entirely.

Concerning the economy's downward drift the Executive Council reported:

"Most firms can afford to grant substantial wage and fringe benefit improvements, without any price increases. Some companies, whose efficiency is improving most rapidly, can afford to grant such improvements and reduce their prices. Other companies, in which productive efficiency is not improving, may have to raise prices somewhat. The over-all price level, therefore, can and should remain relatively stable from one year to the next, while wages and salaries increase.

"A significant step towards achieving a relatively stable price level will be taken, if the spotlight of public attention is focused on the pricing policies of the price-leading, dominant corporations in the economy's key administered-price industries, whose productivity is rising rapidly."

As to Social Security, the Executive Council also urged that Congress immediately adopt a set of proposals, especially the following:

1. An increase in the earnings ceiling or wage base to reflect the rise of wages since the start of Social Security and to maintain a wage-related benefit consistent with our free enterprise system.

2. A minimum 10% increase in present benefits with a $5 per month increase for all beneficiaries currently receiving a benefit of less than $50.00.

3. Hospital, nursing home, and surgical service benefits for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

On Housing Legislation, they reported that:

"During the past two years, the AFL-CIO has supported legislative proposals to launch an effective attack on the continuing housing shortages and especially to encourage construction of housing within the means of low-and middle-income families. In addition, we supported proposals to assure ample funds at reasonable interest rates for veterans housing, to provide suitable accommodations at moderate costs to the elderly, and to extend and improve the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program."

The jurisdiction issue between craft and industrial unions continues immovable though voluble. The underlying problem as to just how much power the AFL-CIO could or should exercise over its affiliates was emphasized by union leaders.

There were 156 resolutions submitted which were assigned to the various committees. The bulk of the work naturally fell to the resolution committee of which General President Hutcheson was a member. These resolutions embraced many important subjects, some of which are listed among the following:

Labor organization registration forms.
Health and Safety.
Affiliation with state central bodies.
Juvenile delinquency.
National education.

Workmen's compensation.
Income tax exemption.
Anti-union propaganda.
Amendment to states unemployment compensation laws.
Social Security.
Apprenticeship and training.
Housing program.
International labor organizations.
Building and Construction Trades Department jurisdiction.
Union label week.
Participations in Union-Industries Show.
Opposition to military labor performing civilian work.
Highway program.
Government statistical program.
National economy.
Organizing the unorganized.
Taxation.

Under taxation there were several resolutions submitted offering tax relief for benefit of the working man, such as, increase in individual exemption and exclusion from gross income of payments to Social Security, retirement, et cetera.

Concerning federal highway construction, there were two resolutions requesting the acceleration of construction work without interference, delay or diversion of funds to any other purposes other than that specified in the congressional act. Also the inclusion of prevailing wage provisions.

As to old-age, survivors and disability insurance, the committee urged prompt consideration and enactment by Congress of the Forand Bill which would:

1. Increase all primary monthly benefits by an average of 10% giving present beneficiaries $5 to $10 more.

2. Liberalize ceilings on total family benefits.

3. Raise the maximum amount of annual earnings counted for contribution and benefit purposes from $4,200 to $6,000.

4. Pay for 60 days of hospital services for all persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits.

5. Also pay for surgical services and for skilled nursing home care after hospitalization.

The resolutions under housing calls for construction of at least 2,000,000 new homes a year with a minimum of 200,000 units in low rent public housing and 500,000 units for moderate income families. In order to assure the moderate income families, priced out of the housing market, the opportunity to obtain good homes that they can afford, we call for enactment of moderate income housing legislation which would make available low interest, long term loans for construction, non-profit rentals, and sales housing for moderate income families. These should be required to meet adequate standards of construction, space, and availability of community facilities and services. They also urge establishment of housing committees by affiliated unions.

A resolution by the Building and Construction Trades Department in regard to jurisdiction requested the convention go on record to guarantee the Building and Construction Trades Department and its affiliated national and international unions the jurisdiction which each has enjoyed historically and traditionally and has held by virtue of the charters issued to each of them by the American Federation of Labor. A second resolution requested the convention to recognize the need of a prompt and equitable solution of work jurisdiction disputes.

The resolution concerning workmen's compensation expressed the desire that the convention recognize that our country's first social insurance program, now completing its 50th year, must be overhauled drastically if it is to meet the needs for which it was originally designed, and that we seek prompt enactment of a sound federal workmen's compensation law providing for more adequate protection of all workers.

As to participation in the Union-Industries Show all national and international unions were extended a hearty and warm invitation to take part in the 1958 Union-Industries Show scheduled for April 25 through April 30 in the Cincinnati Music Hall in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A resolution opposed to military labor performing civilian work explained that this sharply limits the ability of civilians to improve their working conditions and better their wages.

Under collective bargaining, they resolved that the affiliated unions cannot and will not rest on yesterday's laurels or yesterday's living standards. Our collective bargaining efforts will be directed to continuing improvements in wages, hours and benefit and working conditions. In the period ahead, we will press particularly for higher wages to bolster present inadequate consumer buying power and restore needed national economic growth.

Under organizing the unorganized, they endorsed and explained the organizing program to bring trade unionism to every worker in America not now enjoying the benefits, protections and satisfaction of union organization.

Pertaining to safety and industrial health, a resolution by the resolution committee resolved to press for enactment of legislation in both the United States and Canada to create a Federal Accident Prevention Bureau to establish through Tri-Partite-Boards national safety standards. They urged affiliated international and national unions to insist through collective bargaining that contracts contain clauses establishing the employer's responsibility to provide safe and healthful working conditions. Also, it was recommended to their affiliates that they urge each local union to establish a safety committee and affiliate with the labor division of the National Safety Council.

Of interest to the Financial Secretaries and Trustees of our Local Unions, there was a resolution passed requesting the United States Department of Labor to simplify the Labor Organization Registration Forms. During the discussion and adoption of the resolution, it was explained a Committee of the Secretary-Treasurer was trying to arrange a conference with the Secretary of Labor for this purpose.

Delegates to the Second Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations:

Respectfully submitted:

M. A. Hutcheson
John R. Stevenson
O. William Blaier
R. E. Livingston
Frank Chapman
Charles Johnson, Jr.
Raleigh Rajoppi
Harry Schwarzer
Henry W. Chandler
R. E. Roberts
J. F. Cambiano
Andrew V. Cooper
Ted Kenney
E. C. Meinert
Earl Hartley
William Sidel

Important Notice

In the deposit of clearance cards care should be taken by the Financial Secretary receiving the clearance card that he immediately report same to the Financial Secretary issuing the clearance card, in accordance with Paragraph H of Section 46 of the General Constitution and Laws.

OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND GET IN DUTCH

In the Hague, Holland, Communist members of Parliament almost gnashed their teeth in rage at the union printers of the Parliament's proceedings but that was about all they could do. The union printers, indignant at the Kremlin's continued oppression in Hungary, at first wanted to refuse to print any Communist Parliamentary speeches but found that would be illegal. Instead, they decided that every penny of pay they receive for setting and printing Communist speeches will be contributed to Hungarian Relief. Consequently, the infuriated Reds now face the dilemma of either keeping their mouths shut in Parliament or contributing money to the anti-Communist rebels with every word they speak.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

ILLINOIS LOCAL HOLDS "OLD-TIMERS' NIGHT"

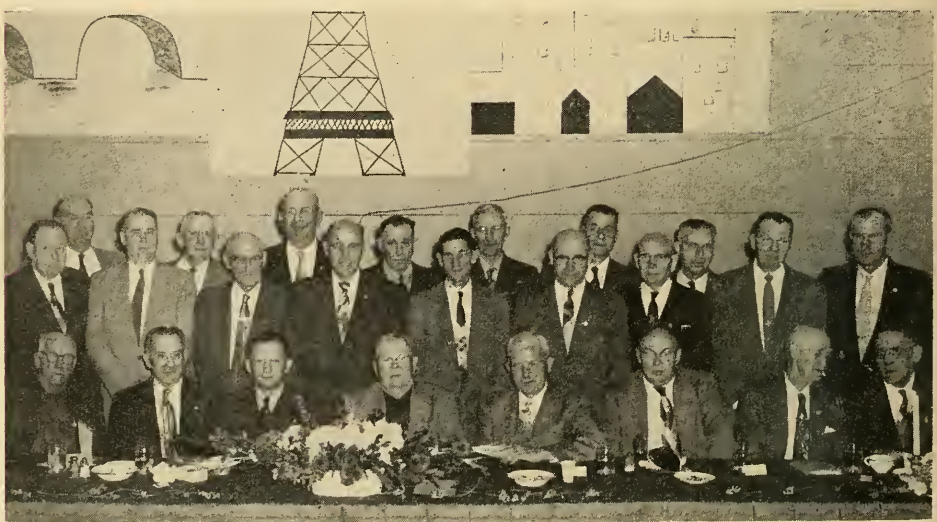
Long time members of Local Union No. 661, of Ottawa, Illinois, were recently honored with a dinner dance in recognition of their faithful service. More than 230 members and guests attended the event and honored their recently retired financial secretary, Herman A. Sackse, who served for 37 years at the post.

W. E. Corbin, vice president of the Illinois State Council, was the guest speaker and made the presentations. He presented Brother Sackse with a past officer's emblem, William Kammerer, with a 50 year pin and Wenzel Satek, Charles Streul and William Streul with appropriate pins in recognition of service of 40, 30 and 28 years respectively. John Thiers, 30 years, and John Kerste, 25 years, were unable to attend and were presented pins at a later date.



Walter Williams (left), business agent of Local 661, smiles his approval as Herman Sackse receives an emblem from W. E. Corbin.

Other old-timers in attendance included John Doig, Sr., 58 years; Al Watson, 55 years; James Rising, 48 years; William Lemcke, 41 years; Frank Thumm, 40 years; Mark Eells,



Assembled old-timers of Local 661 are, from the left, seated: Brothers Rodes, Wm. Streul, Chas. Streul, Rising, Smith, Churchill, Doig, Sr. and Watson. Second row: Pederson, Thacker, Lemke, Williams, Doig, Jr., Johnson, Risk, Wagner and Logsdon. Back row: Satek, Kammerer, Sackse, Eells, Zimmerman, Thumm and Jugenitz.

37 years; Simon Johnson, Charles Jugenitz, Roy Pederson, Elling Risk, William Rodes, Elmer Thacker and Walter Zimmerman, 34 years; Willard Churchill, 33 years; John Logsdon, Carl Wagner, John Doig, Jr. and Walter Williams, 32 years; and George Smith, 31 years.

MICHIGAN DINNNER-DANCE OBSERVES 50th ANNIVERSARY

Members and guests of Local Union No. 1832, of Escanaba, Michigan, recently turned out in force to attend a dinner-dance in observance of the 50th anniversary of its charter.

Among the guests, about 170 strong, were Wesley Hanson, mayor of Escanaba, and George Burger, secretary of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters.

Gothard Gustafson, a member of 48 years, and Alvin Erickson, 37 years, were made presentations of service pins. Old-timers Louis Amenson, Nels Pearson and O. V. Nelson, were unable to be present and received their pins at a later date.

The only charter member still on the rolls, Lambert Peterson, was also unable to attend, but telegraphed his congratulations to the assemblage.

Many contractors of the area also attended, exemplifying the fine employe-employer relationships that have resulted from the negotiations of the Michigan Local during its half-century of existence.

KANSAS LOCAL HONORS VETERAN MEMBERS

A recent banquet held by Local Union No. 1198, of Independence, Kansas, honored Brothers of from 30 to 50 years of continuous membership. R. E. Roberts, General Executive Board member, from the Fifth District, presented the pins and spoke to the assemblage.



Seated, from the left: General Executive Board member Roberts, Brothers Warnock, Smith and Copp. Standing: Brothers Miller, Wilson, Rhude, Dawson, Cooley and Scott.

Other speakers were Charles M. Miller and Frank Wilson, secretary and president respectively, of the Kansas State Council of Carpenters.

Receiving pins were F. C. Warnock, and W. E. Smith, 50 year members; Harry Copp, 35 years; Floyd Dawson and Floyd Scott, 33 years; Norman Cooley, 31 years; and James Rhude, 30 years.

FLORIDA APPRENTICES GRADUATED

For the eighth consecutive year members of the Jacksonville (Florida) General Apprenticeship Committee recently assembled to congratulate a new group of youngsters who had successfully completed the tough, four-year training course. The young men have been thoroughly schooled in a well-rounded program, including on-the-job training and courses in related subjects.

The 16 graduates of the 1957 class included M. D. Bishop, J. W. Bryan, J. D. Goodwyne, W. M. Graham, E. G. Hayes, R. A. Holcomb, J. H. Holland, Richard Hull, B. W.

Kight, Talmadge Leslie, V. P. Lucas, Winston Nettles, D. R. Prevatt, W. J. Webster, J. S. Williams and James S. Zuber.



Apprentices, instructors and members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Jacksonville. From the left, seated: Louis W. Piper, instructor; A. A. Pittman, business representative, Jacksonville D. C.; J. T. Meyer, instructor; C. C. Howell, business representative, Local 627, Jacksonville; Eugene Pullen, evening school vocational director; Albert Carver, instructor and president, Local 627; and John Maxim, financial secretary of Local 627.

Second row, from the left: New journeymen Holcomb, Nettles, Bryan, Williams, Hayes and Graham. Back row: Kight, Andrew Bernard, representative of the Florida Apprenticeship Council, Webster and Lucas.

The Jacksonville apprenticeship training program now has graduated 451 apprentices since its inception in December, 1949.

MT. CARMEL OLD-TIMERS RECEIVE PINS

Members of Local Union No. 1188, of Mt. Carmel, Illinois, recently attended a special meeting and a supper at which the 25 and 50 year members were presented with appropriate emblems in recognition of their long years of faithful service.

From the left are James Eckiss, Leonard Robinson and William Sanders, 25-year men; and D. W. Neeley and O. N. Douglas, 50 year men.

Other veteran members were unable to attend the supper and received their pins at a later date. They include O. M. Seibert and Marshall Hasting, 50 years membership; and W. D. Miller and Lewis Craig, 25 years.



FIRST FIFTY YEAR PIN PRESENTED AT WINSTON-SALEM

Early this year members of Local Union No. 1942, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, attended a celebration in honor of the union's first 50 year member. The half-century man is John E. Humphries, who was also honored as the occasion marked his 92nd birthday.

Brother Humphries first joined the United Brotherhood in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1906. He was actively engaged in carpentry until the 1930's, when, at the age of 70 he retired. He is still spry and energetic and is very interested in the affairs of the union.

A large cake with 92 candles was the centerpiece of the dinner table when the old-timer was honored. G. L. Mitchell, southern states director of organization, spoke in praise of Brother Humphries for his loyalty to the cause of labor.



John Humphries, center, seated behind his birthday cake, and fellow members and guests of Local 1942.

V. O. Hodges, president of Local 1942, presented the 50-year emblem saying, "I hope I'll live long long enough to get one of these." Mr. Humphries replied, "I hope I'll live long enough to see you get yours."

Congratulations to Local 1942 and Brother Humpries. May they have many more members like him.

SHUT-IN RECEIVES 50-YEAR PIN

When you're confined to a wheel chair life can be pretty depressing at times. But even though that's where John F. Ott spends most of his time, we doubt that he is down-hearted. John will soon celebrate his 78th birthday, but will spend it, as he has the past two years, in his wheel chair due to a stroke.

A short time ago he received three visitors who helped cheer him up quite a bit. They were a committee designated by Local Union No. 436, of New Albany, Indiana. The old-timer is a member of the Hoosier Local, and has been since November, 1907. The trio, Arthur Walter, Bernard Ott and John Richmer, came to his home to make a presentation of a gold emblem which indicates a half-century of United Brotherhood membership.



Making the presentation to John F. Ott are, from the left: Arthur Walter, Bernard Ott and John Richmer.

Through all of his working years Brother Ott belonged to the New Albany Local and he is still a member in good standing. Although he can't attend meetings now, his fellow members are still assured of his support, for Brother Ott is convinced that through the United Brotherhood, they will continue to achieve better wages, working conditions and legislation which is in their best interest. And he should know after 50 years.

OKLAHOMANS HONOR BROTHER, WIFE, ON ANNIVERSARY

Forty years of continuous membership was placed on a par with 65 years of wedded life by members of Local 763 of Enid, Oklahoma. Or at least that's our conclusion.

They recently honored P. M. Randolph with a banquet on the 40th anniversary of his joining the United Brotherhood, and asked Mrs. Randolph along to help her celebrate her 65th wedding anniversary.

We're only kidding, but we're sure that the members of Local 763 were serious when they congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Randolph. Although the good Brother deserves much credit for having helped organize the Enid Local, no doubt a goodly share is also deserved by his wife for having put up with his frequent absences from home and the long hours and hardships he endured as an organizer and good union man.

PHILADELPHIANS RECEIVE 50-YEAR PINS

A meeting night late last year was set aside by members of Local Union No. 122, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of paying tribute to those of their fellow members who have passed the half-century mark in years of continuous membership. A count of noses showed that 14 Brothers were due the honor of receiving the little golden emblems.

The honored men include H. Teighmann, 57 years membership, 92 years of age; Carl Hueltberg, 55, 84 years; J. H. Berrong, 54, 83 years; Fred Glaser, 90, G. Hance, 74, Thomas Kelly, 76, and J. Shoults, 75, all 52 years; H. Harvison, 76, J. Knipple, 84, and T.



Recipients of gold pins awarded by Local 122: Seated front row, from the left: Brothers Knipple, T. P. Rittenhouse, Jr. (who received his deceased father's pin), Hueltberg and Teighmann. Second row: Harvison, Kelly, Hager, Shoults and Berrong.

Standing in the rear are the Local's officers: Frank Gravener, recording secretary, Brother Gray, Emil Lips, president; and Earl Stringer, financial secretary.

P. Rittenhouse, Sr. 81, 51 years; A. Broeuning, J. Childs, R. Hager, 72, and F. Holm, 71, 50 years membership. Brother Rittenhouse passed away shortly prior to the meeting and his pin was received by his son, T. P. Rittenhouse, Jr., also a member of Local 122.

Brother Teighmann actually instigated the affair, although he did it unwittingly. He had previously visited the Local office to inquire if he might buy a 50-year emblem. When fellow members heard about his visit they decided it was time to give due recognition to the men who provided the foundation on which their Local stands. And thus the special meeting and presentations. Robert H. Gray, secretary of the Metropolitan District Council, was accorded the honor of presenting the pins.



LOS ANGELES LADIES HELP WORTHY CHARITIES

To the Editor:

Knowing exactly what is the best way to spend our time is a problem that confronts all of us, and although we Ladies of Auxiliary No. 475, of Los Angeles, are not certain that our way is best, it certainly satisfies us. For several years we have taken an active interest in the Spastic Childrens' Foundation here in the City of Angels and have devoted a good deal of our time to helping it succeed in its good work.



A Merit Award from the Spastic Childrens' Foundation brings smiles to the faces of the hard working Los Angeles Ladies.

Just a short time ago Miss Hilda Dean, the Foundation administrator, visited one of our meetings and thanked us personally for our efforts in behalf of these unfortunate children. The thanks took a tangible form in the presentation of a merit award from the charitable organization. We hadn't thought that our work was so important as to deserve such recognition, and we were certainly surprised by the presentation. The award will occupy a conspicuous spot in our meeting hall, you may be sure.

Miss Dean also informed us that much of the work of the Foundation was possible as a result of the kindness and cooperation of Los Angeles building trades unions. She mentioned that approximately $10,000 worth of work and materials had been recently donated on the kitchen of the institution alone. Carpenters, Electricians, Painters, Plumbers and Sheet Metal Workers, all good union men, donated long hours of their time to the project. We are proud of the unions of our city.

We have three other pet charities which we contribute to as regularly as possible; the City of Hope, March of Dimes and Sister Kenney Foundation. For the past two years we have made visits to a local rest home for elderly women. Our visits occur twice each month at which time we serve birthday cakes and help celebrate with those whose date of birth is nearest. We also hold a luncheon for these ladies at Christmas and thus far have managed to have a small gift for each of them.

We derive a lot of personal satisfaction from this work, not only due to the smiles we get from the youngsters and the old, but just from the knowledge that we are helping some one who is truly in need of our assistance.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Arah Hale, Publicity Chairman
1549 W. 105th St., Los Angeles 47, Cal.

Craft Problems

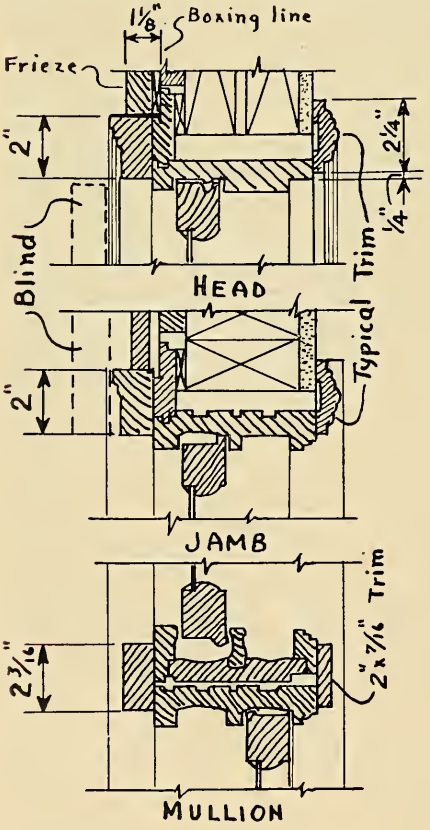
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighth lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 352

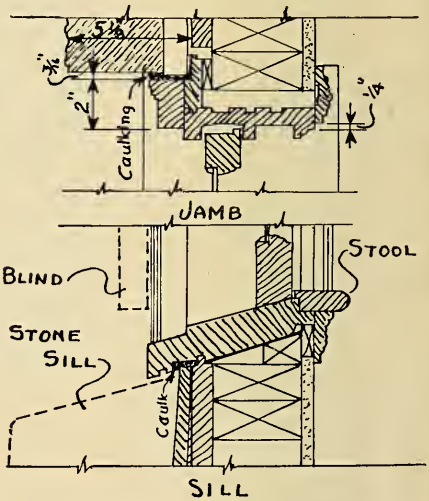
The Corner Window:—Corner windows as they are used today are still a rather new thing. Their advantages and disadvantages



DETAILS OF TYPICAL WOOD D. H. WINDOWS

Fig. 49

depend largely on the persons who occupy the room or rooms that have corner windows. One advantage is that the bed can be placed so that the air coming into the room through the corner windows, will flow over the bed. Another advantage is that the windows are behind the bed, leaving the rest of the wall space open for other pieces of furniture. It is difficult to say, whether having the light come into a room from one corner is an advantage or not. This probably would be an advantage in cases where the bed is placed in another corner, leaving the corner with the windows free from obstructions, so it can be used for other purposes. Time alone will tell whether the corner windows have come to stay, or whether eventually they will go out again just as they came in.

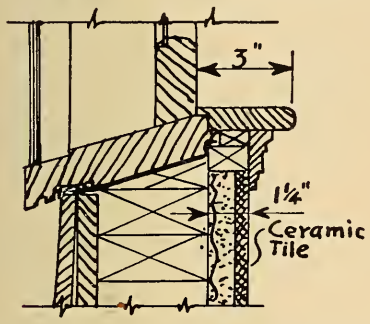


DETAILS OF TYPICAL WOOD D. H. WINDOWS

Fig. 50

Double Hung Windows:—Fig. 49 gives details of a head, jamb and mullion of a double hung window. Fig. 50 shows a detail of a jamb used with stone veneer by the top drawing. The bottom drawing shows the sill—a stone sill is shown by dotted lines. A blind is pointed out, which is also shown in part, by dotted lines. Fig. 51 shows a detail of a window sill with an extended stool over ceramic tile in the bathroom. Fig. 52 shows a detail of a corner mullion, that is

used in connection with a corner window, or is a part of the corner window frame. A detail of a window head and jamb is shown by Fig. 53. This detail is for a window in the den. A detail of the circle



DETAIL OF EXTENDED STOOL OVER CERAMIC TILE IN BATHROOM

Fig. 51

sash is shown by Fig. 54. Fig. 55 shows details of a fixed window. The head, mullion, and sill are shown.

(Specifications continued)

15. Cases and Cabinets:

(a) The following wood cases and cabinets shall be furnished by the mill. No hardware is to be included unless hereinafter specified.

1. Kitchen cases.
2. Cabinet in bathroom #1.
3. Cabinet in bathroom #2.

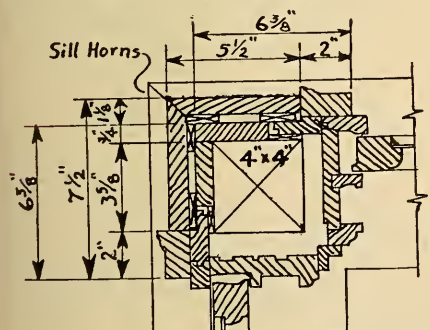


Fig. 52

(b) All cases and cabinets shall be constructed of "clear" Ponderosa Pine.

(c) **Doors:**—All doors on cases and cabinets under this heading shall be flush type ¾" W. P. plastic treated plywood. All edges shall have a solid W. P. edge strips set in and glued. (See details.)

(d) **Drawers:**—Drawers shall have ½" Y. P. sides and backs and with ¾" W. P. fronts as shown on detail drawings. Drawer bottoms shall be of ⅛" fir plywood. All drawers shall be mortised and tenoned together. Mill shall furnish all drawers equipped with Washington Rolling Drawer Slides No. 5150. Also where shown on detail drawings the mill shall furnish three metal drawer units with wood fronts and one mixer shelf and sink vent grilies of type and make noted on details.

(e) Counter and cabinet tops and splash backs shall be furnished by general contractor.

(f) **Shelves:**—Interior shelves in all cases and cabinets shall be ¾" #2 W. P. glued up unless otherwise shown, furnish and install Knape and Vogt #255 standards and #256 supports for all adjustable shelves.

(g) Mill shall submit shop drawings of all case and cabinet work to the architect for approval before same is fabricated.

16. China Cabinets and Counter in Dining Room:—The mill shall furnish china cabinet

Books That Will Help You

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

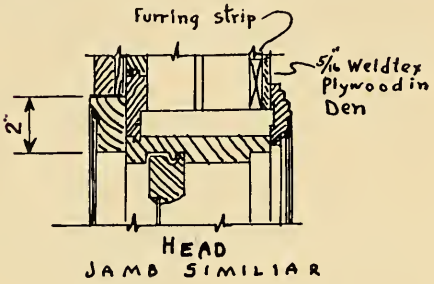
BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

and counter for base of glass shelves in dining room.

(a) Top and sides of ¾" W. P. plywood, back of ¼" fir plywood. Frame and door stops solid "clear" Ponderosa Pine. See detail.

(b) Door 1⅛" thick Ponderosa Pine glazed with clear glass.

(c) Counter and edge molding of "clear" Ponderosa Pine.



DETAIL OF D.H. WINDOW IN DEN

Fig. 53

(d) Iron grille and glass shelving including glass shelving in China cabinet shall be furnished by general contractor.

(e) Mill shall furnish and install Knape and Vogt #255 standards and #256 supports for adjustable shelves in China cabinet.

17. **Broom Closet and Storage Closet in Service Hall:**

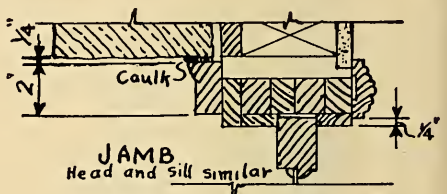
(a) The mill shall furnish frames, stops and doors as per detailed drawing. Interior plywood lining and shelving shall be furnished by general contractor.

(b) Door to broom closet shall be as noted in door schedule.

GET INTO
SAW SHARPENING
A BIG PROFIT "ONE-MAN BUSINESS"
Start Your Own PROFITABLE BUSINESS At Home···Full or Spare Time. No Previous Experience Necessary.
D. H. in Wash says: "BURR'S PLAN MADE ME $1500 SPARE TIME LAST YEAR"
BIG PROFIT, repeat orders come from contractors, hardware stores, carpenters, cabinet shops, home owners, farms — mail orders too! Mr. L. Leclerc in New Hampshire says: "Sharpened 7 saws in one hour — made $7.00 cash!" FREE: Write now for descriptive literature and information that shows you how to start small without overhead and grow to full-time saw repair shop with life-time security. Send no money — just your name and address
BURR MFG. CO., 8945 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, California

(c) Doors for storage case shall be 1⅛" white pine plywood plastic treated with solid W. P. set in edge strips as shown on detail drawings.

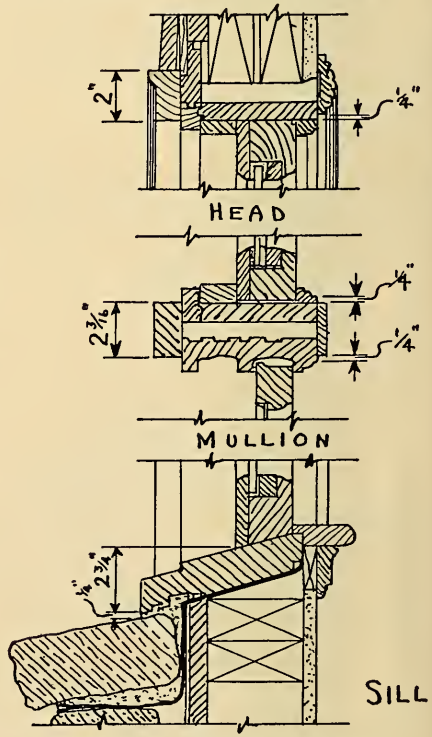
(d) All frames and stops shall be "clear" Ponderosa Pine.



DETAIL OF CIRCLE SASH

Fig. 54

18. **Clothes Chute:**—Furnish clothes chute door, frame and stops. Door shall be ¾" W. P. plastic treated plywood with solid W. P. set in edge strips. Frame and stops shall be as detailed of clear Ponderosa Pine. Trim shall be typical interior casing.



DETAIL OF FIXED WINDOW

Fig. 55

19. **Exterior Wood Moldings:**—Furnish exterior wood moldings wherever shown on drawings of "clear" Ponderosa Pine.

20. **Kiln Drying:**—All lumber used in millwork shall be kiln dried.

21. **Sanding:**—All millwork of every description shall be sanded and free, from sander marks.

1. **Work Included:**—The mill will furnish and install glass in all exterior doors, basement windows, China cabinet door, and all double hung windows except for fixed glass in "Picture Window" units, which shall be included under this heading along with sidelight glass shelving in dining room.

2. **Glass:**

(a) Fixed glass in "Picture Window" units in living room, bedroom #2 and dining room shall be ¼" polished plate glass size as indicated on drawings.

(b) Glass for sidelights at front entrance shall be "Linex" ⅛" thick as manufactured by the Blue Ridge Glass Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.

(c) Glass for light troughs in bathrooms #1 and #2 shall be 7/32" glare reducing "Pluralite" as manufactured by Mississippi Glass Co.

(d) Glass for shelving in dining room and in china cabinet shall be ¼" plate with polished edges.

3. **Broken Glass:**—This contractor shall protect the glass from damage during the progress of the work and shall replace any broken glass, party causing damage to pay for same.

4. **Cleaning:**—At the completion of the work, all glass in entire house and garage shall be thoroughly cleaned.

SHEET METAL

1. **Scope of Work:**

(a) The work to be included under this heading shall consist of the furnishing of all material, labor and equipment necessary for the installation of all sheet metal work and tin deck as herein specified and as shown by the drawings.

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA — UNION MADE — ORGANIZED 1881 — REGISTERED 1900

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

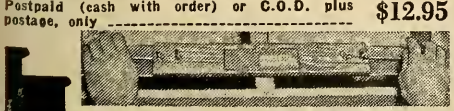
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

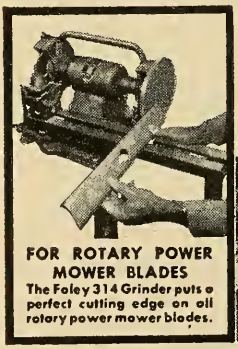
Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- **$12.95**

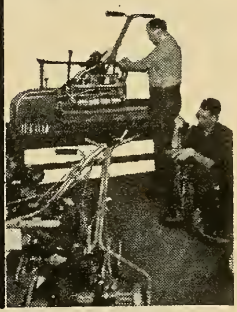


ELIASON TOOL CO. 6946 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

START A BUSINESS *this quick way*



FOR ROTARY POWER MOWER BLADES
The Foley 314 Grinder puts a perfect cutting edge on all rotary power mower blades.



***with these 2 machines you can sharpen* ALL HAND AND POWER LAWN MOWERS**

Here's a business you can start in spare time, and begin to make a CASH PROFIT right away. The Foley Lawn Mower Sharpener handles up to 3 or 4 reel type mowers per hour. Prices run $2.00 to $3.00 for hand mowers, $5.00 to $8.00 for power mowers. You get 99c profit out of each dollar.

With the Foley Grinder you can sharpen rotary power mower blades, rip, cross-cut and combination circular saws, dado heads, ice skates, knives, scissors, shears, all sharp-edged tools.



FREE PLAN tells how to put yourself right into a home business that will pay you $3 to $5 an hour. Send coupon today for FREE BOOK on how to sharpen power mowers and Special Combination Money Saving Offer No obligation—no salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 301-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send Free Plan on lawn mower business and Special Combination Offer.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

NEW!

The BUILDING ESTIMATOR'S WORKBOOK and TECHNICAL GUIDE

Compiled from American Builder magazine

Ready February 27. Complete, up-to-the-minute guide to quick, accurate cost estimation of any building operation, including excavation, foundation, framing, roofing, sheathing and siding. Designed to make the builder's daily work easier, this time- and money-saving book contains thousands of useful facts—all carefully organized for handy, on-the-job reference.

There are scores of estimating tables on brick and concrete masonry, lumber, asphalt, roofing, heating requirements, flooring, wall tile, nails, ornamental iron, electrical wiring, plumbing, tools and equipment, etc. Plus tables of decimal equivlents, loan amortization, etc.
510 ills., tables. 80 pp. $2.75

USE COUPON TO ORDER

SIMMONS-BOARDMAN BOOKS
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

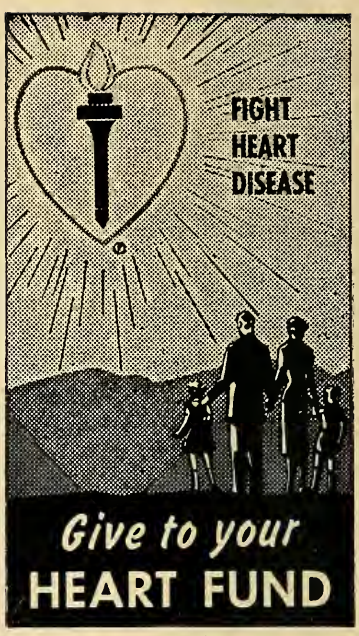
Please send me ____ copy(ies) of The Building Estimator's Work-Book and Technical Guide ($2.75 per copy)

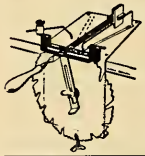
☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me

Name _____
C-358A

Street _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____





SUPER FILER No. 11
For both hand and circular saws. Steel rollers give all teeth correct height, pitch and bevel.
$9.95 ppd.



E-Z DOOR VISE
"Holds the door while you bore"
$4.25 ppd.

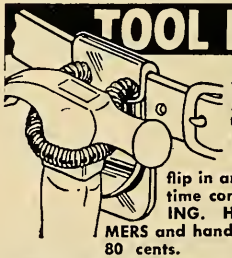


E-Z MARK BUTT GAUGE
A hinge profile cutter with built in depth scriber, and plastic case.
3", 3½", 4" $1.50 EA.—4½" $2.00 EA.
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE—FREE CATALOG

A. D. McBURNEY 5908 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood 28, Cal. Dept. C-38

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

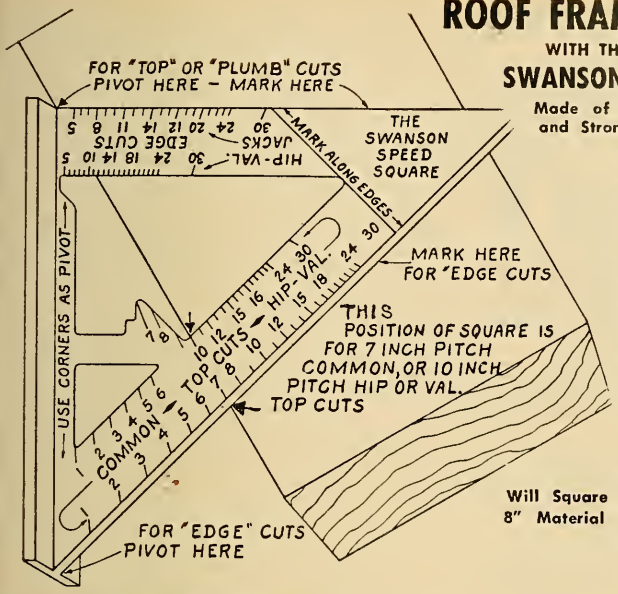
Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
***SAVE*—2 for $1.50—6 for $3.50.**
(Member of Local 54)

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE



Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish

A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Will Square 8" Material

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder_____$3.25 C.O.D.'s__$3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

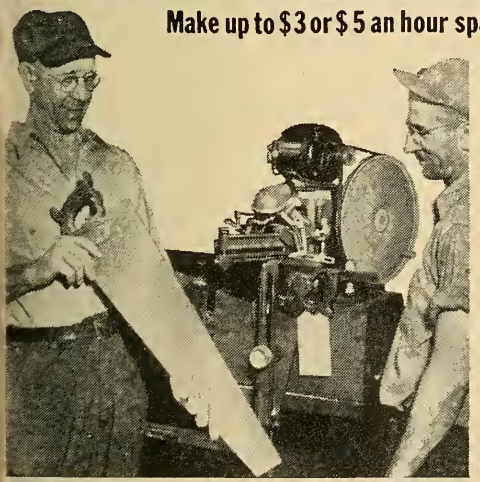
Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.

CASH FILING SAWS

Make up to $3 or $5 an hour spare time – or start a full time business with the

FOLEY SAW FILER



Here is a steady repeat CASH business you can start at home in your basement or garage, while you are working at your regular job. No experience is necessary to turn out perfect cutting saws —"the first saw I sharpened came out 100%. I think the Foley Saw Filer is a marvel of perfection," writes Clarence E. Parsons. No canvassing—every saw you sharpen will bring you new customers. You will find you can make up to $3 or $5 an hour—$20 to $30 a week in your spare time as a starter. "My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 these first ten months," says R. T. Chapman.

With a Foley Saw Filer you can file all hand saws, also band and cross-cut circular saws. It is easy to operate—simple adjustments—no eyestrain. Patented jointing principle evens up all irregular teeth and makes an old saw cut just like new.



This Free Book "MONEY MAKING FACTS" Shows How To Start

"MONEY MAKING FACTS" shows you how others have added hundreds or thousands of dollars to their incomes and how you can develop into a general repair shop that will be your own business. This is a CASH business with a small investment, no overhead, no stock of goods to carry. Mail coupon now for free book and nation-wide survey of saw sharpening changes. No salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 318-8 Foley Bldg.
Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send me free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS" and Saw Sharpening Price Guide.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Examine 10 Days FREE

Ideas, Construction Details, and Labor-Saving Pointers on

KITCHEN CABINETS

New book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen.

"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

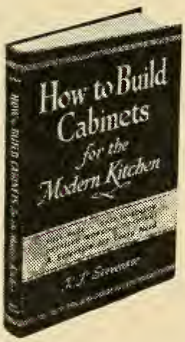
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

INCLUDES 70 TYPES OF CABINETS

plus dozens of ideas for ingenious labor-saving, step-saving kitchen units.

TELLS YOU HOW TO BUILD: Over-Refrigerator cabinet. Over-the-Range Cabinet. Sliding-Door Cabinet. Adjustable shelf Cabinet. Mix-Center Wall Cabinet. Over-the-Sink Cabinet. Wall Vegetable Bin. Tool Hanging Cabinet. Swing-Shelf Cabinet. Combination Sink Cabinet. Tray and Bread Cabinet. Platter Cabinet. Laundry Hamper. Screen bottom vegetable drawers. Pop-up mixer Shelf. Beside-the-Range Towel Rack. Rolling Vegetable Bin. Sink Pull-out Racks. Revolving wall Cabinet. Lifting-counter Cabinet. Pass-through Serving Center. Canned Goods Storage Cabinet. Storage Wall. Folding Wall Table. Under-the-Counter Table. Curved-Seat Breakfast Nook. Snack Bar. Kitchen Desk. AND MUCH, MUCH MORE! FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



FREE 10-DAY TRIAL

SEND NO MONEY

See for yourself how this great new book gives you expert guidance on how to build all types of modern kitchen cabinets. Mail coupon below for free-trial copy. After 10 days' trial, keep it and pay only $4.95, plus few cents postage. MAIL COUPON NOW.

Simmons-Boardman Books, Dept. C-358
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION, "How to Build Cabinets for the Modern Kitchen." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $4.95 (plus shipping charge) in full payment.

(Free trial offer in U. S. only)

Name ----------

Address ----------

City & State ----------

☐ SAVE! Send $4.95 with this coupon and we will pay postage. Same return and refund privileges.

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and IN ONE MINUTE the cuts.

Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

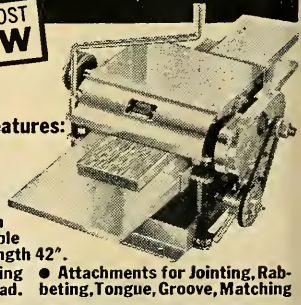
Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. *Money back privilege.* Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

DO MORE PLANING JOBS

WITH LOW COST **BELSAW**



Exclusive MONEY-MAKING features:

- **Full 12½ in. x 6 in. capacity.**
- **Power feeds at 14 to 34 per min.**
- **Machined cast iron bed with adjustable rolls—total bed length 42".**
- **Provides for Grinding Knives in Cutterhead.**
- **Attachments for Jointing, Rabbeting, Tongue, Groove, Matching**

Belsaw Multi-Duty Planer for cabinet shops, builders, lumber yards, woodworking plants and spare time work shops... Now you can convert low cost rough and random size lumber into high priced cabinet finished stock... Easy to make flooring and popular patterns. Belsaw quickly returns cost with savings on raw material... profits on finished stock.

Send Today for FREE literature on Belsaw, the LOW COST, high speed production planer.

LOW DOWN PAYMENT EASY TERMS

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.

238 Field Building Kansas City 11, Missouri

CAN YOU READ
The STEEL SQUARE Correctly?

You Can If You Have This Chart
BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. **Send $1.25.** Free Catalog of Tools and books on carpentry, plumbing, house wiring, Radio and TV—65 subjects in all—with order. Catalog alone, 6c in stamps. **Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

MAKE EXTRA MONEY

Demonstrate Leveleasys in your spare time. Show that extended leveling is now just as simple and inexpensive as extended measuring with a steel tape. Sales experience not necessary. All you do is find the prospects and show them the Leveleasy in action. It sells itself!

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIES NOW OPEN

Act now to secure steady profits on the most amazing level ever offered. Remember, every building job starts with a layout level. Check the Hydrolevel coupon on this page and we will rush you the details of our cooperative sales plan.

HYDROLEVEL 925 Desoto Ave., Ocean Spring, Miss.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FOOTINGS, FLOORS

by return mail

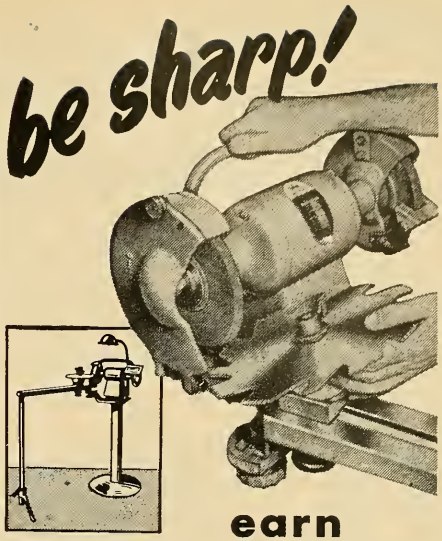
This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. See our exclusive sales offer on this page.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Sales Plan
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zn._____ State_____

be sharp!



earn
$1000 a YEAR
spare time income with new
FOLEY GRINDER

Start your own sharpening business in basement or garage—make up to $3 or $5 an hour in spare time. The new, low-cost Foley 314 Grinder is a wonder on all circular saws—and sharpening just 3 saws a day can bring you over $1000 a year *extra* income. The average circular saw takes only 15 or 20 minutes to sharpen—and 95c out of every dollar you take in stays in your pocket. Easy to operate—no experience needed.

SHARPENS:

- **All rip, cross-cut and combination circular saws 5" to 44" in diameter.**
- **Dado heads—Rotary mower blades—Ice skates—Planer knives—Scissors Shears — Plane blades — Chisels — Other sharp edged tools. Also sands, buffs, polishes.**

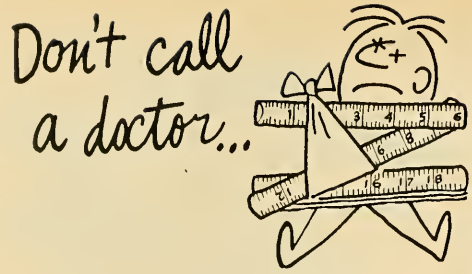
"I never made a better investment. I service saws for home owners and carpenters in my community, and all my work is guaranteed. Circular saws range 90c for 8" blades, on up to $3.50 each for the larger sizes. I never made a better investment."—F. J. Borowski, Ill.

FREE PLAN AND CIRCULARS HELP YOU START!

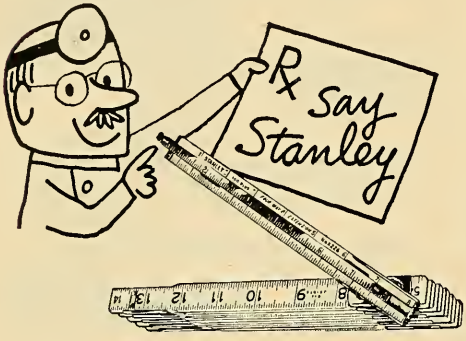
Here's a spare time business where a small investment starts you—and you get quick cash returns. Write today for Free Business-Building Plan and samples of mailing circulars that will start business coming in. Send coupon today—no salesman will call.

be sharp **SEND COUPON TODAY**

FOLEY MFG. CO. 378-8 Foley Bldg. Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Tell me how to start my own spare time sharpening business with Foley 314 Grinder.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

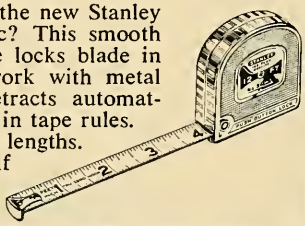


This rule has loose joints . . . they're weak and worn. It's ready to fold up forever. Don't call a doctor. Get a new one. This time, be precise . . . say Stanley, it's a *good* rule.



Take this new Stanley "100 PLUS" No. X226 6 ft. Extension Rule for example. No comparable rule lasts longer. It never gets "rule arthritis." Its joints have been *permanently lubricated.* They're young and springy. They can take it. The black, deep-cut markings with their protective plastic finish wear four times longer than those on thin-skinned rules that may suffer from "tired ink." Buy No. X226, and make a note of how long it measures up for you. You'll agree that Stanley Rules are your best buy.

Have you seen the new Stanley Glide - O - Matic? This smooth acting tape rule locks blade in place, marks work with metal scribers and retracts automatically. The best in tape rules. 8, 10 and 12 ft. lengths. Try one yourself and see.



Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut

STANLEY

The Tool Box of the World

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including these stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	44-3rd Cover
Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md.	6
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	40
Disston Div. of H. K. Porter, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	2nd Cover
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	1
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41 43-45
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	48
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	45
Irwin Auger Bits, Wilmington, Ohio	3rd Cover
Linemaster Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.	3rd Cover
Mason Engineering Service, Kalamazoo, Mich.	45
A. D. McBurney, Hollywood, Cal.	42
Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	4
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	46
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	43
True Temper Corp., Cleveland, Ohio	5
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	48
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	42
Williams & Hussey Machine Co., Milford, N. H.	3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Formica Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio	4th Cover

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	48
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Home Craftsman, New York, N. Y.	47
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	44
Simmons-Boardman Pub. Co., N. Y.	42-44
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kans.	39

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

BOOST YOUR WEEKLY PAY -- Stay Longer On Each And Every Job

Here's The Know - How That Puts You In Big Demand

Cabinetmaker's Manual

THE COMPLETE, MODERN GUIDE TO WOODWORKING

ALL ABOUT WOOD and other Materials—Grades, Varieties and Uses—all about Laying-out Operations—all about Hand Tools and Power Tools—Improved Shop Methods—Furniture Restoration—all about setting up and running a Profitable Cabinet Shop as a Business—Countless Short-Cuts, Professional Secrets, Tricks of the Trade—40 Valuable Charts & Tables—Time-Saving Methods—Money-Saving Tips—Tools Illustrated—All Hand, Power, Portable & Production Types—Glues—Abrasives — Hardware —Cabinet-Shop Estimating—Simplified Record Keeping—Furniture Restoring for Profit—*And Much, Much More*—everything about up-to-date cabinetmaking now revealed in this big, fact-packed book. *448* Quick-Answer PAGES—Over *10,000* Valuable FACTS—Over *1,000* Show-How Diagrams, Drawings, Photographs.

CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL by Whitney K. Towers, woodworking consultant to cabinet shops, aircraft builders, furniture manufacturers, brings together in this one big volume all the cabinetmaking know-how you'll ever need. Whether expert or newcomer you'll find here the quick answer to every phase of the craft.

You must see **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL** to appreciate its vast scope. See it to enjoy its wealth of information. Send your order now while wonderful "Project Book" is included free!

THIS BOOK FREE

* For Limited Time Only, receive entirely without cost "Cabinetmaker's Project Book" ideal companion volume as your reward for examining the big, new fact-packed **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL.**

Partial Glimpse of Vast Contents

Just read a few sample chapter headings:

Laying-Out Operations. Blueprint Reading. Making Shop Drawings. Drawing to Scale. Pictorial Drawing. Architectural. Electrical Symbols. Plumbing Symbols. Layout Tools and Procedure. Angle Layout. Hopper Layout. Rod Layout. Geometrical Layout. Bill of Material. Board Measure. Table of Board Footage.

Materials Used in Cabinetmaking. Structure of Wood. Commercial Hardwoods. Commercial Softwoods. Manufacturing Lumber. Seasoning Lumber. Color and Figure of Woods. How to Identify. Grading Lumber. Lumber Defect Rules. Softwood Classifications. Standard Sizes. Stock Moldings. Veneer. Plywood. Modified Woods. Adhesives. Gluing Properties of Woods. Laminated Plastics.

Working With Power Tools. Operations of Woodworking Power Tools. Accessories and Attachments. Jigs and Fixtures for Production Work. Circular Saw. Jig Saw. Jointer. Planer. Drill Press. Wood Shaper. Lathe. Power Sanders. Router. Spray Finisher. Radial Saw. Combination Workshop. Portable Power Tools. High Production Woodworking Machines: *Variety Saws, Rip Saw, Band Saw, Jointer, Planer, Shaper, Automatic Lathe, Sander, Molder, Borer, Mortiser, Tenoner, Dovetailer.*

The Small Woodworking Enterprise. Cabinetmaking as a Business. Capital and Finance Aspects. Locating Your Shop. Efficient Layout. Equipment. Type of Organization. Estimating Costs. Establishing Selling Prices. Sales Methods. Marketing. Picking a Product. Testing a Product. Credit and Collections. Simplest Form of Business Records.



41 grand projects in "Cabinetmaker's Project Book" include finest collection of working drawings of Cabinets, Cupboards, Chests, Bookcases, Built-ins, etc. Accurate, dimension drawings, every construction detail. Fully illustrated.

* MAIL THIS GIFT CERTIFICATE TODAY

Home Craftsman 11S-K Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

YES send me for 10-day examination new, complete "CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL." After 10 days FREE Trial, I will return book and owe nothing, or remit $2 monthly until low introductory price of only $6.95 plus small shipping charge is paid.

Either way, you keep "Cabinetmaker's Project Book" forever, **ENTIRELY FREE!**

*Also send **ENTIRELY FREE** the valuable companion volume "CABINETMAKER'S PROJECT BOOK" containing 41 Beautiful Projects.

Name_____

Street_____

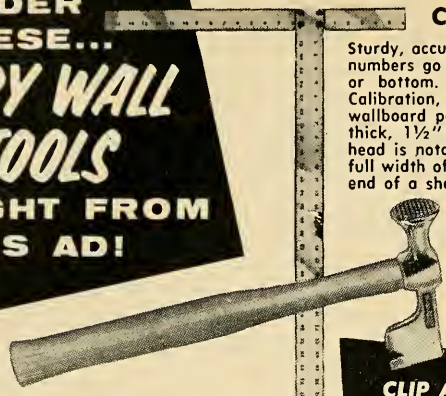
City_____ Zone____ State_____

☐ **SAVE MORE** Check here and enclose only $6.95 and we'll pay all shipping and postage charges on both big books. Refund guaranteed if not delighted.

ORDER THESE...

DRY WALL TOOLS

RIGHT FROM THIS AD!



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, ⅛". The blade is 2" x ⅛" x 47⅞" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22½". The tongue is ¼" thick, 1½" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR **FREE** COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street • Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblott Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

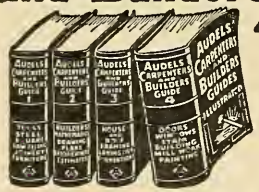
_____ Quantity "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice... a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name_____

Address_____

Occupation_____

Employed by_____

☐ SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES! Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-3

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on
FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS
for CARPENTERS
BUILDERS
APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS
MILL
SUPPLIES
INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

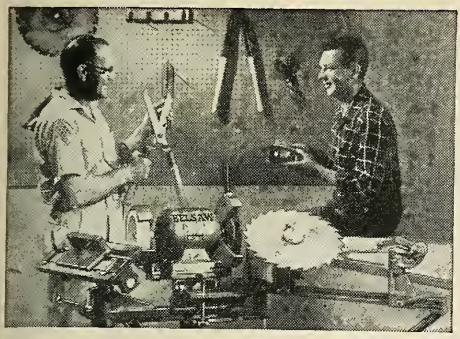
Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 127, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Makes $216.00 A MONTH IN SPARE TIME!



M. M. REARICK SAYS: "I AVERAGE UP TO $216.00 A MONTH OPERATING MY BELSAW SHARP-ALL AFTER WORK & ON SATURDAYS"

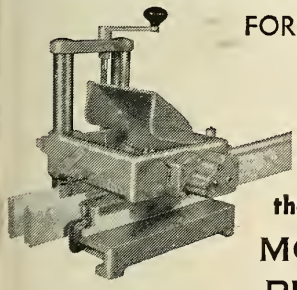
YOU can start your own spare-time business in your own home. With the new Belsaw Sharp-All you can sharpen all knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare-time business. Amazing low cost, easy-payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.



BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO
7128 Field Bldg. • Kansas City 11, Mo.

COMPACT, VERSATILE WOOD WORKING MACHINE



FOR MOLDING
PLANING
EDGING
JOINING

the W & H
MOLDER PLANER

A portable power tool that pays for itself on the first few jobs. *"Your savings pile up as your shavings pile up"*

A 3-in-1 tool: Planes up to 14" wide boards (7" each pass, reversing).
Molds stock 1/8" to 8 1/4" in depth.
Rabbets easily made.

Change-Over made in minutes — makes the unit extraordinarily versatile.
Model W-7 Hand-feed unit is $79.95
Model W-PF Power-in-feed unit is $159.90
Model W-7S Power-in-feed and out-feed $199.50 "Prices f.o.b. Milford, N. H."
41 Patterns of standard molding cutters available from stock. For full details write:

WILLIAMS & HUSSEY MACHINE CORP.
Clinton St. Milford, N.H.



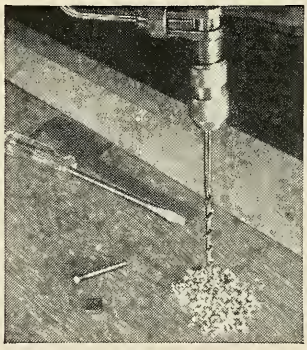
NOW!
You Can't Miss with
LINEMASTER
PLUMB BOB REEL

Save time, effort, re-sets! Unique new LINEMASTER makes you plumbing, centering, and aligning master.

- Unbreakable driving point
- Cast alloy case
- Non-fouling reel
- Adjustable line drag
- Beaded aperture
- Easy, foolproof suspension from overhead lines
- Fixed distance from vertical surfaces

ONLY $3.25 POSTPAID, with 50' line (less bob). Send cash, check, or m.o. No C.O.D.'s. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail to Dept. C-1.

LINEMASTER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Box 3621 Seattle 24, Washington

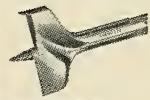




62T solid center type



Speedbor "88" for electric drills



Door Lock Bit

Irwin auger bits
every bit as good as the name

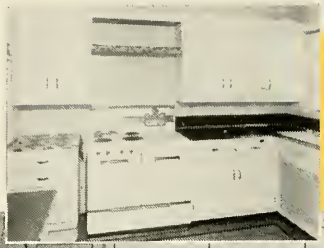
Irwin auger bits make boring jobs easier, speed-up work. Clean, fast, accurate cutting action. No clogging, no binding. Hardened full length — stay sharp much longer. Complete range of types and sizes. Buy individually or in sets from your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer.

Free Booklet tells how to Use, Care, Select Auger Bits. Fully illustrated, many useful and money-saving hints. Write Irwin, Dept. 1-C, Wilmington, Ohio today.



IRWIN
Wilmington, Ohio

the original solid center auger bit
•
screw drivers
screw driver bits
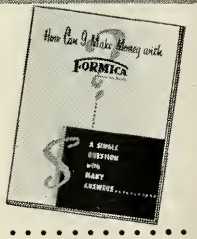


YOU . . . the Remodeling Market

and FORMICA

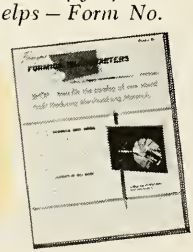


Consider the profits in kitchen and bathroom remodeling with Formica. There is scarcely a home built before 1940 that doesn't need modernization. It may be a complete overhaul or simple replacement of a rotted sink top. Best of all, it requires no big investment in equipment or inventory. Formica and Formica adhesives are instantly available from warehouse stocks the country over.



Formica can be shop fabricated or applied on-the-job to wall surfaces. Anyone skilled in the use of normal woodworking tools can cash in on the demand for Formica created by colorful national advertising.

Get the facts now by sending for your free copy of "How Can I Make Money with Formica?" If you already sell Formica, ask for a copy of our catalog of merchandising sales helps — Form No. 640A.



FORMICA

Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

FORMICA CORPORATION

4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

- ☐ *Please send me a free copy of your brochure "How Can I Make Money with Formica?"*
- ☐ *Please send free copy of Sales Helps Catalog — Form No. 640A.*
- ☐ *Please have a representative call on me.*

Company Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

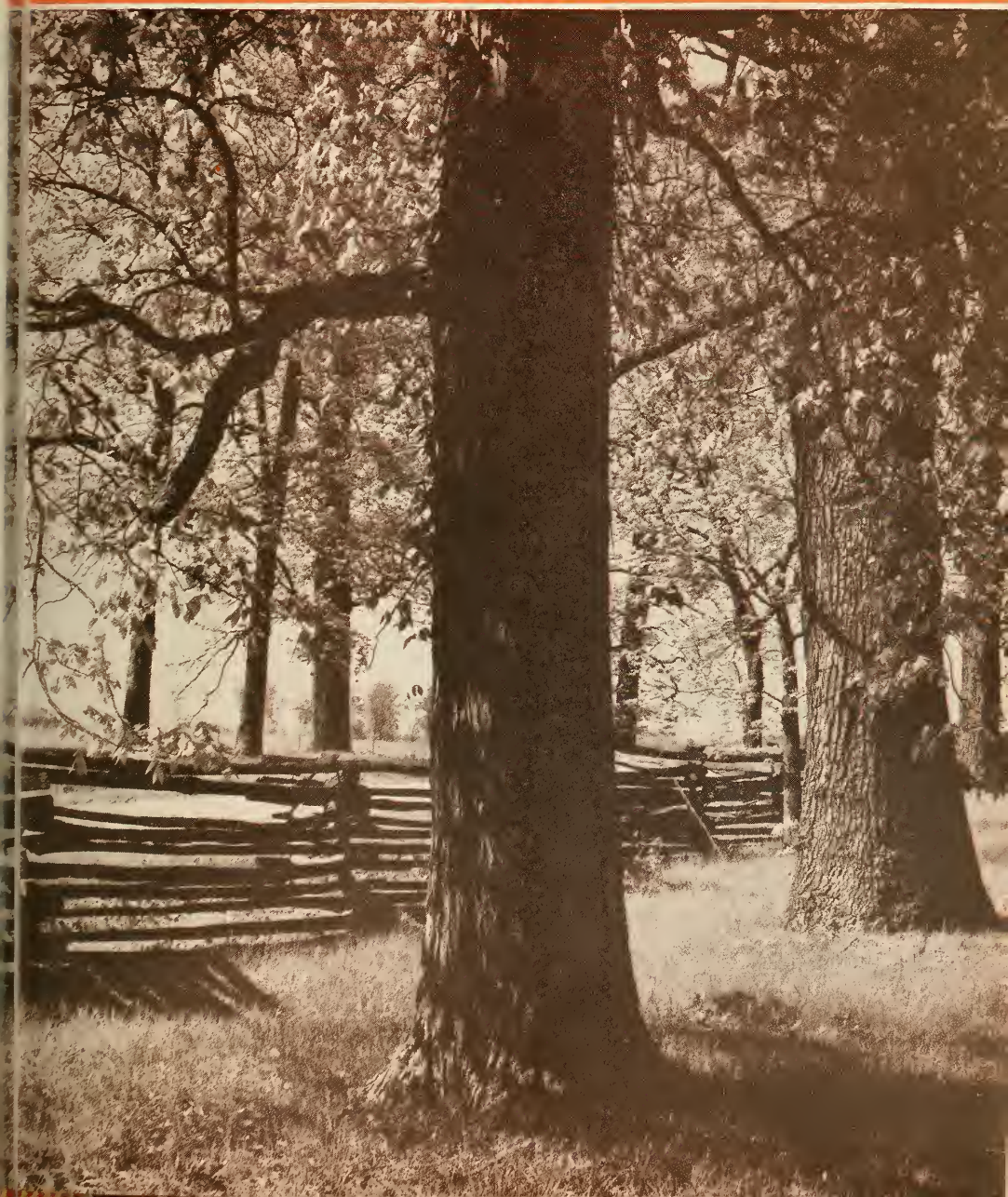
Individual _____

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

APRIL, 1958



AFL-CIO

UNION *Industries* SHOW

LET'S LOOK IN AND SEE THE 'MIRACLES' OF CRAFTSMANSHIP ON GALA DISPLAY/

ADMISSION PRIZES FREE



April 25-30 Cincinnati

Sponsored & Produced by

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



LUFKIN

CHROME CLAD®...

won't rust, chip or peel

There's no paint on a Lufkin Chrome Clad Mezurall® tape rule blade. The bold, black markings are bonded to the basic metal . . . protected with several electroplatings that give extra strength to the blade. The final coat is Lufkin's exclusive Chrome Clad finish. Glare-free, smooth, rust resistant . . . it's the most durable tape rule you can buy.

Plated steel case is light, strong, long-lasting. Blades are easily replaceable. The Mezurall Chrome Clad comes in 6-, 8-, 10- and 12-foot lengths . . . either ½″ or ¾″ width.

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY
TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS
SAGINAW, MICH. • NEW YORK CITY • BARRIE, ONT.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Right To Work? or Rob The Worker? - 7

A look at existing labor legislation in "right to work" states shows the intent of such laws' backers.

Which Way Vocational Education? - - 11

Although current educational plans emphasize science, vocational training should also play an important part in school programs.

Corporate Power, Friend Or Foe? - - - 17

The threat posed by the power of corporations is obvious. Its future poses the puzzle.

Remarkable Past, Glowing Future - - - 19

The problems of progress and the St. Lawrence Seaway gave many headaches to a New York Local. Future looks bright even though waterway is nearing completion.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
What's New - - - - - - - - 16
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 22
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 28
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 29
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 33
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 35

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
D-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

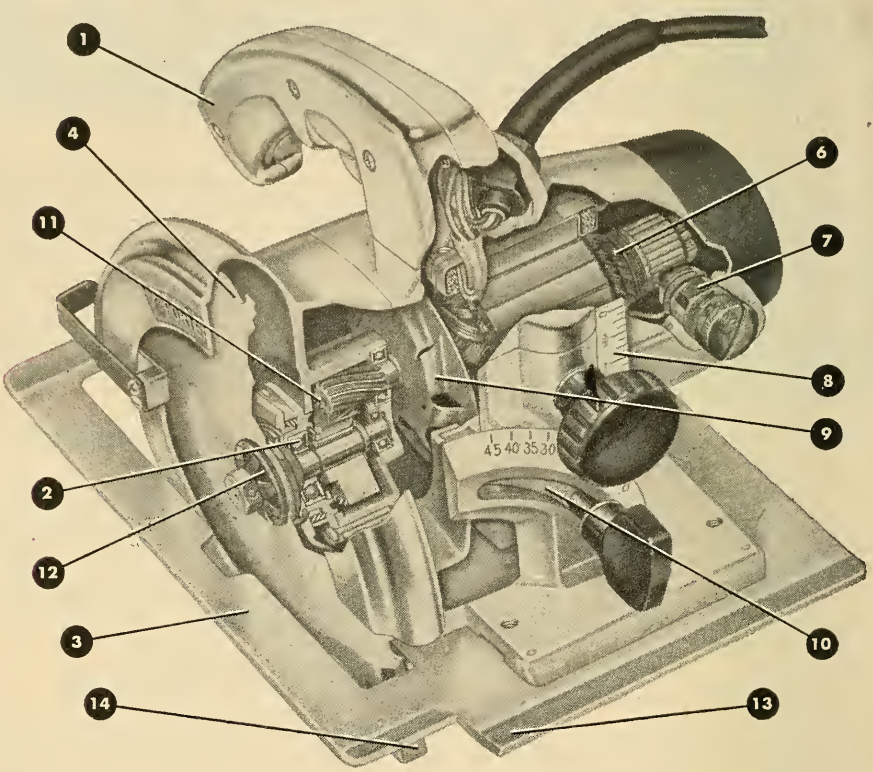
Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

PORTER-CABLE



1 Balanced for easy one-hand operation

2 Heavy-duty oversize precision ball bearings

3 Wide wrap-around base for full support and stability

4 Chrome-plated blade with extra-hard cutting edge

5 Gear lubricator (Not shown on drawing)

6 Precision machine-wound armature with nylon-clad coils

7 Heavy-duty brushes and self-adjusting brush mechanism

8 Calibrated depth scale eliminates guesswork

9 Dust blower keeps cutting line clear

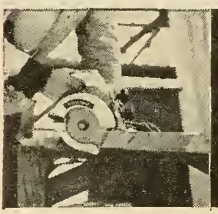
10 Easy-to-set precision 0°—45° angle segment

11 Precision machined gears

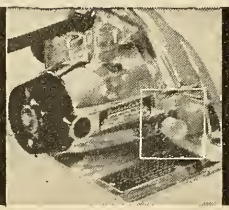
12 Kickproof clutch protects operator, prevents motor and switch burnout

13 Single line of cut . . . one sighting whether straight, angle or bevel

14 Patented safety "no-drag" guard



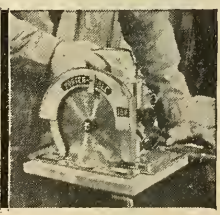
PATENTED DESIGN of telescoping guard eliminates jamming and "drag" during any cut, even compound miter.



HANDY GEAR LUBRICATOR keeps gear and pinion well lubricated without having to take saw apart.



EASY TO HANDLE on any cut because of light weight and balance. Ideal for cut-off and trimming.

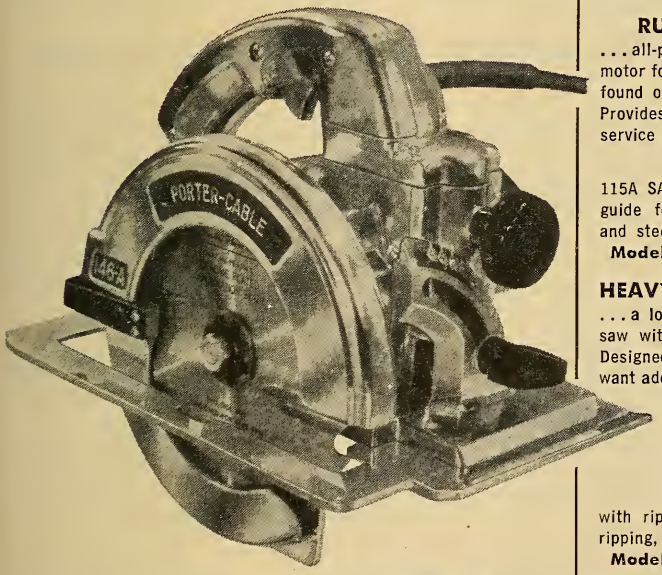


EXCLUSIVE auxiliary front guard on Model 168 covers saw teeth even on shallow cuts.

SAWS

are the world's finest...

HERE'S WHY: You get **more cutting power . . . more professional features . . . more lasting value.** Look at these three brand-new models . . . typical of Porter-Cable's fifty years of leadership. Today, more than ever, it pays to investigate Porter-Cable quality saws. When you **see** what goes into a Porter-Cable tool, you **know** it's your **best** buy.



THREE NEW MODELS!
SPECIAL
INTRODUCTORY PRICES!

LIGHTWEIGHT 6½" SAW

. . . with full professional construction. 10-amp. motor for rugged cutting jobs. **Model 146A $69.50**

146A SAW in handy Kit, with rip guide for fast accurate ripping, and steel carrying case.
Model 146AK Saw Kit $83.50

RUGGED 7" SAW

. . . all-purpose saw with 12-amp. motor for power and speed usually found only in higher-priced saws. Provides trouble-free, dependable service on every cutting job.
Model 115A $79.50

115A SAW in handy Kit, with rip guide for fast accurate ripping, and steel carrying case.
Model 115AK Saw Kit $93.50

HEAVY-DUTY 8¼" SAW

. . . a low-priced, heavy-duty 8¼" saw with rugged 13-amp. motor. Designed especially for those who want added power with big cutting capacity. Safety features include auxiliary front blade guard.
Model 168 $99.50

168 SAW in handy Kit, with rip guide for fast accurate ripping, and steel carrying case.
Model 168K Saw Kit $113.50

Porter-Cable
Quality Power Tools

SAWS • BELT SANDERS • FINISHING SANDERS
DRILLS • ROUTERS • PLANES

In Canada: write Porter-Cable, Ltd., Box 5019, Ont.
Canadian prices slightly higher.

SEE YOUR DEALER — OR MAIL COUPON TODAY!

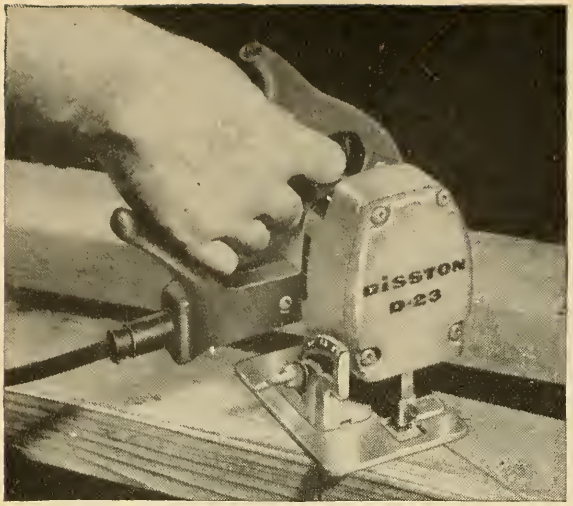
PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
8194 Marcellus St., Syracuse, N. Y.

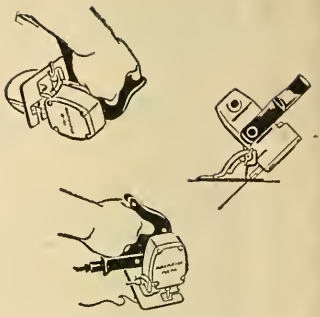
Please send me complete information on your new SAWS and names of my nearest dealers.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____





Rips, crosscuts, bevels, scrolls, miters. Cuts 2 x 4's at 45° angle. Plunge cuts 2 x 4's without drilled hole. Cuts ¼" steel plate, ½" aluminum plate, pipe, Formica and other materials. Detachable cords available in lengths up to 100 ft.

THE MOST USABLE POWER SAW YOU CAN OWN

... the new DISSTON D-23 electric handsaw!

Takes the place of a shopful of saws on the job! The new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw does everything from notching rafters and cutting heavy lumber to making cut-outs for electrical outlets or openings for plumbing fixtures.

Cuts up to 50% faster! ORBITE Action speeds up sawing. Reduces fraying. Provides cleaner edge. Blade cuts on upstroke, backs away from material on downstroke. Powerful 3 ampere motor operates Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw at 3300 strokes per minute. Only electric handsaw with a detachable "lock-in" cord.

Delivers more actual cutting power than any saw of its type! The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw has the highest output horsepower of any sabre saw. In addition, it's the only reciprocating saw with all needle and ball bearings—9 needle and 3 ball bearings. Cuts more accurately. Lasts longer.

Send for your free copy of the Disston Workshop Manual No. 1 describing the remarkable D-23 Electric Handsaw. Worthwhile reading for carpenters, builders and anyone whose work depends on fine tools. The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw with rip fence, four blades, and 8-foot detachable cord lists at $98.50.

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

DISSTON DIVISION



TO GET FREE BOOKLET MAIL COUPON TODAY!

ACT NOW—Mail this coupon today!

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
DISSTON DIVISION
94 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Please send me without obligation your booklet on the new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

R T W Right To Work? or Rob The Worker?

THE ADVOCATES OF "right to work" legislation are great "humanitarians." They tell you so in every piece of literature they put out. Their concern is for the "rights and liberties" of working people; they say. But a little study of the "rights and liberties" prevailing in "right to work" states soon shows the rights they are talking about are the right to work for sub-standard wages, the liberty for children to work unlimited hours in dangerous surroundings, the liberty to collect very little workman's compensation in case of an accident.

Recently a study was made of the social and economic conditions prevailing in states with "right to work" laws on their books. The results are interesting. For example, it shows that a man in the State of Arkansas has the right to work for 15.6c per hour, and it is illegal for any son-of-a-buck of a union organizer to come around and interfere with this precious "right" by demanding he belong to a union. Some "right to work" states do not have any state minimum wage whatsoever. Presumably in these the workers have the right to work for even less than 15.6c without union interference.

And so it goes through the various categories of social legislation; the citizens of "right to work" states have lots of "rights," but mostly they are rights to poverty, misery and insecurity. The following analysis shows just how "humanitarian" most "right to work" states are:

Minimum Wages

Twelve of the "right to work" states have no minimum wage law. In these twelve states workers have the right to work for almost no wage at all. No state law prevents employes in these states from working for $1 a day in 1958, when the federal minimum wage standard of $1 an hour is obviously inadequate.

Six "right to work" states do have minimum wage standards, but five of these are sub-standard.

In Arkansas citizens have the right to work for $1.25 a day (minimum standard of 15.6 cents an hour).

South Dakota protects the right to work for $15 a week.

In an Arizona store a clerk has the right to work for 50 cents an hour.

In North Dakota a worker in one of the major trades may be lucky enough to have the protection of a 65 cent hourly minimum—35 cents below the federal standard.

In Utah a worker in the major trades may have a higher standard—one more cent, still 34 cents below the federal standard.

Only one "right to work" state, Nevada, meets the federal minimum wage standard of $1 an hour.

Seventeen of the eighteen "right to work" states thus fail to meet the low federal minimum wage standard of

$1 an hour. These are the states which claim special interest in the right of every individual worker. The right to what? The right to poverty?

Only six of the states without "wreck" legislation have no minimum wage statutes. Only a third of the non-"right to work" states have ineffective minimum wage laws, and all but one provide for less than the federal standard.

Child Labor

Many "right to work" states give children the right to work—sometimes as long as they like. For example, in Alabama, Iowa, Georgia, Mississippi, South Dakota and Texas there is no minimum age prescribed by law for work on farms—even during school hours.

In over three-quarters of the "right to work" states children have the right to work more than eight hours a day. In over two-thirds, children under the age of 18 can work in hazardous occupations without any state agencies authorized to determine what occupations are hazardous for minors under 18.

In sixteen of the eighteen states there are no maximum weekly hours for minors under 18. In fourteen of the eighteen "right to work" states there is no prohibition against night work for children less than 16 years of age. In fifteen out of eighteen "right to work" states, minors aged 16 and 17 can work at night. In eleven out of eighteen of these states, no employment certificates are required for minors under the age of 18.

What does this mean? It means that the "right to work" states generally fail to meet or even approximate the recommended child labor standards developed by the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials for State Child Labor Legislation.

Only two of these states meet the maximum weekly hours standards. Only three meet the standards of night work for minors 16 and 17. Only four meet the standards of maximum daily hours or night work for minors under 16. Only five meet the standard on not employing minors in hazardous occupations and only seven meet minimum age standards for factory employment or for employment certificates.

Most state laws are inadequate in terms of these standards. But almost half of the states which have no "right to work" laws meet the minimum age for factory employment standards. Over half of them meet the hazardous occupation and employment certificate standards. A majority of these non-"right to work" states meet at least three of the standards to prohibit oppressive child labor.

But well over a majority of the "right to work" states meet none or only one or two of these standards. Only five—or less than a third—of the "right to work" states meet at least three of these child labor standards.

Unemployment Insurance

"Right to work" state legislation also fails to show concern for the problem of the unemployed worker. Unemployment insurance legislation is designed to meet one of the worker's most pressing problems at some period of his life—how to maintain his family when he is out of a job. But weekly payments to meet this need in "right to work" states are usually down at the bottom of the list—both in the amount of money allotted and the duration of the payments.

Seventeen of the eighteen "right to work" states provide for unemployment insurance payments of less than $30 a week. In eleven "right to

work" states jobless pay is less than $25 per week.

Not one of the "right to work" states provides for duration of maximum benefits for longer than twenty-six weeks. Only four provide for a twenty-six-week duration. Fourteen of the eighteen "right to work" states provide maximum jobless pay for less than twenty-six weeks.

States without "right to work" laws have better unemployment insurance payment provisions. Almost one-third of the non-"right to work" jurisdictions provide for average weekly benefits of $30 or more per week. Twenty-four provide for $25 or more a week. Only seven (or about one-fifth) provide for weekly unemployment insurance payments of less than $25. This is a far cry from almost three-fourths of "right to work" states.

No one in the labor movement is proud of our inadequate workmen's compensation system with its inadequate and limited payments. But the "right to work" states' laws are even worse than those of other states in terms of their unemployment compensation provisions.

In terms of duration of benefits, the best "right to work" state provision is eighth on the list of states, North Carolina; then comes Utah, eleventh from the top, then Arizona, twentieth, Nevada, twenty-fourth. But even more shocking, of the seventeen states at the very bottom of the list arranged from highest to lowest in terms of length of duration of benefits, fourteen are "right to work" states.

Workmen's Compensation

The pattern of workmen's compensation provisions in "right to work" states shows no greater concern for the injured worker than for the unemployed.

Taking a list of all the states, arranged in order of the maximum weekly payment for a family of four provided under state laws for workmen's compensation, the bottom half of the list includes almost all the "right to work" states.

At the very bottom, the last two states listed are South Dakota and Mississippi—both "right to work" states. Clustered right above these lowest states are Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Only Arizona and Nevada put up a good showing on the ranking by payments.

Over half the "right to work" states are in the bottom third of the list.

Even the proportion of earnings replaced by maximum benefits for a family of four does not show a pattern of concern for injured workers in "right to work" states. How much of a worker's wages does the law grant a temporarily totally disabled person and his family in these states?

At first glance the picture seems to be bad everywhere, with "right to work" states faring rather well in the comparison with other states. But a closer look shows that the proportion of wages replaced under provisions for temporarily totally disabled workers is especially pathetic in "right to work" states. All but three of the "right to work" states provide for a replacement of 50 per cent or less of wages lost by workers who are totally disabled for a temporary period.

Surely state provisions for workmen's compensation are a national disgrace, and "right to work" states have not improved the record of state governments as a whole with their provisions for injured workers.

From the foregoing analysis it is obvious that the "right" the "right to work" advocates want to preserve is

the right for employers to exploit workers and their families without interference from union organizers. No wonder unscrupulous employers in well organized states are casting longing eyes at "right to work" legislation. A "right to work" law not only can make it possible for an employer to cut wages directly but also to save extra money by eventually reducing workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, child welfare laws, etc. If working people do not awaken to the real dangers involved in "right to work" legislation, the law may sweep the nation.

Cincinnati Hosts 20th Anniversary AFL-CIO Union Industries Show

This year will mark the 20th anniversary of the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show and, for the first time, it will play a return engagement to a city. Cincinnati, the host city of the first show, in 1938, is again scheduled to hold the event, from April 25-30, in the Music Hall.



Admission to the giant exposition of union made products is free to the general public. In addition to the wonder of seeing the huge spectacle of products made by good union men, many of whom demonstrate their crafts at the show, thousands of prizes will be awarded to lucky visitors. A liberal supply of samples, souveniers and pamphlets will also be presented to the visitors.

During the six days the show is on, visitors will have an opportunity to see such things as carpenters framing a house, glass blowers shaping fine china, bricklayers plying their trade. These and many similar exhibitions have been seen at previous shows, as well as representatives of more glamorous trades such as the entertainment fields.

The latest in products such as power saws, planes, routers or kitchen ranges will be included in the displays. Just about anything you can imagine; a world of wonderful products, made under wonderful union conditions.

All of the display space has been a sell-out for some time and the 1958 show gives promise of topping any of the previous ones.

In these inflationary times the show is a real bargain. It's free, but it would be worth a fancy admission price in anybody's dollars. If you're in Cincinnati be sure to see it.

As in the past, the 1958 spectacle will not only show the many skills and products of union labor but also will demonstrate the value of sound and peaceful labor-management relationships.

Which Way Vocational Education?

Editor's note:

A committee of noted educators, headed by Dr. James B. Conant, is making a study of the American high school. Among the questions the committee is trying to resolve is what part vocational training should be given in the curriculum. The committee asked our Brotherhood to express an opinion. The following article is a summary of the feelings of the General Office:

★ ★ ★

THE BLAST that propelled Sputnik into outer space rattled the classrooms of America. There was no physical shock of course, but the unexpected success of Russian scientists in a field where much of our energy was concentrated produced a jolt that may well shake our entire educational system to its foundation. Any complacency that may have existed regarding the invincibility of our educational system disappeared into outer space with Sputnik.

Our whole educational system—from kindergarten through graduate school—seems due for a re-valuation in the light of mid-twentieth century conditions.

Therefore your inquiry into what responsibility must be allocated to vocational training in our secondary school system is very timely. Vocational training long has been a sort of stepchild of our educational system. We are convinced that it can no longer be relegated to that secondary role. Advancing technology will demand not only more trained technicians and craftsmen, but also better trained ones. Even today one first class man is worth a dozen second class ones. As the complexity of technology increases the ratio will become even broader.

Throughout its history, American labor has been concerned intimately with proper training of craftsmen. Our own United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a prime example. One of the unhappy conditions which inspired the carpenters of 1881 to organize a national union was lack of any formal system for passing on skills through proper training.

In the years since 1881 our organization has expended no small amount of time and effort on promoting effective apprenticeship training. Within the past decade alone, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has developed a complete set of standards for apprenticeship training. Included are original text books on various branches of our trade, teaching guides and aids, and even suggested progress report forms.

Above and beyond this preoccupation with the purely bread and butter aspects of trade perpetuation, the philosophy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is and always has been that the secondary schools of America have three basic and primary responsibilities, namely: (1) to prepare all students to become active intelligent citizens prepared to take their place in community and civic affairs; (2) to prepare all students (within keeping of the individual's ability) to enter into the work-a-day world and earn a living with a minimum of adjustment; (3) to prepare those students

who have the capacity for entry into higher educational institutions.

We believe that there is a place for everyone in our complex economic society, but we do not subscribe to the seemingly prevalent philosophies of the majority of school people that it does not require average or above-average intelligence to become a skilled artisan, that vocational education classes should be the dumping grounds for low ability, slow learners, or incorrigible students, or that vocational education is not as much a part of general education as are the academic subjects. Perhaps it is time that educators take a fresh look at the needs of our present society and re-evaluate their thinking and planning in terms of something that would fit the needs and abilities of the individual rather than attempt to fit the individual into the whole.

The information you have requested is comprehensive and includes areas in which we believe trained and eminent educators have not been able to agree. We are answering the questions as completely as possible and in the order you asked them. However, we are thinking of secondary education ending with the twelfth year of school rather than at the end of the fourteenth year as is prevalent in many of the Western states.

I. How should vocational education be handled on the secondary school level?

Recognizing that the public secondary school is a social institution existing for the purpose of maintaining and improving our society and way of life, we feel that the vocational education program could best be handled by:

A. Establishing exploratory (industrial arts) classes for the purpose of determining interests and abilities. These exploratory classes should be made available to all students not later than the ninth grade.

B. Establishing vocational (trade technical) classes to develop specific skills pertinent to the occupational objectives of the individual. In that so many students entering high school do not complete, the trade technical classes should begin not later than the 10th year and continue through the 12th year.

These programs could possibly be better handled through the comprehensive (polytechnic) high school in that:

1. Social growth is more fully realized through co-educational activities.

2. Greater opportunities are available for enriched curricula.

3. It tends to negate the social stigma so often attached to the "trade student" attending special schools.

The administrators, counselors, and teaching staff must be sympathetic with the overall objective of education and not be limited by academic interests.

II. Who should receive this vocational education and on what basis should the selection of prospective students be made?

All male students should be required to take exploratory (industrial arts) classes for two reasons:

A. To discover and develop interests for possible entry into an occupational field. Many qualified students might not otherwise discover their potential interests and abilities.

B. The exploratory classes would provide potential leisure time outlets for those students who do not pursue the occupational preparation.

The selection of students for the trade technical classes should be based upon several factors, among which are:

1. The interest of the individual.

2. Demonstrated success in the exploratory classes or outside activities.

3. The individual's mental and physical capacities to meet the occupational requirements.

Under no circumstances should the trade technical classes be used as an administrative expediency to rid the academic classes of delinquent students.

III. How should account be taken for different levels of ability?

A. The ability of the student should not be measured solely by the use of achievement tests in which reading skill is the predominant factor. Many students who are lacking in reading skills have high potentials in many occupational areas in which manipulative skills are the prime factor.

B. The counsel of trade advisory committees should be utilized to the greatest extent by administrators when planning occupational offerings. The minimum mental and physical requirements for success in an occupational area should be set up by the advisory committee and placed in the hands of school guidance personnel for their use.

C. Students who do not possess the level of ability required to be successful in a given occupation should not be permitted to enter training for that occupation.

D. The occupations that low-ability students normally enter do not require lengthy training programs. This training can normally be best obtained on the job. Therefore, these students should be encouraged to take courses, in keeping with their low abilities, to better prepare them for living in our society.

IV. How much and what kind of general education should be provided for vocational students, and how should this be integrated into the total school program?

Since the skilled craftsman is an integral part of the community and oftentimes a civic leader, his training should include as many academic and cultural subjects as his trade technical program will permit. Special emphasis should be placed on communication skills, government at all levels, mathematics, science, etc. The student with special talents should be encouraged to pursue those talents. Living and working with your neighbor is required if a laboratory (shop) type of class is operated. Tolerance and respect for each person's capabilities become a necessity in this situation. Respect for tools and equipment used by the group is demanded.

Trade technical programs include trade mathematics, trade science, communication skills, human relations, leadership training, and specific manipulative instruction (laboratories). In certain cases, it is advisable to integrate these subjects into the trade technical class where the student personnel would not fit into the general academic classes. However, capable students should be placed in general academic classes when the classes can be meaningful and applicable. This would make it possible for trade technical students to enter higher institutions of learning without major penalties.

It is hoped that those young men who plan on entering the carpentry trade will become community and civic leaders as well as skilled mechanics; therefore, they should have a well-rounded high school education.

Good Advice

Live so that you wouldn't be ashamed to sell the family parrot to the town gossip.

PLANE GOSSIP

DUBIOUS GAIN

The tight money policy (which did more than anything else to bring on the recession) has been abandoned long since. Federal Reserve interest rates have been lowered several times in recent months but the expected bounce back in economic activity did not follow. The tight money policy did its job too well; it not only stopped inflation but also tied an anchor to the whole economic setup.

Somehow or other the situation reminds us of the TV comedian's son who brought home his report card.

"Well, son," asked the TV star, "were you promoted?"

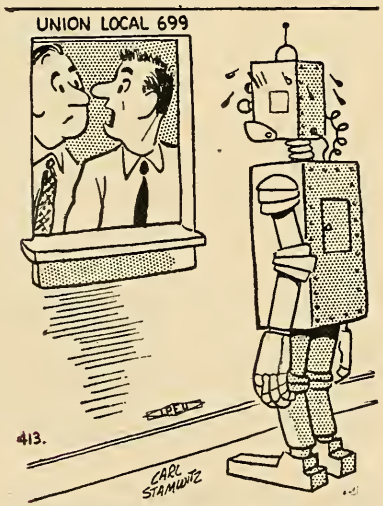
"Better than that, Pop," jauntily replied the boy, "I was held over another 26 weeks."

★ ★ ★

'NUF SAID

Asked how he enjoyed his vacation, a chap just back from a family motor trip to Florida replied: "Have you ever spent four days in a small Studebaker with those you love best?"

Bill Roos, quoted in The Saturday Review.



"He wants to join the Union! He says they're overloading his circuits down at the factory!"

PAY FOR PEEPS

In London, England, union truck drivers were up in arms over a new occupational hazard as Driver Bill Hutchinson, 67, became the first Britisher to be convicted of a traffic offense on the basis of evidence observed on television. Police, watching over a closed-circuit TV hookup, claimed they saw Hutchinson go through a red light. On this evidence he was found guilty and fined $5.60. Furious leaders of the truckers union reacted by threatening a two-front reprisal. First, they promised to challenge television arrests "in every court in the country." Second, they pledged that "if union truckers are going to appear unwillingly on TV we'll see to it they get the going rate for union television performers."

★ ★ ★

LAST STRAW

In Macon, Ga., union employers of Radio Station WBML expressed doubt that their nerves would permit them to survive another cold wave like the one that recently engulfed Georgia and Florida. To cite one harrowing experience, as a public service the station was asked to broadcast intermittently that natural gas supplies were running low and householders should turn down their thermostats five degrees to conserve the fuel. The station's employes thought they had done a pretty good job until, toward the end of the day, one of them received a phone call. It was a housewife and her voice had an angry edge to it. "I've been turning down the thermostat five degrees every time you asked," she said. "It's now 35 degrees in my living room and I'm getting sick and tired of it!"

★ ★ ★

ALL IS NOT LOST YET

We may be lagging behind the Russians in space technology, but it's heartening to learn we're on the ball in at least one other field of science.

The National Geographic Society reports that our zoologists have finally turned up convincing evidence that the zebra is a light-colored animal with dark stripes and not a dark-colored animal with light stripes.

IT'S A WISE MAN

If you don't have a theory about the depression you don't amount to much these days. Only you mustn't refer to it as a depression; you call it "rolling readjustment" or a "plateau leveling-off" or something equally high-sounding but meaningless.

Naturally, we have a theory too. Our theory is that the business recession is caused by too much unemployment, and unemployment stems from too many people not having jobs.

By and large this theory is as sensible as most being advanced these days. For all the advances that have been made in understanding what makes the economy tick, economists still are unable to gauge the turn of events accurately. Business prosperity depends on the confidence the general public has in the future, and the mood the average person is in at any given time. Human beings being as changeable as they are, there is no way to measure their thoughts or predict their future actions. So the economists are guessing just as much as the rest of us. It is impossible to really know.

All this brings to mind the story about a young boy who was walking the streets very late at night. Of course a police prowl car stopped him.

"What are you doing out at this hour" demanded the policeman.

"Just walking," replied the youngster.

"Where to?"

"Nowhere."

"Well, why are you out so late at night," persisted the cop.

"If you must know," retorted the lad, "my parents were fighting so bad I couldn't stand it, so I just decided to take a walk."

"Hmmmm," said the cop, "who is your father anyway?"

"Not you too," cried the kid, "that's what my parents were fighting about."

★ ★ ★

PLEASE RUSH

Rep. Ross Bass (D. Tenn.) broke his rule against sending more than 10 government publications to any one person at one time. He sent 76 do-it-yourself pamphlets to a Tennessee man who pleaded:

"Recently married, expecting, just moved into new home and broke. I do not know anything about anything. Neither does my wife. Thanks."—Associated Press.

NO MONKEY BUSINESS

In Tokyo, Japan, the first "non-human railroad strike" in any country's history had the entire Japanese labor movement chuckling. By dint of enormous patience and skill officials at the city's Ueno Zoo had trained six monkeys to operate a children's miniature train. Last week for some inexplicable reason all six monkeys went on strike and refused to work. The Zoo management decided to make no attempt to recruit scabs.

★ ★ ★

NO MINCING OF WORDS

Apparently even churches are coming to the conclusion that it pays to advertise.

A correspondent reports a church in Arizona which each August 1st puts this sign on its bulletin board: "So you think it's hot here."

Another one in a Chicago suburb displays a sign reading about as follows:

"Support your church. You can't take it with you but you can send it on ahead."

★ ★ ★

WARNING

The last thing jet pilots driving their cars out of the naval air station in St. Louis see is this sign: "ENTERING DANGER AREA. PUBLIC HIGHWAY. GOOD LUCK!"



"I didn't say the boss laid me off... I said he's laid off me since I started wearing my union button!"

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

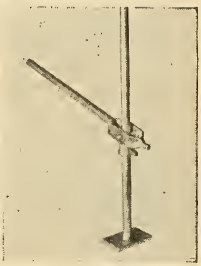
For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A spiral nail, said to be stronger, easier to drive, have superior holding power and cheaper price per nail. Manufactured by



Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

A tool designed for the quick removal of steel construction stakes, even from hard or frozen ground. Operates similar to a car bumper jack. Weighs 10 lbs., said to be able to pull stakes up to 36 inches in length. Product of Symonds Clamp & Mfg. Co., 4249 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.



An asbestos building board which is said to act and work like wood. Made of long-fiber asbestos bonded with silica. Said to be able to be sawed with ordinary hand saws, bevelled, planed, routed, etc. Available in $\frac{3}{16}$", ¼" and ½" sizes, two and



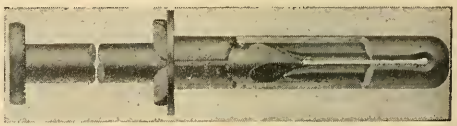
four feet wide, and eight, nine or 10 feet long. Further information available from, North American Asbestos Corp., 3210 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill.

An electric power bit designed for use with quarter-inch and larger electric drills and drill press chucks. Made of high carbon steel with precision machined cutting



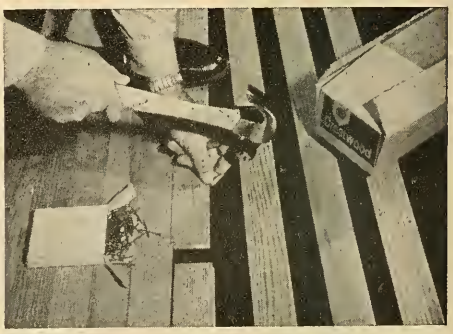
edges and spurs. Overall length, five and one-half inches. Available in six sizes, from ⅜ to one inch. Made by Stanley Tools, 111 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

An anchor for masonry or concrete, said to be usable in holes that are slightly over or undersize. Consists of a galvanized nail in an aluminum shield. Inside of shield has



four rifle barrel type lands and grooves which allow outward expansion of interior of shield, and great conformity to shape of hole. For additional information write Diamond Expansion Bolt Co., Inc., Garwood, N. J.

Prefinished, ⅜ x 2" strip flooring, packed in bundles to cover 25 sq. ft. of floor area, with allowance for cutting waste. Comes



in 8'2" carton, with protected ends to prevent damage. Package weighs 34 lbs. Product of E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Corporate Power, Friend or Foe?

★ ★

CAN INDIVIDUAL freedom survive in a society that grows increasingly complex and impersonal through mechanization and industrialization? This is a question the Fund for the Republic is looking into seriously.

The study is being undertaken by a panel of 10 outstanding citizens whose education, background and experience qualify them to take on the job. Among the questions under consideration is the part the industrial corporation is playing, for good or for evil, in our modern society. A. A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State, has been looking into this area of contemporary life. What he discovered is contained in a just-issued pamphlet entitled, "Economic Power and the Free Society" and published by the Fund for the Republic.

The vast bulk of American corporations are controlled and dominated by a handful of directors who constitute an automatic, self-perpetuating oligarchy really answerable to no one but themselves, Berle found. Yet the influence and power some of our larger corporations wield almost staggers the imagination. American Telephone and Telegraph, Berle indicates, would rank somewhere around thirteenth in wealth and population if classified as a state. Thirty-five states have fewer assets than A. T. & T. They also have fewer citizens than the total number of persons carried on the A. T. & T. payroll. Only a handful of South American countries outrank the company in wealth. The dangers inherent in such a concentration of power are obvious.

Berle, who was co-author some 25 years ago of an historic study of American business enterprises, argues that the country's economic system, based as it is on corporations, "can enslave us beyond present belief or perhaps set us free beyond imagination."

Noting that the founding fathers of the United States had been deeply distrustful of the corporation as an economic instrument, Berle finds that their fears were in effect justified. But he argues the corporation system expanded because it filled a basic economic need of the people.

Originally, when companies were smaller and stock less widely distributed, the directors acted as agents of the owners, and management "theoretically . . . represented the will of the shareholders." Now, in many cases, while the theory is that "the stockholders . . . chose the management, in point of fact they were completely unable to do so."

Berle disputes the claim that a sizeable minority ownership group in a big modern corporation actually can exert real control.

"It is commonly believed that the holder of 20 per cent or 25 per cent of a corporation's stock can control that corporation," he writes. This was the inference in the recent duPont-General Motors case. This is not true.

"It is true that with 20 per cent or 25 per cent of the stockholders' list of a large corporation, plus control of the directors, it can be done. But if the directors of GM decided not to

vote with du Pont, it is very doubtful whether the du Pont interest is sufficient to be able to go out and get the other 30 per cent of GM stockholders which it would need."

In brief form, Berle spells out just how big present-day big corporations really are.

About 50 per cent of American manufacturing, he notes, is held by "about 150 corporations, reckoned, at least, by asset values. If finance and transportation are included, the total increases.

"... The statistics would probably show that about two-thirds of the economically productive assets of the U.S., excluding agriculture, are owned by a group of not more than 500 corporations. ..."

"In terms of power," Berle continues, "within each of those 500 corporations a still smaller group has the ultimate decision-making power. This is, I think, the highest concentration of economic power in recorded history." As the United States carries on nearly half of world production, these 500 groups "make the medieval feudal system look like a Sunday School party," Berle comments.

The controls against American corporate power haven't really worked, Berle argues. While anti-trust laws have prevented the formation of pure monopolies, they haven't "seriously prevented the concentration of power, as power."

This growth has happened, "whether we like it or not," Berle declares, adding that "it is not the product of evil-minded men" but of institutions responding to economic needs. Though the dangers are obvious, "I believe we must try to work with the system," he continues, and try to make the best that we can out of the situation.

Gradually, he maintains, "some attention is being paid" by our American society to the protection of the individual from the big corporation; and, "through a slowly emerging, industry-by-industry, flexibly-planned economy, some protection of the community is coming about."

"Obviously a system like this is just as good as the ideas and strength of the 'body politic' behind it," Berle points out. The same system in the hands, for example, of a Latin American dictator could produce terrible oppression.

Taking a look at the future, Berle sees the growing wealth of welfare and pension trust funds as an element of power in the corporate landscape.

But we can live with the big corporations, Berle believes, if corporations supply the production the nation needs, at prices "not ... considered extortionate," with continuity of employment, and constant attention to technical progress.

However, the dangers involved in the situation are obvious. The Berle study shows how completely corporate power is vested in a handful of directors in most companies. This small clique is, to all intents and purposes, answerable only to itself, since stockholders have no means for getting together to control them. This is serious enough. But the real danger stems from the fact that the same individuals act as directors for numerous companies. They also have numerous ties by blood relationship, marriage, etc., that further boil down concentration of power. In the final analysis, a very small handful of men has the power of life or death over the total economic life of the nation. It is a situation that requires constant watching.

Remarkable Past, Glowing Future

★ ★

THE HAND OF MAN has wrought many wonderful things in the course of human history, but for size alone, nothing equals the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. For the most part, this gigantic undertaking will be completed by the end of 1959. This fall, the first of the electric power installations will begin operation and by next April, the first of the ocean-going ships will sail up the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario.

Our portion of the work has been under the supervision of General Secretary Livingston, ably aided by Milton Frey, business representative and financial secretary of Local Union 278, of Watertown, New York. Under their guidance an enviable record has been achieved; not a single unfair labor prac-



Local 278's "branch" office at Massena.

tice charge has been lodged against the United Brotherhood and not a single work stoppage has been instituted by our organization on this project. In fact, all work disputes have been kept to an absolute minimum. That the work on this mammoth undertaking has progressed so smoothly and rapidly is a tribute to all the building trades unions involved, and especially to the United Brotherhood.

However, as large a construction endeavor as this did cause problems for all involved. Officers of Local 278, and especially Milt Frey, have spent more than one sleepless night because of it during the past four years. Just imagine, if you can, the difficulties which your officers would encounter if suddenly the membership of your Local was multiplied by five in the course of a few months. Watertown, 90 miles away from the job site at Massena, was used as a clearinghouse for Brotherhood members working on the project and it was there the workers cleared in to work on the Seaway.

Brother Frey's job was difficult enough with a horde of new members clearing in daily, but the commuting 90 miles made it even tougher. A short time after work actually

began a shack was erected at Massena. It was intended to serve as a field office for the members on the job. But its small size and poor design were not very conducive to running an efficient office, especially with everyone having to push and shove to get in.

Due to the seemingly temporary nature of the work, despite the great membership, a better "branch" office for Local 278 didn't seem justified, but something had to be done. The answer was found in a carefully designed, 30 by 40 foot frame building, quickly erected by the members.



The remodeled hall at Watertown.

The front portion of the building has a 15 foot deep waiting room with two cashiers' windows and at the rear are three offices for the conducting of business in privacy. The structure isn't any too big, but it serves its purpose well.

The Watertown meeting hall also proved unsatisfactory for the greater number of members so it was redesigned and remodeled. When the bulk of the work on the river project is complete, many of the newer members will remain in Local 278 and they will find that both the hall at Watertown and the "branch" at Massena will serve them well for years to come.

Although the membership of Local 278 grew rapidly and big, it won't fade away with the end of the Seaway and Power Project construction. In all probability it will continue to grow, for several new factories are now under construction at Massena. One is General Motors' $35 million metal extrusion plant, another Reynolds Metal Company's $90 million aluminum processing plant. And the Aluminum Company of America is enlarging its present factory there.

Many other factories will undoubtedly be built near this great source of power and new construction, main-

tenance and enlarging work will keep Local 278's members busy for some time. We imagine that all this will continue to keep Milt Frey pretty busy too. In fact, some day he may look back on the days before the Seaway and wonder how he ever found enough to do to keep busy.

TOOL BOX TOTER HELPS EASE LOAD

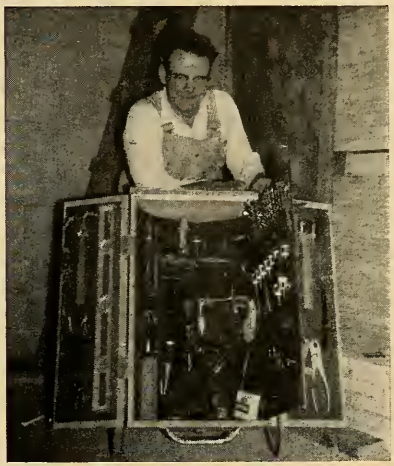
If your're tired of carrying that overloaded tool box around on every job, then take heed of Raymond Brown's advice. He solved this problem for himself with little expense and lots of ingenuity.

Brother Brown, who is president of Local 1176, of Fargo, North Dakota, found that his tool box was always a mess and was getting so heavy that it was a tiresome task to lug it up and down stairs on the job.

The problem of how to keep from carrying the box was solved by mounting it on a golf cart. It rolls up and down stairs with comparative ease and clears the stair treads easily, due to the high, forward mounted wheels of the cart.

To keep his tools in good order and prevent their being damaged when rolling around on the cart, Brother Brown lined the inside of his tool box with peg board, in which he inserted special hooks, suited for firmly holding the various tools he carries.

Just a little time and small cost and his tools are safe from damage and his back is spared the weight of that oh, so heavy box.



A golf cart and imagination solved Ray Brown's problem.

Fringes for Executives

Big corporations are having some difficulties negotiating on fringe benefits, The Wall Street Journal reports. The difficulties are with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Bureau is probing into some of the fringe benefits supplied top executives. These include expensively furnished hunting lodges, yachts, private airplanes, plush hotel suites, private rail cars and spectacular parties.

It isn't that the Bureau objects to the fringe benefits. It's just that the corporations sometimes charge them off on their tax returns as deductible business expenses. Here are some examples of plush living cited by the The Journal:

One plywood firm spends $10,000 yearly solely for maintaining and staffing a $60,000 hunting hideaway with skeet shooting, fishing and free liquor for top executives.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., carts its officials about the U.S.A. in an air conditioned railroad car equipped with observation lounge, four bedrooms, two showers, a dining room that seats ten, three conference rooms, a telephone, a TV set and two servants. The master bedroom is tiled in gold, has gold plated fixtures and a special tap for draught beer.

A Texas Oil company gives its top executive a Boeing Stratocruiser that drinks 2,000 gallons of costly aviation fuel at a single filling of its massive fuel tanks.

Lloyd's register of American yachts lists 15 corporate owners among the "A's" alone.

Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel declares that more and more top level corporate executives demand one of the two imperial suites that cost $600,000 to build and rent for $300 a day. The executives get a 2,000-square foot living room with a wood burning fireplace, baby grand piano, color television and a pair of bedrooms with wall TV sets controlled from beds of satin sheets and cashmere blankets.

But the bad times are cutting into one company's bounty. A steel firm, famed for parties it throws at petroleum industry conventions, has ceased raffling oil-men chances to win the companionship of two pretty girls for an evening on the town.—The Machinist

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

THEOPHIL ANDERMAN, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
BEN ANSHEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
B. J. BALLINGER, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
P. W. BARBER, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
R. H. BAREFORD, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
VERN BARLETT, JR., L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. C. BEAUMONT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
HUGO BENDEL, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BENES, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
P. W. BENNETT, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
W. H. BORGEL, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
B. O. BREWER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
W. S. BRISON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
DOMINICK BROGNO, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
W. J. BRUNNER, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
P. P. CABLE, L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.
JOHN CARLSON, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
D. H. CAVE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
TONY COLE, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
NESTOR COLLINS, L. U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
J. S. COON, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
G. J. COTANCHE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
M. A. CRYSLER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
RALPH DAVIS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MILES DENERY, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
NIAL DE PUY, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
WILLIAM DE YOUNG, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
H. W. DOWDEY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FRANK DREVO, JR., L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
JOE DUFOUR, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
STANLEY DUNBAR, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
J. J. DWYER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CHARLES EDMONSTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. S. EMBRY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JAMES EVANS, L. U. 1017, Jacksonville, Fla.
F. L. FASANO, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
G. R. FINE, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
GEORGE FINKERNAGEL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ROBERT FORREST, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
ALBERT FOUNTAIN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HORACE FRANKLIN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
D. R. FREEMAN, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN FREW, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
R. F. GARDNER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. C. GEIST, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
PAUL GEORGE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
MAX GRAB, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
THOMAS GRIFFITH, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
E. E. GRUBBS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
CHARLES HARDING, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
R. C. HARPER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
G. L. HART, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
C. J. HUDSON, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM HULME, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
W. R. JOHN, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
C. W. JONES, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
ANDREW KENDRA, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
HOWARD KENNEDY, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
R. H. KENNEDY, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb.
GEORGE KIEFT, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
J. B. KOEL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
D. J. LA BONTE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
LUKE LALA, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
RUSSELL LAWRENCE, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE LILLY, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
SAMUEL LITTLETON, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
GEORGE LODES, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
ARNOLD LUSSI, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
HARRY LYNCH, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
D. R. MAGEE, L. U. 1130, Titusville, Pa.
MARTIN MAHER, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH MANAPOLI, L. U. 490, Passaic, N. J.
A. L. MARKERT, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
WILLIAM MARQUARDT, L. U. 272, Chicago Height, Ill.
R. E. MARTIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES MAUK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. L. McKEAN, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
RAY MEYERS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
JESSE MILLER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. J. MILLER, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. MITCHELL, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
CLAY MORRIS, L. U. 932, Peru, Ind.
J. I. MURRAY, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal.
H. A. NELSON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
C. F. OSWALD, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
JOSEPH OUSLEY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GUY OVENSHIRE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek, Mich.
C. R. OWENS, L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
C. S. PERKINS, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. C. PETERSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
E. F. PETERSON, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
JOE PHILLIPS, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
H. W. PLUMMER, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
WILLIAM POLLOCK, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich. Cal.
R. J. POTTER, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
DAVE POWERS, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HOWARD REID, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
FLOYD ROBERTSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
V. W. ROETTO, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.

In Memoriam

MAX ROSENBAUM, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
T. E. ROTROFF, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN SCHAFFER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
FRANK SCHEIDT, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
GUST SCHINI, L. U. 932, Peru, Ind.
A. C. SCHINDLER, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
C. SCHOONOVER, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
H. L. SCHREFFLER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. H. SCHWARTZ, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ELMER SCHWEINHART, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
J. O. SCOTT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
VIRGIL SETTLE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. C. SHEEHAN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK SHUERER, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
EDWARD SKAGGS, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
JACK SLAGEL, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
V. O. SNEP, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES STANTON, L. U. 932, Peru, Ind.
THOMAS STOCKARD, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
T. S. STUBBS, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
B. J. TAYLOR, L. U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
S. R. TEMPLETON, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
A. C. THOMAS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
BRADFORD THURSTON, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
G. E. TILYOU, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
BERG TORMUNDSEN, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
FRANCISCO VALADEZ, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
J. O. VALLEE, L. U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
SYLVESTER VICKLESS, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CASPER WAHLIG, L. U. 932, Peru, Ind.
A. S. WALKER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
CHARLES WARD, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. G. WEBB, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
R. A. WHITESIDE, L. U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
GEORGE WICK, L. U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
EARL WILSON, L. U. 2214, Festus, Mo.
RALPH WINTERS, L. U. 1497, East Los Angeles, Cal.
J. G. YANDLE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Y. A. YATES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

Lumber's Your Best Bargain Today

An analysis of wholesale cost indexes compiled by the U. S. Department of Labor shows that, percentagewise, lumber is by far the best bargain of the basic building materials.

Over the last decade, the percentage rise in lumber costs at the wholesale level has been only a fraction of that of metal, glass and clay.

The comparatively low cost of lumber has been invaluable to home builders in holding the line against the cost spiral in home building.

As of August, 1957, the wholesale index of building materials in general was 31.3 per cent higher than 1947-1949 base period defined by the Labor Department.

The general increase would have been much steeper, the government figures indicate, but for a rise of less than 20 per cent in the case of lumber.

Here is the breakdown, showing in the case of each material the percentage increase, as of August, 1957, over 1947-9, wholesale cost levels:

Lumber	19.6 per cent
Structural Shapes	92.3 per cent
Metal Finish Hardware	55.3 per cent
Structural Clay	55.0 per cent
All Metal Products	52.9 per cent
Portland Cement	47.2 per cent
Window Glass	45.9 per cent
Plate Glass	45.7 per cent
Metal Sash	42.8 per cent
Metal Kitchen Cabinets	42.0 per cent

The significance to the building industry of the comparatively low costs of lumber is obvious from the high stature of the material in U. S. home construction.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that lumber builds the "bone structure" of five out of every six new homes. It is also used for exterior siding, interior paneling, flooring and other major residential parts.

Between 8000 and 10,000 board feet of lumber go into the average U. S. home, and even when the best quality is used, all the lumber amounts to only about 10 per cent of the total house cost. This fact, alone, emphasizes the importance of low lumber costs to the home building industry in its struggle against the general cost spiral.

Editorial

Recession Cure—Fewer Chins Up Speeches, More Action

There is very little satisfaction in being able to to say "I told you so" but the fact remains that this journal—in common with most of the labor press—repeatedly warned that the hard money policy of the past couple of years invited a recession. Well, the recession has now arrived with a vengeance, and the same people who blueprinted it are now desperately looking for a way out and somebody else to pin the blame on.

Congress and the administration seem more disposed to make political hay out of the situation than effect a genuine remedy. Too much time is being spent in charges and countercharges. However, a pattern is gradually emerging. Stepped up defense spending, acceleration of highway construction and more public works programs are projects that seem to have considerable bi-partisan support.

That they can pump new vitality into the economy goes without saying; but they are slow-moving programs that can take months to implement to the point where more jobs are created. On the other hand, there are programs which can prime the pump immediately. Tax cutting, for example.

An immediate jump in personal income tax exemptions from the present $600 to $800 or even $1,000 would instantly reflect itself in increased purchasing power in the hands of all people. Nearly everyone pays income taxes these days. So everybody would get a fair break. Payroll deductions would go down the week after the reduction went into effect. The next day the extra dollars in the pay envelope would start finding their way into stores and markets. Every dollar thus would be working against any worsening of the recession at once.

Next to an across-the-board tax cut, legislation designed to step up home building can make the greatest contribution to the ending of the recession. Home building in and of itself is a very substantial industry. It employs hundreds of thousands of men directly. Indirectly it provides millions of jobs for people turning out building supplies of all kinds. But the impact of housing goes far beyond the on site labor and the jobs involving turning out and transporting building materials. Home building is a stimulant to virtually every line of business there is.

When a family buys a new home, new furniture usually follows as a natural course of events. New drapes, new rugs, new fixtures are practically a must. Garden tools, nursery stock and outdoor gadgets also find a place in the budget sooner or later. Even the consumption of food is stimulated by new housing because people moving into a new house always entertain more. It is virtually impossible to mention a line of business that is not pepped up by home building.

Therefore a comprehensive program for stimulating home buying is another must in the program to fight recession. And higher interest rates with lower down payments is not the answer. Higher interest rates increase the cost of

buying a house at an alarming rate. The more dollars that go into interest rates, the less money there is available for the family to invest in the items mentioned above.

Months ago General President Hutcheson advanced an idea that merits real study. His idea was to give some tax concessions to money earned on home mortgages. In this way, without raising the cost to the home buyer, the amount of money available for mortgage investment might be increased. To investors with big money, tax concessions are as important as high rates of earnings.

A third imperative vehicle for putting the recession to rout is a revision of the outmoded unemployment insurance program. For the past 10 years organized labor has been fighting for a realistic overhauling of the hit-or-miss system under which the program has deteriorated steadily. The 20-year rivalry between states to attract new industry by using a weak-kneed (and cheap) unemployment insurance program as bait has undermined the whole unemployment structure to such a degree that it is no longer capable of doing the job it was set up to do.

In some states unemployment insurance amounts to less than one-third of normal wages. This is a far cry from the original goal of one-half. Duration periods vary widely too.

The time is ripe for the Federal government to set up some realistic minimum standards as guides to various states. Thousands upon thousands of unemployed workers are running through the last of their benefits each week, thus becoming a total loss to the economy of the nation. A crash program to extend unemployment insurance for a few months could do much to alleviate unnecessary suffering and at the same time keep purchasing power from sagging still farther.

With over five million Americans out of work, prompt action is needed to head off further deterioration of economic conditions. Any and all programs that hold any promise of success must be given real consideration.

In the final analysis, however, an across-the-board tax cut is the No. 1 objective. A hard-hitting program to stimulate home building comes a close second. We need fewer "chins up" speeches and more action along these lines.

Belonging Is Important

Juvenile delinquency long has been a thorny problem in the mid-twentieth century. In Indianapolis it became the No. 1 problem last month when a group of boys in their middle teens vandalized a beautiful new suburban high school. This particular vandalism reached a new high in both viciousness and senselessness. Walls and floors were defaced, cafeteria equipment was hacked into uselessness with axes, band instruments were smashed and books, records and papers were scattered willy nilly.

The entire community has been asking only one question ever since—why?

That is a good question indeed; why do youngsters do the silly, stupid, yet frighteningly vicious things that make headlines in the papers so often these days?

Everyone seems to have a different answer; some logical, some silly. It may be presumptuous for a labor editor to want to add his two cents' worth,

but the problem is so pressing every citizen needs to contribute what thinking he can to the matter.

To a great extent, what bothers youngsters today is the same thing that bothers adults. We live in a cold-blooded, impersonal age. Living is pretty much a dog-eat-dog proposition. There is little security, warmth or understanding in the community. The only yardstick for measuring individual worth is material possessions; the biggest house, the fanciest car, the swellest clothes.

In this sort of an environment the individual is frightened and uncertain. Bucking the vast, impersonal economic system is a tremendous undertaking for the individual. On the job he is only a clock number. To the government he is only a cipher in a set of statistics. On the street he is just another face. What he thinks and feels and likes makes no particular difference to anyone. He is hired with calculated efficiency and fired with impersonal indifference. Whether he is happy or sad, wise or foolish, amused or bored is of little or no interest to anyone outside his immediate family circle.

Naturally human beings feel frustrated in such a climate. Man by nature is a social animal. He needs love and understanding and an opportunity to express his hopes and desires. The feelings of impotence and frustration brought on by the industrial revolution probably had more to do with the formation of unions than economic conditions themselves. Men wanted to be something more than impersonal cogs in a vast machine. They wanted a chance to have some voice in the shaping of their destinies. So they formed labor unions to give them a chance to stand up and be counted, an opportunity to be heard as well as hear.

Young people need the same sort of collective security. They need organization into societies with constructive goals rather than being allowed to form aimless gangs of no purpose and no value. Herein, we believe, lies the answer to juvenile delinquency. Young people want "to belong." Given a chance, they would be happier belonging to something worthwhile. But lacking opportunity to belong to something good, they eventually will acquire membership in something bad.

It is up to society to provide better opportunities for young people "to belong" to those institutions that have lasting value.

It's About Time

Back in 1951, a survey of 4,000 "help wanted" advertisements in a New York daily showed that 38% of the ads carried age restrictions. Last year the U.S. Department of Labor showed that 60% of employers barred hiring persons over 45. In Philadelphia a similar survey showed 79% of employers would not hire anyone beyond the mid-40s; while in other industrial centers this bar sinister was even higher.

It is reported that a number of U.S. Senators from both parties have formed a coalition to attempt to tack on amendments to all appropriation bills denying government contracts to firms which bar the hiring of workers over 40.

Organized labor strongly supports this policy especially since it is manifest that the age barrier will become even more widely practiced as unemployment rises. Members of organized labor must flood members of Congress with

letters and petitions urging them to tack on riders to all appropriation bills denying government contracts to firms which maintain this cruel, senseless age barrier as a hiring condition.

Labor should also ask state legislatures to do likewise in their appropriation bills. Since everybody who earns, pays taxes regardless of age, and since the business firms which most rigidly set arbitrary age barriers do not set such barriers in selling their products, we believe federal, state and local governments which spend our money should at least make two requirements mandatory: these are the payment of the prevailing wage, and to eliminate the past 40 hiring ban.

While this policy won't correct the practice in its entirety, at least it is a start in the right direction.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune*

Don't Give Up While You've a Breath Left

If there is an award given for persistence alone, then we have two fine prospects for the championship in this field. One would be the proponents of the "right to work" law in the State of Washington, and the other the lobbyists for the natural gas bill.

Even though the "right to work" proposal, submitted to referendum, was soundly defeated by the people of the State of Washington in their 1956 elections, apparently they are going to have to do the job again this year. The new proposal, "Initiative 202," is practically the same as the "right to work" initiative which was defeated by more than 68 per cent of the voters less than two years ago.

And apparently the natural gas bill will be put back in the lap of Congress in this session. Despite the recent famous Texas letter, concerned with $100,000 in campaign contributions for Congressmen who favored the bill, a Presidential veto and the $2,500 campaign contribution offered to Senator Case a year or so ago, the oil and gas boys are still trying to force the law down the people's throats.

But don't laugh off these efforts. Persistence pays off. If you don't think so, just think what a steady drop of water can do to a granite boulder.

Let's admire the backers of these laws for the persistence, but at the same time do everything in our power to make such efforts worthless.

In defeating the referendum on the "right to work" law, organized labor did an excellent job in Washington. Their program would be a good model for other states to follow when such legislation is presented to their people or the lawmakers.

The weight of public opinion defeated the natural gas bill. Apparently the law's backers think the public has a very short memory, and this is quite often true. Let's make it an exception in this case and inform our Senators and Congressmen that we want no part of this law. Things are tough enough without encouraging the price of natural gas to increase.

The only way either of these laws can be defeated is by public action. In one case, the people of Washington must be informed again, and then each of them must go to the polls and vote for what he thinks is right. In the other, individuals must write to their Senators and Congressmen and impress upon them their wishes in regard to the gas bill. Without such action this persistence will be rewarded, but at your expense.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months April, May and June, 1958, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

BRIDGEPORT D. C. HONORS PENSIONERS

A short time ago the Bridgeport, Connecticut, District Council honored its pension members at a banquet at the Stratfield Hotel. They found there were 87 such devoted members on the rolls of the five Local Unions under their jurisdiction. The Locals, Numbers 115, 1013 and 1520 of Bridgeport, 647 of Fairfield and 1580 of Milford, were proud to join in the celebration honoring their old-timers.

The affair was the first of its kind ever conducted by the Council and was well attended by the old-timers, their wives and many well-wishers from the Locals and other labor organizations of the area.



The hard core of the Bridgeport D. C.; its old-timers.

Special tribute was paid to John Ekstrom, of Local 115, for the longest record of continuous membership in the Council. He has been a member of the United Brotherhood for 58 years.

Fred V. Hewitt, recording secretary of Local 115, received a plaque from the State of Connecticut, for his devoted endeavors in the apprenticeship training programs of the area.

Special guests at the banquet included William J. Sullivan, United Brotherhood representative; Leo J. Dunn, State Deputy Commissioner of Labor; and Joseph Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the State Labor Council.

"OLD-TIMERS' NIGHT" AT MILFORD, CONN.

Members of Local Union No. 1580, of Milford, Connecticut, were recently checking some of their old records and found that eight men had founded the organization in 1912. In the intervening 46 years their numbers have multiplied steadily and today their strength numbers 122 good men. They decided it was time to honor the loyal veterans whose devotion made possible the growth and strength of their organization.

An "old-timers' night" was held and pins were presented to all with 25 or more years of continuous membership. Recipients included George Lauomette, 57 years membership; Frank A. Hoar, 54 years; Edward Goudreau, 48 years; J. C. Voss, 46 years; Henry Spencer, 44 years; Robert Logan, 42 years; Adolph Leffert, 39 years; Stewart James, 36 years; Rank Simko, 33 years; Andrew Christensen, 31 years; and Edward Voss, 29 years.



William Stone, left center, presents a 50-year pin to Frank Hoar, as other veteran members of Local 1580 look on.

William Stone, who had the honor of making the presentation of pins, also received a pin in recognition of his long years of devotion to the cause of labor.

Special guests at the presentation were Robert J. McLevy, business representative of the Bridgeport D. C.; and F. V. Hewitt, of Local 115, Bridgeport.

LOCAL WINS WINTER CARNIVAL TROPHY

Each winter for the past 60 years the resort town of Saranac Lake, New York, has held a winter carnival to herald the arrival of the beginning of the winter sports season. One of the high points of the carnival is the big parade of many beautiful floats, which opens the program. The floats are judged according to beauty, originality and other points and the honors are bestowed on the entrants in various classes.



Local 600's prize winning entry in the Saranac Lake Winter Carnival.

For many years members of Local Union No. 600, of Saranac Lake, have worked on these floats, both for their own organization and other groups entering the competition. Such competition is very keen and the winners are justly proud to emerge on top. And members of Local 600 are exceptionally proud that their entry was judged a winner in its class this year.

Its participation in the event has earned Local 600 much recognition in the resort area for its community spirit and its reputation of helpfulness to other entrants has won it much praise among its townspeople.

MOTOR CITY APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES FETED

Smiling faces were in abundance at a recent gathering in the hall of Local Union No. 983, in East Detroit, Michigan. The occasion was the 12th annual apprenticeship banquet sponsored by the Detroit District Council, and 180 graduates were being ushered into its affiliated local unions.



Carpentry graduates and a few of the men who make the Detroit apprenticeship program run smoothly.

Of the class, 150 of the new journeymen are entering the carpentry locals and the remaining 30 will be on the rolls of Local 2265, as resilient floor decorators.

Several speakers, representing labor, management and government, addressed the gathering. Among these were Finlay C. Allan, assistant to the General President; L. M. Weir,



Floor layer graduates and representatives of their Local Union.

secretary-treasurer of the Detroit D. C.; Congresswoman Martha W. Griffiths, of Michigan; Ralph MacMullan, executive secretary, Associated General Contractors; and Al Kapelczak, mayor of East Detroit.

On behalf of the new journeymen Paul Singel, one of the graduates, expressed appreciation for the benefits received from the training program.

NEW JERSEY BROTHERS LAUDED FOR LONG MEMBERSHIP

Old-timers of Local Union No. 306, of Newark, New Jersey, were recently honored at a special meeting. Each of eight Brothers was presented with a gold lapel emblem in recognition of 50 or more years of continuous membership. They are Leonard Craven, 53 years membership; Robert McKay, Edward McNulty and Adam Rankin, 52 years; and Archibald Hart, Fred Smith, Fred Steinbremer and Albert Weiss, 50 years.

At the end of last year the Jersey Local had 19 Brothers on their rolls who had passed the half-century mark in years of continuous membership.



Honored old-timers of Local 306 are, from the left, seated: Archibald Hart, Robert McKay, Leonard Craven, Edward McNulty and Albert Weiss. Standing are Adam Rankin, Frank Smith and Fred Steinbremer.

Old-timers who were unable to attend the presentation received their lapel emblems at a later date. They include Edwin Coles, 57 years; W. J. Entwistle, 56; Frank Brandt, 55; Ralph Congdon, 54; Campbell Lindsey, 51; and Frank Barnes, James Reilly and Edwin Ritchie, 50 years.

BROTHERS HONORED ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY



Veteran members of Local 1373, of Flint, Michigan, were honored guests at its recent 50th anniversary celebration. From the left are old-timers George Rilett, 47 years membership; Emil Erickson, 50 years; and Rae Gardner, Victor Perkins and Alf Hansen, 40 years. Each of the old-timers was presented with an appropriate emblem in recognition of his long years of membership. It was due to their devotion, loyalty and courage that the Local was able to survive the hard, lean years since being chartered.

These men, and many others like them, are truly the foundation on which the American labor movement was built and now rests secure.



AUXILIARY CHARTERED IN VIRGINIA

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 761, of Newport News, Virginia, was organized during the past summer, receiving its charter from United Brotherhood representative Reid Stewart on August 2nd.

We are sponsored by Local Union 396, which was very cooperative in getting us started, providing all the help we needed for a good beginning.

Our charter officers, installed by Mr. Stewart, are Mesdames H. P. Shutt, Jr., president; J. B. Chandler, vice president; O. E. Wilson, recording secretary; M. M. Dunkley,



Members of Auxiliary 761 at the charter presentation: From the left are: Mesdames Bill Dougherty, Chandler, G. C. Dougherty, Pittman, Dunkley, Miller, Powell, Shutt, Sr., Shutt, Jr., Broughton, Nordan, Wilson, Holden, Harcum, Farmer and Davis.

financial secretary; L. C. Harcum, warden; G. C. Helms, conductress; G. C. Daugherty, H. P. Shutt, Sr. and C. O. Pittman, trustees.

Although our membership is small, at present, we are planning a concentrated drive in hopes of interesting many others to join us. We would like to see 100 per cent participation by all mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of our sponsors. It is our plan to have enough activities so that everyone can play an important part in our organization and thus retain interest in its continued success.

We held a very pleasant and successful fall picnic so that the families of members of Local 396 could get to know each other. We are planning other social and money-making activities and would appreciate advice from older groups.

Fraternally,
Mrs. O. E. Wilson, Recording Secretary
643 Clinton Dr., Warwick, Va.

WASHINGTON LADIES KEEP ACTIVE AND HAPPY

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 198, of Bellingham, Washington.

December 26, 1957, marked our 30th anniversary and we are very proud of our organization and its record. One of our members, Maxine Adams, is now serving as treasurer of the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries.



Three important women in Washington's Auxiliary program. From the left: Maxine Adams, State Council treasurer; Velma Osborne, Council president; and Mary Ruth Neher, president of Auxiliary 198.

Recently we had the pleasure of entertaining numerous visitors from other auxiliaries including officers of various auxiliary organizations. Two of our officers recently were honored by a nearby Canadian auxiliary at New Westminister, British Columbia, where they officiated at installation ceremonies.

We have always found our sponsoring Local to be especially cooperative whenever we have needed its help. This assistance, along with our broad program of services to the needy and activities for our members, undoubtedly has been the secret of our 30 years of success.

Although some money is always necessary, we haven't found its lack to be very hampering to us. One especially rewarding venture, which has cost more in time and combined effort, are our visits to a nearby rest home for elderly people. Our visits usually coincide with a holiday and we take little gifts such as Easter baskets, potted plants, home-made cakes and candy and baskets of fruit. We always try to find time to talk to each patient and their very apparent appreciation of our efforts is ample reward.

When we do have need for money, it is usually acquired through rummage sales, bazaars, bake sales, "come as you are" breakfasts, raffles, teas and luncheons. We not only acquire funds in these affairs but get a great deal of personal pleasure from them.

Our Service Committee is also a source of pride for our group. On the death of a person in the family of a Sister, donations of food, constituting a meal are brought to the home. This, and many other forms of assistance we can render, is willingly given.

Keeping in mind our responsibility to our community, our group is now engaged in a first aid training course, under the supervision of the Red Cross.



Mrs. Osborne, (front, center) poses with five newly initiated members of Auxiliary 198.

After thinking about all of our activities, it seems we are very busy, but it isn't so great a burden to us, for we enjoy everything we are doing.

We also enjoy the column "To Our Ladies," for everything we read there is "OF PARTICULAR INTEREST" to us.

Fraternally,
Georgia Drafs,
1415 Lakeway Drive, Bellingham, Wash.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

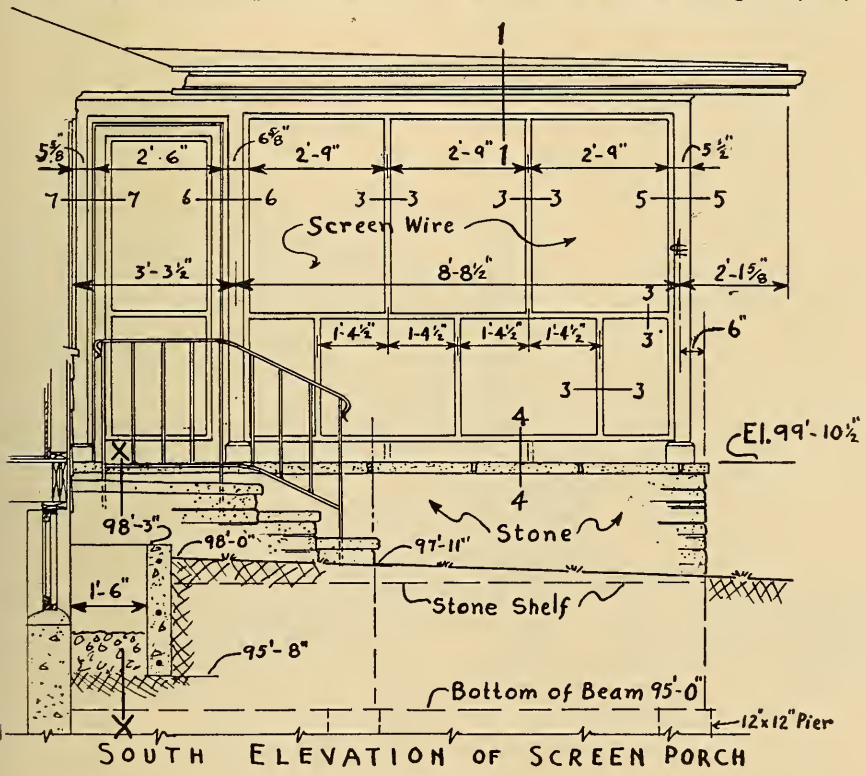
By H. H. Siegele

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 353

Sleeping Porch:—The sleeping porch that was so popular a half a century ago, has almost completely gone out of existence. But its going out did not eliminate its influence. Just as the sleeping porch vanished, the modern screened porch came into existence. This feature of the modern home is a modification of the old sleeping porch. Instead of being a room for sleeping purposes alone, the modified form makes it a room, at the proper times, for lounging, sleeping, eating, living, entertaining, etc. It is a room much larger than the sleeping porch, and by the same token it serves a much larger purpose.

Screened Porch:—Fig. 56 shows an elevation of the screened porch of our pattern house. To the left is shown the outside entrance of the porch. Details of the construction are shown by Fig. 57. At the top, **1-1**, is a section through **1-1**, Fig. 56. Section **2-2** is through **2-2**, shown in Fig. 63 of the next lesson. Sections **3-3** and **4-4** are cut through, as shown by Figs. 56 and 63. Fig. 58 shows sections through **5-5**, **6-6**, and **7-7**. Fig. 59 shows a section through the screen door head jamb. A section through the platform is shown by Fig. 60. Fig. 61 is a section through X-X, shown to the bottom-left of Fig. 56. A cross section of the screened porch is shown by Fig. 62.



SOUTH ELEVATION OF SCREEN PORCH

Fig. 56

(Specifications continued)

(b) In general, this shall include all flashing and counter flashing required for all roof areas in connection with roofing work, all metal valleys, aprons, saddles, chimney flashing, gutters, downspouts, and all other

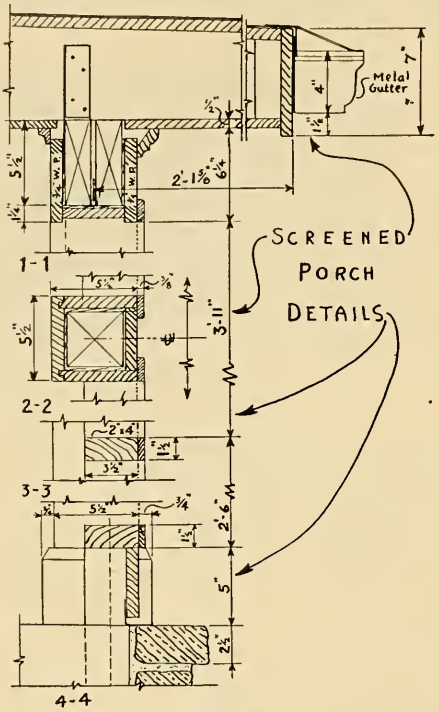


Fig. 57

miscellaneous sheet metal as shown or herein specified. The decking shall include flat roof areas of screened porch and breakfast room. Furnace duct work shall be furnished under heating and plumbing contract.

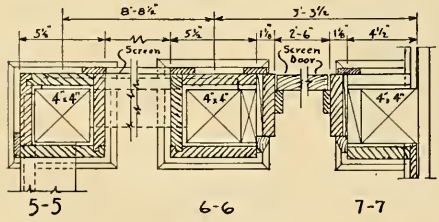


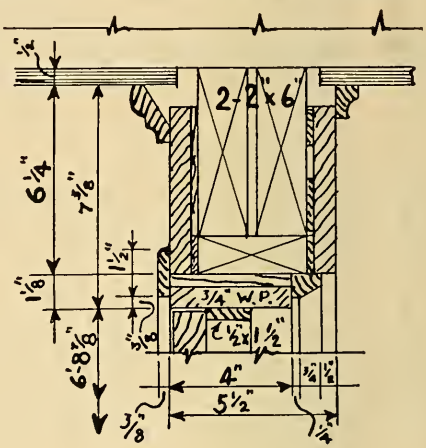
Fig. 58

2. Material:

(a) Galvanized iron shall be 26 gauge.

(b) Tin shall be 40 lb.

3. Flashing:—This contractor shall furnish all flashing and counter flashing necessary to make a good weather tight job throughout the entire building. There shall be an 8" shingle flashing and counter flashing where roofs join walls. Metal valleys shall be 18" wide. Flue shall be flashed and counter flashed with galvanized iron.



Screen Door Jamb

Fig. 59

All counter flashing shall extend into masonry joints at least ¾" and caulked with caulking compound. Masonry joints to be

Books That Will Help You

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., coverlng general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

raked out by general contractor. Furnish metal flashing over all window and door openings. Extend up on wall under building

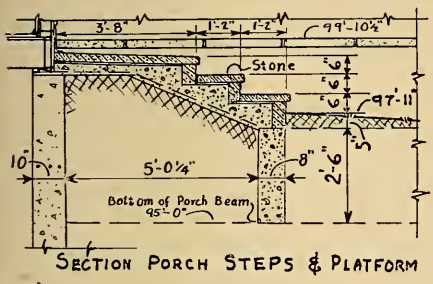


Fig. 60

paper and turn down over edge of drip cap or head casing as the case may be.

4. **Downspouts:**—Furnish and install 26 gauge galvanized iron downspouts of sizes noted and where indicated on drawings. Downspouts shall be fitted into pipe at grade line where shown to connect to drain line with sheet metal cap over end of ground pipe. All other downspouts shall have elbow at grade to spill water out away from building.

5. **Gutters:**—Furnish and install galvanized iron gutters as shown on detail drawings. Gutter to be supported by collars and pins 32″ o. c.

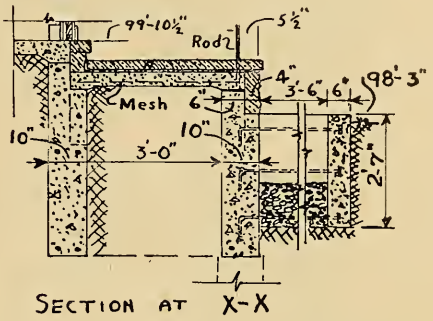


Fig. 61

6. **Thimbles:**—Place galvanized iron thimbles in flue at proper height for furnace. Thimble to be 8″ diameter.

7. **Tin Deck:**—Furnish and apply 40 lb. flat seam tin deck on roof of deck over screened porch and breakfast room.

8. **Screen Porch Strip:**—Furnish galvanized iron strip where shown on detail of screened

SAVE 20%!

Buy direct from manufacturer
...special introductory price...
PASLODE SH-2 NON-CLOGGING
STAPLING HAMMER AND 10,000 STAPLES
ONLY $22.50 LIMITED TIME ONLY



• You'll really like this Paslode stapling hammer with patented no-jam construction that saves time, staples, and nuisance.

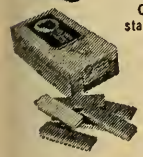
Paslode staplers are amazingly rugged and dependable ...the finest made... proved in years of continuous service in industry. Materials and workmanship unconditionally guaranteed.

ORDERS SHIPPED PROMPTLY

POSTPAID if remittance accompanies order. Postage extra if shipped C.O.D. Money refunded promptly if stapler is returned to us within 30 days. (No refund on staples.)

Paslode SH Stapling Hammers drive staples as fast as you can swing the hammer. Sure-grip molded rubber handles, finest materials throughout. Easy loading instructions included. Narrow head gets into corners. Length—11 in. Weight—2 lb.

Other models available for use with 30-gauge staples and ½-inch leg length staples.



Paslode "Brascote"® staples are manufactured by us of highest quality steel wire with brass-colored rust resistant coating. Premium quality copper or bronze staples also available.

USE THIS HANDY ORDER BLANK

PASLODE COMPANY
Division of Signode Steel Strapping Co.
5860 Northwest Highway, Dept. C, Chicago 31, Ill.

NAME_____

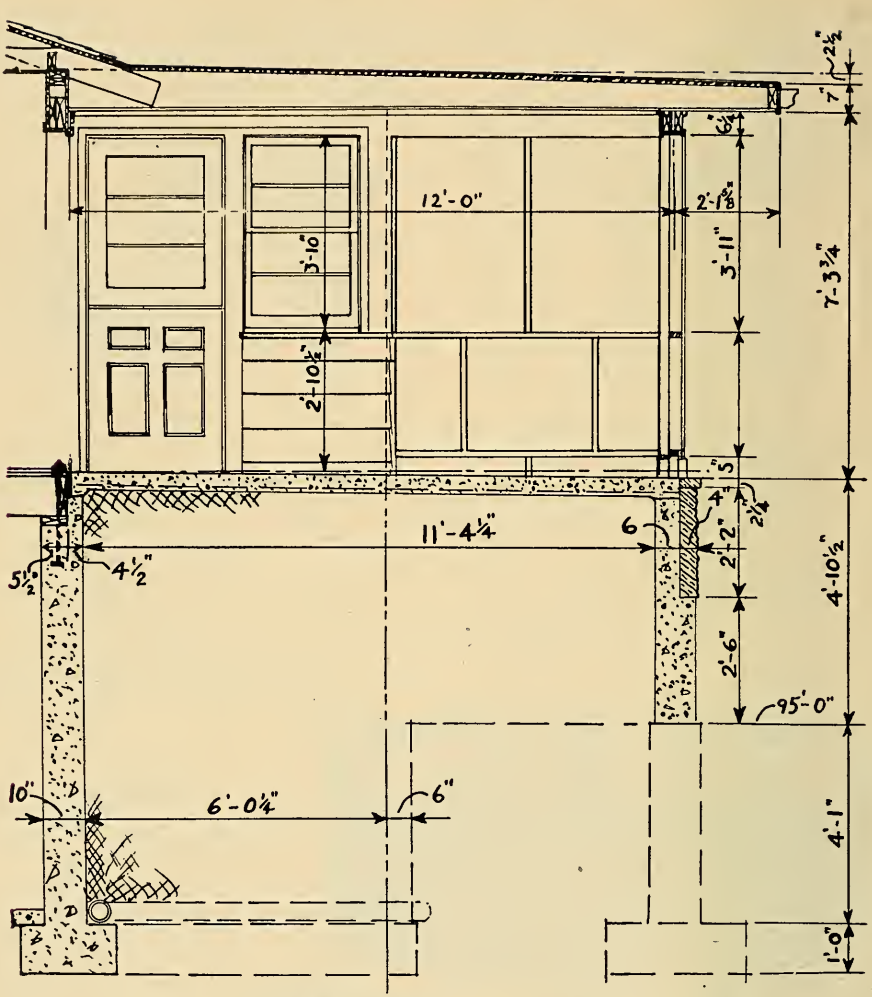
STREET_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

Paslode Stapling Hammer Model SH-2 Quantity_____

Box of 10M Paslode Brascote® staples included.

Check length desired: No. 3325 (¼″) ☐ No. 3340 (⅜″) ☐



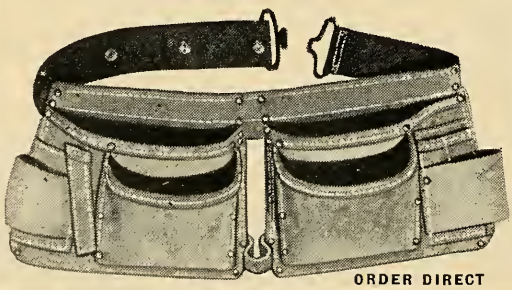
CROSS SECTION SCREEN PORCH

Fig. 62

CARPENTER 2-BAG SPLIT-LEG 'TOP GRAIN' LEATHER WAIST APRON

NEW SENSATIONAL DESIGN — PRACTICAL — FUNCTIONAL — BUILT TO LAST FOR YEARS

FREE LEG ACTION for CLIMBING, KNEELING, or BENDING—FEATURES 4 LARGE NAIL POCKETS, SNAP-ON BELT



ORDER DIRECT

Terrifically functional for rough carpenters, carpenters and joiners, builders, construction men, floor layers —in fact there are hundreds of uses for this amazing garment in most all segments of carpentry and it's allied field. **ORDER TODAY—PROMPT DELIVERY.**

DESCRIPTION:

Beautifully made in med. wt. 'top grain' saddle tan smooth moccasin leather. APRON HAS: 2 large flared inside and 2 medium sized pouched outside nail pockets —2 handy punch or nail set slots and a pencil pocket. All pockets are leather bound. Wide saddle leather right side hammer loop and left side loop for other tools. Saddle stitched and capped rivet construction. Wide canvas web adjustable belt with snap-on buckle.

POSTPAID In Calif. add 4% tax **$10.95** **SORRY! NO C. O. D's.**

GUARANTEED to PLEASE or YOUR MONEY BACK

R. G. NICHOLAS APRON CO.

7600 STATE ST.

HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

porch. Strip shall be applied by general contractor.

9. **Clothes Chute:**—Furnish galvanized iron clothes chute, size as shown on detail drawing. Chute to be installed by general contractor.

10. **Priming:**—All galvanized iron or tin shall be primed on both sides with red lead and oil before being placed. Wash sheet metal with vinegar to remove grease before applying prime coat.

11. **Guarantee:**—All work in connection with the sheet metal work must be maintained water tight for a period of one year from the date of the final payment for the contract, and should defects of any description either in the workmanship or materials develop within that time, the contractor shall immediately when called upon by the architects or owners, without expense to the owner, make good such defects in every particular and any work or materials displayed or damaged in repairing or replacing such defective work shall be restored and work left in perfect condition.

Finish Hardware

1. The general contractor shall allow the sum of Three Hundred Dollars ($300.00) to cover the cost of finish hardware. The Owner will select the hardware, but same is to be installed by this contractor. In case the hardware costs more or less than the above amount, same shall revert as an extra or credit to the owner, as the case may be.

2. Knap and Vogt #255 standards supports for glass shelves in dining room and for adjustable closet shelves not furnished by mill shall be included in finish hardware.

Will there be a vaccine against cancer?

It may depend on you

The other day scientists vaccinated a horse with dead cancer cells from 56 human cancer patients. The horse developed antibodies against cancer. These antibodies then killed live human cancer cells in a test tube.

Will this vaccine stop cancer? Only research will find out. And research takes money.

Give to your Unit of the American Cancer Society, or mail your gift to CANCER, c/o your town's Postmaster.

American Cancer Society

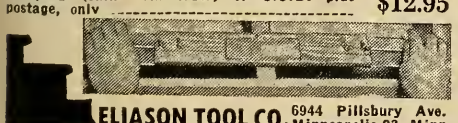
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

SLIDE CALCULATOR FOR RAFTERS



Makes figuring rafters a cinch! Shows the length of any rafter having a run of from 2 to 23 feet; longer lengths are found by doubling. Covers 17 different pitches. Shows lengths of hips and valleys, commons, jacks, and gives the cuts for each pitch, also the angle in degrees and minutes. Fastest method known, eliminates chance of error, so simple anyone who can read numbers can use it. NOT A SLIDE RULE but a Slide Calculator designed especially for Carpenters, Contractors and Architects. Thousands in use. See your Hardware Dealer or local B. A. If they can not supply you send $3.50 to—

MASON ENGINEERING SERVICE

2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo, Mich.

For Canadian prices write

Curry's Art Store, 756 Yonge St., Toronto, 5.

Only steel hammer
with nail seat



"3 in One"

Only one piece steel hammer with *Everlasting* **Vinyl Cushion Grip** molded on.

Only hammer with a **Whip** that gives smoothest drive of all.

Only **4-Way Tested** handle *plus* diamond tested face.

Curved and Straight Claw Hammers	
12 oz.	$5.25
16 oz.	$5.35
20 oz.	$5.45
Carpenter's Hatchets	
No. 1	$5.90
No. 2	$6.25
Bricklayer's Hammers	
12 oz.	$4.98
20 oz.	$5.25



Give Your Hand a Treat

Tempered Fine Steel Unbreakable Strength

Spring Vinyl Grip gives everlasting cushion and smoothest drive of all, for life of head.

Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

Inventors and World's only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets for 35 Years.

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1881 — REGISTERED 1900
UNION MADE

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

CABINETMAKING



Low Cost Home Craft Course Now Available

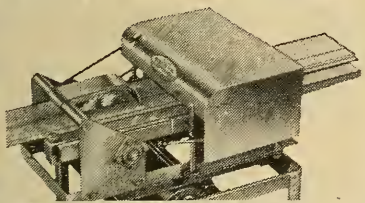
Make money. Become a skilled woodworker. Interstate's new woodworking course tells and shows how to turn out hundreds of professionally constructed and finished wood projects with hand and power tools. Twenty-two profusely illustrated manuals. Over 1,000 pages. Over 75 projects. Written by expert instructors. The *only* complete course available today! Get full information without obligation... today.

HOW TO BE A SKILLED WOOD WORKER

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

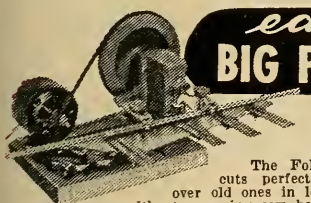
INTERSTATE TRAINING SERVICE
SCHOOL OF WOODWORKING
Dept. F-85, PORTLAND 13, OREGON

NEW BELSAW MULTI-DUTY POWER TOOL
SAWS — PLANES — MOLDS



Now you can use this ONE **power-feed** shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture...ALL popular patterns. RIP...PLANE...MOLD...separately or all at once with a one HP motor. Use 3 to 5 HP for high speed output. Fully Safe-guarded. Low Cost...You can own this power tool for only $30.00 down payment.

Write TODAY for Free Catalog
BELSAW POWER TOOLS, 948 Field Bldg., Kansas City 11, Mo.



earn BIG PROFITS
Sharpening Hand Saws

The Foley Saw Retoother cuts perfect new teeth right over old ones in less than 1 minute, without removing saw handle. Makes filing easy. Takes all hand saws 4 to 16 points per inch. Relieves eye-strain. No experience needed.

FREE Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges. Send coupon today. No Salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO. 479-8 FOLEY BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.
Send FREE Price Guide and Foley Retoother circular.

Name _____

Address _____

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR
LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

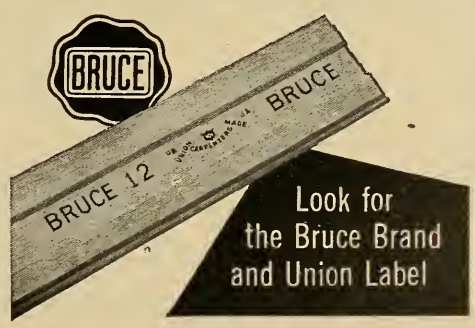
Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.
World's largest maker of hardwood flooring



Can a leopard change his spots?



yes...easier than rust spots caused by ordinary nails can be changed



ORDINARY NAILS—
rust and cheapen the appearance of any home—causing expensive premature repainting.

USE **nichols NEVER-STAIN** **ALUMINUM Nails**



Rustproof — Strong — Economical

LAST INDEFINITELY

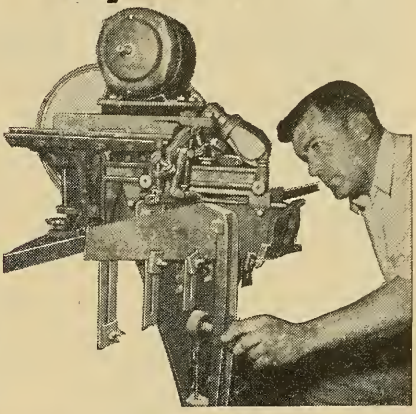
- **Designed to comply with FHA requirements**
- **Strong tempered aluminum alloy**

There is a Nichols "Never-Stain" Aluminum Alloy Nail for every application where the elimination of rust streaks and stains is desirable — over 50 different types and sizes.

nichols
WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA

"WE PAID FOR OUR HOME with a Foley Saw Filer"





Here is the true story of Leslie Patrick—as told by his wife, who wrote us about their success in a town of 12,000.

"I can truthfully say that when Mr. Patrick got his Foley, he made a good and wonderful investment. When we moved here in March, 1946, we had only a Model A Pickup and all our belongings were in it. Since then, my husband has done so well with his Foley Saw Filing Machine and repair shop that we bought a house and paid for it and have two nice boys; bought a new car and built an addition to our house; and he has got a lot of new machines in the shop that a person needs in business. Nicest of all, it is all paid for."

Make up to $3 or $5 an hour

With the Foley Automatic Saw Filer you can sharpen hand, band, and circular saws just like new. Start in spare time, in your garage or basement. No experience needed. Build up a steady, repeat CASH business which will buy YOU a home or new car. Send coupon for FREE BOOK — "Money Making Facts". No salesman will call.

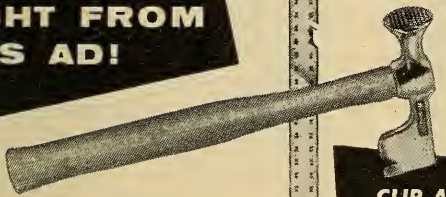


FOLEY MFG. CO., 418-8 Foley Bldg.,
Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send Free Book *"Money Making Facts"*.

Name _____

Address _____

ORDER THESE... DRY WALL TOOLS RIGHT FROM THIS AD!



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, 1/8". The blade is 2" x 1/8" x 47 7/8" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22 1/2". The tongue is 1/4" thick, 1 1/2" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street · Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblatt Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity — Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

_____ Quantity — "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

STANLEY
STEELMASTER

The Finest Hammer Ever Made



Yes, this is the finest hammer ever made

And here's why:

TEMPERED RIM MINIMIZES CHIPPING — An exclusive Stanley feature! Rim of striking face is induction tempered to minimize chipping.

LOCKED-ON HEAD — The head is permanently locked to the handle; it will never come loose.

CHROME ALLOY HANDLE — Special chrome alloy steel handle *will not break!* It flexes a little, it absorbs vibration, but it will not break. Chrome plating prevents rust.

CONTOURED GRIP — Good to the hand neoprene forms a non-slip, cushioned grip. It won't mar either, so the butt end can be used to tap work into place.

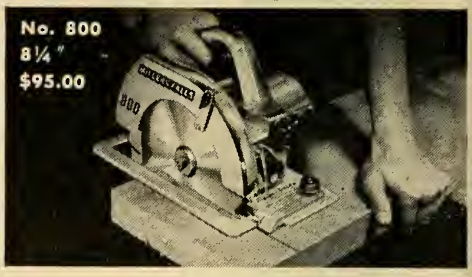
Hammers up, men. Use the finest made — the Stanley STEELMASTER. Available in 13, 16 and 20 oz. sizes — curved or ripping claw. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, 267 Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

For tireless all-day sawing!



Millers Falls ALL-NEW line of FULL-POWER SAWS

Paced by two outstanding heavy-duty models this great new saw line is loaded with all the exclusive top-quality features you'd expect from Millers Falls! Tremendous 65% power increase over previous models, rugged construction, light weight and perfect balance for every job.

No. 800	**8¼"**	**Heavy Duty**	**$95.00**
No. 747	**7¼"**	**Heavy Duty**	**84.50**
No. 727	**7 "**	**Standard Duty**	**74.50**
No. 626	**6½"**	**Standard Duty**	**54.50**

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

See them at your dealers or write

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Dept. C-23, Greenfield, Mass.



ZAPART SAW FILER
586-C Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

BLUEPRINT READING TRAIN AT HOME

Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons

Send Coupon Today For Free Information

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51, Ill.

Please send free information:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

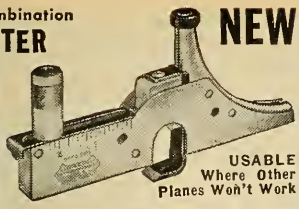
CITY _____

STATE _____

"Up-to-Date" Combination

RABBET-ROUTER PLANE

NEW



With Built-in GAUGE-MARKER and SQUARE

USABLE Where Other Planes Won't Work

You've always wanted such a plane—nothing like it! Ideal for setting hinges and locks perfectly . . . also for ALL fine, intricate carpentry work. Carves where other planes can't reach! ¾" tool steel blade will cut to ½" depth. Light, precision steel construction — heavy nickel plate. Full 7¾" long. Weighs 17 ounces. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Order BY MAIL TODAY! WE PAY SHIPPING!

$9.75 POST PAID

ILLINOIS STAMPING & MFG. CO.
Dept. C-16, 220 N. Jefferson St. Chicago 6, Illinois

MAKE EXTRA MONEY

Demonstrate Leveleasys in your spare time. Show that extended leveling is now just as simple and inexpensive as extended measuring with a steel tape. Sales experience not necessary. All you do is find the prospects and show them the Leveleasy in action. It sells itself!

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIES NOW OPEN

Act now to secure steady profits on the most amazing level ever offered. Remember, every building job starts with a layout level. Check the Hydrolevel coupon on this page and we will rush you the details of our cooperative sales plan.

HYDROLEVEL 925 Desoto Ave., Ocean Spring, Miss.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for **FOOTINGS, FLOORS**

by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

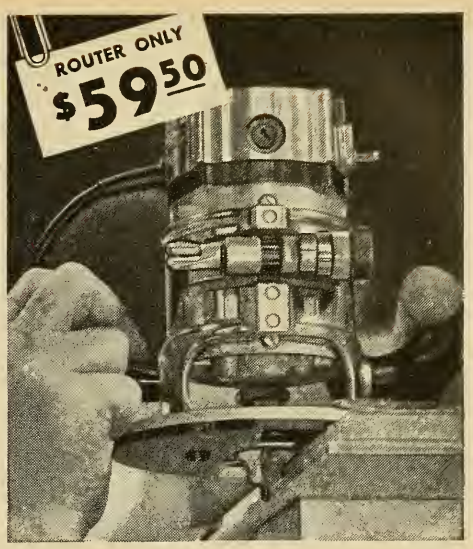
50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact alumtnum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. See our exclusive sales offer on this page.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Sales Plan

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zn._____ State_____



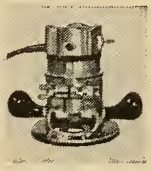
B&D ¾ HP HEAVY DUTY Router for LIGHTNESS, POWER, ACCURACY

Easy to use—all the power you need—in just over 6 lbs. of weight! That's Black & Decker's ¾ H.P. Heavy-Duty Router, one of the lightest, most compact routers on the market . . . perfect for accurate finishing and fitting, at home or on the job! Compare the special features of this Black & Decker Router . . . compare its power and performance with any other router. See it at your supplier's now . . . and ask him, also, about the money-saving B&D Router Kit!

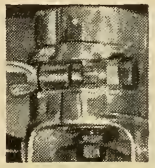
Look Under "TOOLS-ELECTRIC" in Yellow Pages

Black & Decker®

Towson 4, Md. World's Largest Maker of Electric Tools



Easier Handling: Specially-designed handles fit palm.



Accurate Adjustment: Micrometer-type depth adjustment.



Fast Changing: Flat top permits standing router on end.



Test after test proves NEW top-handle SKIL Saws have more speed and power

MODELS 857 AND 858 BEAT THEM ALL!

Actual laboratory tests made to duplicate job conditions prove the superior cutting ability and power of the new SKIL top handle saws. The photographed test shows SKIL Model 857 ahead of two comparative models after sawing through 2 layers of $\frac{5}{8}$″ exterior plywood. Power *plus* speed produce the first-place finish. Feature for feature these new saws beat all other $7\frac{1}{4}$″ and $8\frac{1}{4}$″ models. On similar tests for power, speed, efficiency, convenience—SKILSAW scores highest! Write today for more information or for an on-the-job demonstration by your local distributor at no obligation.

SKIL

Products made only by SKIL Corporation, manufacturer of famous SKIL and SKILSAW Products, 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.

PROOF OF SKILMANSHIP!

Skilmanship is the ability SKIL Saws give you to perform your sawing jobs quicker, with more ease, more accurately and with less fatigue.

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	41-3rd Cover
Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md.	45
Disston Div. of H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	6
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	39
Erwood, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	48
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	40
Evans Rule Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	48
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41-43
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	43
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	45
Illinois Stamping & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	45
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	1
Mason Engineering, Kalamazoo, Mich.	39
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	44
Milwaukee Electric Tool Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	3rd Cover
The Paine Co., Addison, Ill.	3rd Cover
Paslode Co., Chicago, Ill.	37
Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	4-5
Skil Corp., Chicago, I'l.	46
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	44-47
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	48
Williams & Hussey Machine Co., Milford, N. H.	3rd Cover
Andrew Zapart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	44

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	41
Desmonds, Los Angeles, Cal.	48
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	42

Technical Courses and Books

Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	44
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Interstate Training Service, Portland, Ore.	41
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	36

Wearing Apparel

R. G. Nicholas Apron Co., Huntington Park, Cal.	38

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY
PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

Portable workshop for carpenters



. . . who want to save time & money

Ask any carpenter who owns a Stanley H63 Builders Kit. He saves time because he can carry his most important tools to the job safely and conveniently. No groping around or extra trips for attachments, templets, etc. Everything he needs to hang a door is right at his finger tips.

He saves money because the Stanley H63 Builders Kit is designed to give professionals the best buy on these important pieces:

- 22,000-rpm motor
- H45 ½-hp router
- 16" jointer plane
- straight & circular guide with vernier
- templet guide
- door & jamb butt templet
- arbor
- cutter
- grinding arbor
- grinding wheel
- router bit
- sturdy metal carrying case
- 2 assembly wrenches

Ask your dealer to show you the H63 Builders Kit first chance you get. Or for more details, write: Stanley Electric Tools, Div. of The Stanley Works, 264 Myrtle St., New Britain, Connecticut

PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN CANADA

STANLEY

WOOD FINISHING made easy!



Be an expert, use Deft. SEALS, PRIMES, FINISHES. Dries in 30 minutes. No thinning. Semi-gloss interior BAR TOP.



Gets you IN and OUT fast. Nothing else to use from raw wood to bar top finish.

Write for your FREE Booklet:

"What's so different about Deft?"

Dept. TC.

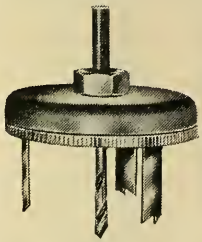
Be GOOD to your WOOD, DEFT-finish it.

DESMONDS, 1826 W. 54, Los Angeles 62, Calif.

REDUCED PRICE

New Adjustable Hole Cutter now reduced to only $4.95

Cuts any hole from 1⅛" to 2½" in wood and non-ferrous metals.



Cabinet makers, carpenters and wood workers will appreciate this versatile tool. Excellent rotary planer and groove cutter when used with a drill press. Complete with ¼ inch shank, a set of cutters and Pilot Drill for only $4.95.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BULLETIN

ERWOOD, INC.

1770 Berteau Avenue, Chicago 13, Ill.

SAVE MONEY

Up to 50% off on FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS for CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 136, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Long on Quality . . . Short on Price!

Evans L-O-N-G WHITE-TAPES

25-50-75-100 FOOT LENGTHS



***Built-In* HANDY HOOK-RING COMBINATION**

For easy one-man measuring. Comes with every Evans Long White-Tape as a standard feature... you pay not a penny more!

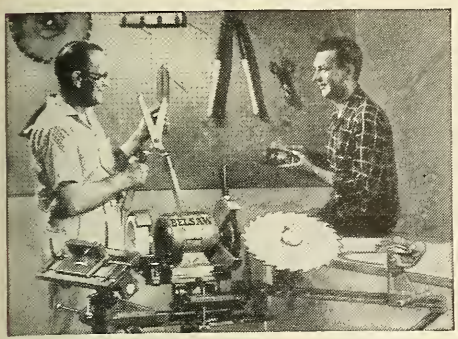
A FINE-QUALITY PRECISION MEASURING TOOL

- Snow-white Bonderized steel blade
- Sharp jet-black precision markings — for clear, easy reading
- Heavy leather-grained cover . . . of moisture, scuff and stain-resistant DuPont Vinyl
- Stainless steel edge band
- Double roller mouthpiece, recessed crank, winding reel . . . all heavily chrome plated for rust resistance, high frame appearance
- FREE plastic utility case

EVANS, Elizabeth, N. J.

You can start a $40 a Day Business

IN YOUR SPARE TIME



MAKE BIG CASH PROFITS IN YOUR OWN HOME SHARPENING HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN, SHOP TOOLS

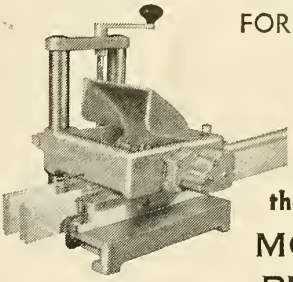
Now you can turn spare time into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, hedge trimmers, mower blades, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare-time business. Amazing low-cost, easy payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.

FREE BOOK

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO
7128 Field Building • Kansas City 11, Mo.

COMPACT, VERSATILE WOOD WORKING MACHINE



FOR MOLDING
PLANING
EDGING
JOINING

the W & H
MOLDER PLANER

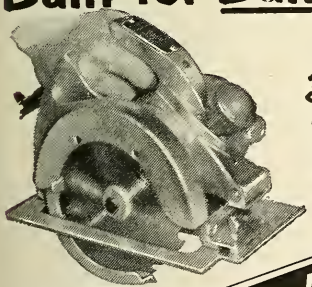
A portable power tool that pays for itself on the first few jobs. *"Your savings pile up as your shavings pile up"*

A 3-in-1 tool: Planes up to 14" wide boards (7" each pass, reversing).
Molds stock 1/8" to 8¼" in depth.
Rabbets easily made.

Change-Over made in minutes — makes the unit extraordinarily versatile.
Model W-7 Hand-feed unit is $79.95
Model W-PF Power-in-feed unit is $159.90
Model W-7S Power-in-feed and -out-feed $199.50 "Prices f.o.b. Milford, N. H."
41 Patterns of standard molding cutters available from stock. For full details write:

WILLIAMS & HUSSEY MACHINE CORP.
Clinton St. Milford, N.H.

the Saw that's Built for Builders!



3 SIZES:
6½" $69.50,
7" $79.50,
8¼" $89.50

MOST POWER PER DOLLAR

Milwaukee

HEAVY-DUTY SAWS

Greater Power Longer Life

- Powerful 1½ HP Milwaukee-Built motor.
- Grease sealed ball and roller bearings.
- Coaster brake clutch absorbs all load shocks . . . doubles gear life.
- Heavy steel shoe, won't bend, break or score.
- Full-vision line sight... Saw dust blower.
- Easy miter and depth adjustments.
- Easy grip, no-slip glare-proof satin finish.
- See your Milwaukee distributor, or write us for bulletin SW3.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP.
5360 W. State St. Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin

drill masonry faster and easier with the NEW PAINE



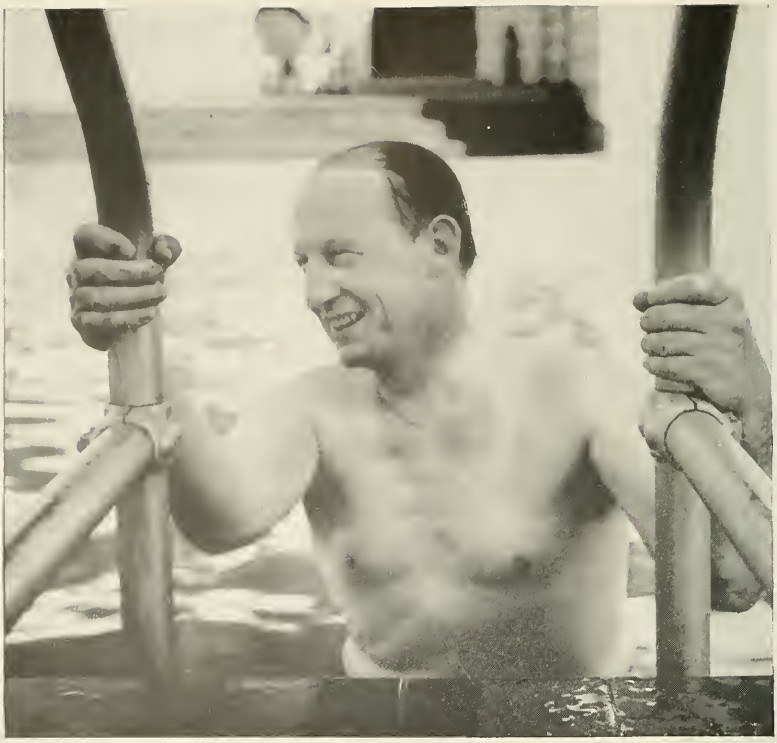
SUDDEN DEPTH DRILLS

New 44° spiral, new wide flute, new narrow land provide a smooth path for improved, automatic dust ejection. Fast cutting, cool running in hardest material. No dust to dig or blow out of the hole. New 1/4" shank on 3/8", 7/16" and 1/2" drills. 1/2" shanks on most other sizes. Available: drill sizes from 3/16" to 1-1/2".

made of finest tool steel with the famous diamond hard **CARBOLOY TIP**

THE PAINE COMPANY
4 Westgate Road, Addison, Ill.

the best craftsmen always take PAINE'S



Yes! I had Cancer

"Many people believe that cancer is incurable. They're wrong and I can prove it! And there are 800,000 other Americans like me.

"On a gray morning in November, 1942, a specialist confirmed the diagnosis of cancer made by my family doctor. What he had to say reassured me.

"He explained that, thanks to my habit of having yearly checkups, my doctor had caught the cancer in its early stage. It was localized and operable . . . and here I am, hale and hearty."

That was 15 years ago, when only 1 out of 4 persons with cancer was being cured. Today, thanks to improved methods of treatment, and earlier diagnosis, 1 person in 3 is being saved.

And with present knowledge, it can be 1 in 2, if everyone observes two simple precautions: Have a health checkup annually. Keep alert for cancer's seven danger signals.

Progress in the American Cancer Society's fight against cancer depends on the dollars donated for its broad, nation-wide program of research, education and service to the stricken.

Help save more and more lives from cancer. Fight Cancer with a Checkup and a Check. Send a check *now* to "Cancer," care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

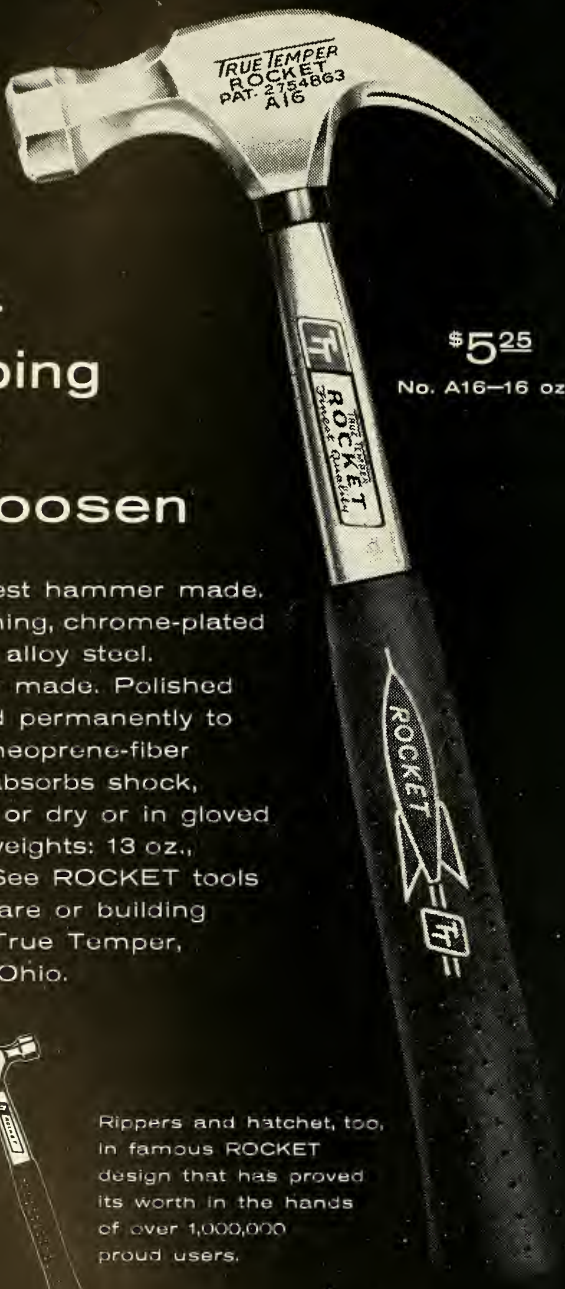
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MAY, 1958





shock-absorbing handle won't loosen

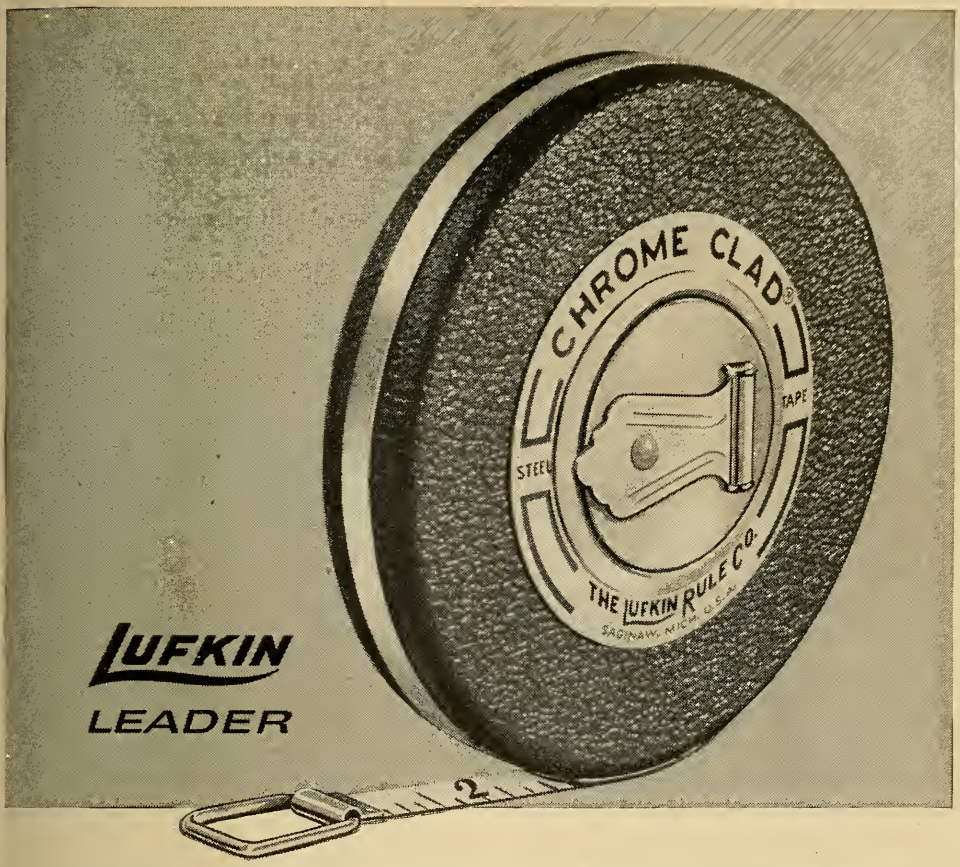
$5.25
No. A16—16 oz.

Here's the finest hammer made. Shaft is gleaming, chrome-plated tube of boron alloy steel. Strongest ever made. Polished head is locked permanently to shaft. Tough neoprene-fiber cushion grip absorbs shock, won't slip wet or dry or in gloved hand. Three weights: 13 oz., 16 oz., 20 oz. See ROCKET tools at your hardware or building supply store. True Temper, Cleveland 15, Ohio.



Rippers and hatchet, too, in famous ROCKET design that has proved its worth in the hands of over 1,000,000 proud users.

TRUE TEMPER® *THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB*

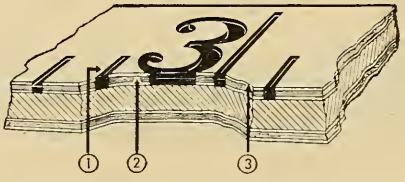


Lasts longer because it's dressed in chrome

This is the famous Lufkin LEADER Chrome Clad® . . . the tape with the most durable line on the market.

The line is all metal, with a non-glaring finish of tough, gray chrome. It resists rust and won't crack, chip or peel. The bold, easy-to-read markings can't rub off because they're bonded to the basic steel. The line is replaceable, of course . . . comes in 25′, 50′, 75′ and 100′ lengths. Ask your hardware dealer to show you the Lufkin LEADER.

Only Lufkin makes Chrome Clad



(1) Markings are bonded directly to steel. (2) Multiple electroplated layers build up over these markings. (3) Final coat is chrome . . . hard, smooth, rust resistant.

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY
TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS
SAGINAW, MICH. • MIDDLETOWN, N.Y. • BARRIE, ONT

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Jobless Insurance Needs Overhauling - - 7

Most states' unemployment compensation falls far behind cost of living. Length of payments and amounts paid need immediate correction by legislatures.

It's A Case Of Man Bites Dog - - - 11

Coronet Magazine lauds organized labor for its fine work in community services field.

The Horse Is Already Stolen - - - - 14

Editorial staff of Everywoman's Magazine learns, too late, the value of a labor organization, even for white collar workers.

One Export Canadians Don't Need - - - 20

Anti-labor propaganda finds its way to Canada, poorly disguised as "salvation for the working man."

Ohio Bishops Rap Right-To-Work - - - 28

Again the immorality and lack of ethics of right-to-work laws is pointed out by a representative group of the American clergy.

Seattle Apprentices Win Top Spots - - 30

Craftsmanship contests highlight Tacoma Home Show.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

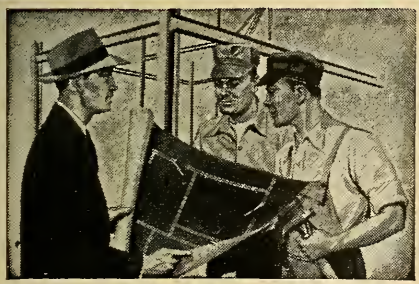
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 18
Official - - - - - - - - 23
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 33
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 35
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 39
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 40

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

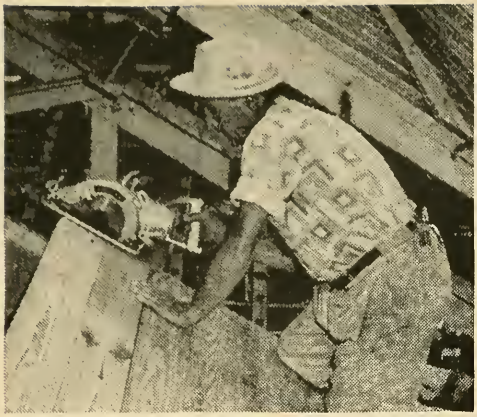
Chicago Technical College
E-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

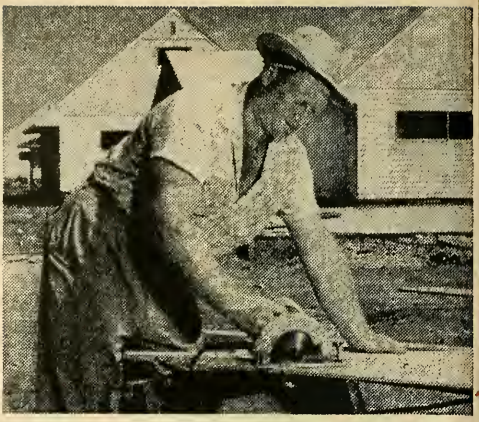
Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

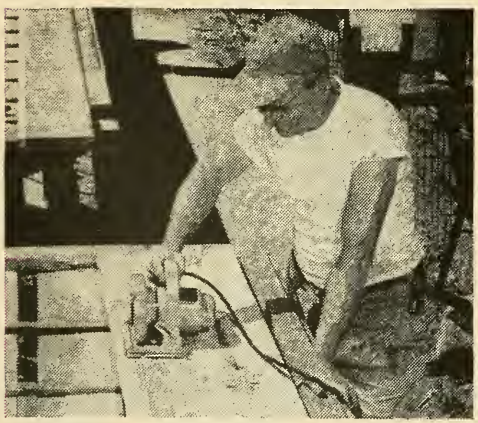


Saves valuable time. "SKIL Saws stay on the job longer and do the job faster with in-line cutting. That saves time. And time is money. SKIL Saws stay on the cut whether we are cutting framing, masonry, sheet metal, timbers, or asbestos and hold up under punishment." That is the experience of J. L. Beverly, job superintendent, Paul Smith Construction Co., Tampa, Fla.

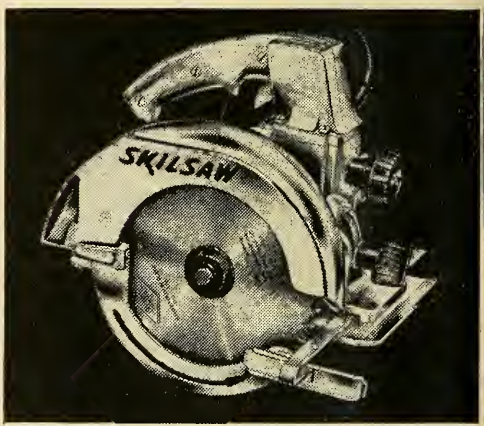


Saves 50% in maintenance cost. "My SKIL Saws have paid for themselves many times. I have shelved all my other power saws. SKIL Saws are at least *33% faster* than any other saws we've used. I save another 50% in maintenance cost. *I wouldn't have anything else.*" This is what E. W. Price, superintendent, Franklin Builders, Inc., Columbus, Ohio says about his 4 SKIL Saws.

Carpenters SAVE with SKIL Tools



Each saw pays for itself. Noel Shafer of Frank Messer & Sons, Inc., Cincinnati says this about his power saws: "I have tried them all, but a SKIL Saw is lighter, better balanced and has plenty of power. We use them 8 hours a day, 6 days a week through rough material filled with concrete, nails and dirt. Each SKIL Saw we get pays for itself within a couple of weeks of continuous hard use. *It's the best saw on the market.*"



ALL NEW TOP-HANDLE SAW. No other saw made has features like those built into Model 857. Push-button blade change lock eliminates two-wrench system. Completes blade change in seconds. Blade guards on both upper and lower blades rotate as cutting depth changes for maximum safety. Tests of power and speed against competitive models prove this new saw beats them all! See it at your local SKIL Distributor.

Call your SKIL distributor for a FREE demonstration. For new, free booklet about SKIL power tools, write direct.

SKIL PORTABLE TOOLS

Made only by SKIL Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois. In Canada: 3601 Dundas Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario. Factory branches in all leading cities.

Hickory weight and resiliency

Plus Unbreakable Strength for all Pulling and Ripping by Hand

the Only 3 in One

takes **Spikes**



1. **Unbreakable, Solid, Light. Fully Tempered Handle.**

2. **Weight and Resiliency of Hickory.**

3. **Everlasting Cushion Grip of Vinyl-Nylon— Soft and Non-Slip in ALL Conditions, with WHIP that gives the Smoothest Drive of All.**

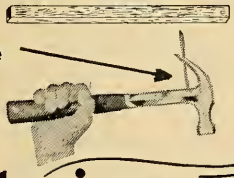
Every handle tested by 300 lbs. up and down and 100 lbs. sideways. Every face is diamond tested.

Whole tool guaranteed by Free Replacement until worn out

Thousands of skilled carpenters are now enjoying greatest satisfaction, value, and leadership with Estwing 3 in One Tools.

Show this ad to the dealers, they can get Estwing through the leading wholesalers

Only steel handle with nail seat



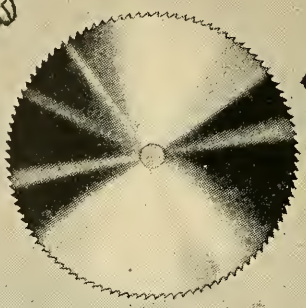
Estwing
Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

Curved and Straight Claw Hammers	
12 oz.	$5.25
16 oz.	$5.35
20 oz.	$5.45
Carpenter's Hatchets	
No. 1	$5.90
No. 2	$6.25
Bricklayer's Hammers	
12 oz.	$4.98
20 oz.	$5.25

Inventors and World's only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets for 35 Years.



BRIGHT NEWS for Saw Users



DISSTON blades fit ALL popular makes of portable and bench machines

DiSSTON ANNOUNCES THE NEW

DiSSCHROME CIRCULAR SAW BLADES

...chrome plated for longer service...faster, easier sawing

Here's the brightest new look in circular saw blades for portable and bench saws. The finest Disston craftsmanship combines with gleaming, durable chrome to make these circular blades the best at any price.

Chrome plating does this for you:

- Increases edge-holding qualities of saw teeth...a quality for which Disston saws are already famous.
- Reduces friction and heat, thus prolonging saw life.
- Resists rust.
- Resists accumulation of gum and pitch on side of blade.
- Saves you money and effort.

LONG-SERVICE DISSCHROME Circular Saw Blades are individually hardened and tempered to hold their edge. Each tooth is carefully sharpened for fast, clean, power-saving cutting.

HANDY DISSCHROME Circular Saw Blades fit *all* popular makes of portable and bench saws. Blade sizes up to 12". A full selection of tooth types.

For full information write to
Disston Division,
H. K. Porter Company, Inc.,
95 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

AT LEADING HARDWARE AND BUILDING SUPPLY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
DISSTON DIVISION

Jobless Insurance Needs Overhauling

★ ★

LIKE the man who never got his roof fixed because he couldn't do it while it was raining and it didn't need fixing when the sun was shining, the unemployment insurance program has been allowed to go to pot because the time was never right to overhaul it. When times were good and unemployment practically non-existent, the state legislatures claimed there was no need for liberalizing benefit schedules. When times were bad and joblessness high, they argued the states could not afford to spend money to initiate improvements.

The advent of the current recession emphasized how drastically the unemployment insurance program has been allowed to deteriorate through this kind of "let it go for now" philosophy. States that were paying 80% to 85% of existing average weekly wages as unemployment insurance benefits in 1939 are paying only 35% and 40% in 1958, a year when unemployment is reaching depression levels. A few states are paying as little as 33%. (See table below).

Under the circumstances, it takes no economist to realize that unemployment insurance is failing to fulfill the objectives laid out for it in the beginning.

When unemployment insurance was inaugurated some 20 years ago, the theory behind it was simple; through the program, people separated from their jobs through no fault of their own could maintain themselves in reasonable circumstances while hustling for new jobs. This, in turn, would maintain the purchasing power of jobless people at a few notches below normal level. Hence, precipitous drops in economic activity could be avoided during periods of extensive layoffs.

Experience has shown that the unemployment insurance program does its job well when working in high gear. It gives people a few months of elbow room for making adjustments after becoming jobless. By the same token, it also provides a very necessary cushion of purchasing power that plays an important part in keeping economic wheels from lurching to a sudden halt the day after layoffs become widespread. The only criticism that can be directed at the program is that it has been allowed to degenerate to the point where it is no longer truly effective. Wages and prices have climbed steadily since 1940, but with only a few exceptions, unemployment insurance benefits have changed very little. So existing schedules neither provide reasonable living standards for laid off workers nor an adequate anchor for declining purchasing power.

However, inadequate benefits is not the only weakness in the program. The length of time during which benefits are paid is unrealistic too in a situation as serious as the present one. When a recession as serious as the present one gains a little momentum, people often are out of work for a long time. According to official figures, over a million people were out of work for longer than 15 weeks as of February. Over 400,000 were on

Basic Maximum Benefit Amounts° As A Percentage of States' Average Weekly Wages

States	1939	1951	1958 (Jan. 1)
Alabama	87%	45%	43%
Alaska	41	33	33
Arizona	61	34	37
Arkansas	95	53	47
California	50	38	45
Colorado	62	40	44
Connecticut	56	39	47
Delaware	58	40	39
Washington, D. C.	59	35	39
Florida	81	40	45
Georgia	87	42	48
Hawaii	85	48	57
Idaho	82	46	55
Illinois	56	37	33
Indiana	58	43	39
Iowa	67	46	41
Kansas	66	49	45
Kentucky	69	46	45
Louisiana	90	49	35
Maine	74	49	50
Maryland	65	47	47
Massachusetts	57	45	47
Michigan	53	38	31
Minnesota	62	43	48
Mississippi	97	48	54
Missouri	61	43	42
Montana	60	36	43
Nebraska	66	45	45
Nevada	57	39	44
New Hampshire	70	56	48
New Jersey	55	40	40
New Mexico	73	47	41
New York	51	45	41
North Carolina	89	64	54
North Dakota	69	46	38
Ohio	54	39	37
Oklahoma	61	38	37
Oregon	53	38	48
Pennsylvania	60	53	45
Rhode Island	70	45	43
South Carolina	99	44	45
South Dakota	69	41	42
Tennessee	78	44	45
Texas	65	36	37
Utah	70	50	50
Vermont	66	49	41
Virginia	74	40	42
Washington	57	47	42
West Virginia	59	43	37
Wisconsin	55	49	46
Wyoming	78	44	55

°Exclusive of dependents' allowances provided in 10 states.

the jobless roles for 26 weeks. Over 800,000 had used up all their unemployment insurance benefits and were without any income. The longer the recession lasts, the gloomier the figures will become.

There is considerable confusion as to how various state laws arrive at the "duration of benefits" period. Most state laws specify a definite number of weeks, but by gimmicks such as "variable duration" some of the unemployed sometimes have their benefits cut off by the very fact that they were previously unemployed.

The best duration provisions are those in one state that provides all beneficiaries with 30 weeks of benefits if they are not able to find a job in that period. Seven others state that all beneficiaries shall be entitled to 26 weeks of benefits.

A uniform duration period for all beneficiaries is provided in seven other states but the period is less than 26 weeks. In these states every worker gets the same number of weeks of benefits regardless of past earnings, provided he qualifies.

In the 30 remaining states, the duration of benefits is figured on a "base year" formula. These are the "variable duration" states which figure benefits on a sliding scale which takes into consideration earnings in a "benefit year." Usually these states limit benefits to one-third of the claimant's base year earnings. For example, if a worker made only $900 in his "benefit year" he could only draw $300 in unemployment benefits regardless of how long he was out of work. If his weekly benefit was $30, he could only draw for 10 weeks. Under programs of this kind, some claimants are already being penalized because they were out of work in the latter part of last year.

Another glaring fault in the program is that millions of workers in small plants and exempted types of operations are not covered by the law. Of the 5,300,000 unemployed in February, nearly two million were drawing no unemployment benefits at all; some because they exhausted their benefits (as mentioned above), some because they had insufficient credits, but many, many others because they did not come under the program. These jobless people run into serious financial difficulties the week after their paychecks stop. Furthermore, they immediately become a total loss insofar as ability to buy things is concerned.

So the program needs to be improved in this respect, too. First, benefit schedules need to be revised upward to provide the same degree of protection that prevailed when the law was first enacted. Second, a uniform duration period (at least 39 weeks) needs to be established. Third, the "variable duration" gimmicks and "benefit year" limitations need to be knocked out. Fourth, the program needs to be expanded to take in millions not now covered.

Unemployment insurance is a joint federal-state venture. Either or both arms can initiate improvements. A number of bills proposing amendments have already been introduced in Congress. The best of these seems to be the Kennedy-McCarthy Bill. This bill would:

A. Elevate maximum primary benefit levels to not less than 66⅔% of the state's average weekly wage. Subject to this maximum, each individual's primary benefit shall not be less than 50% of his weekly earnings.

B. Benefits shall be payable for a maximum of 39 weeks.

C. Coverage shall be extended to all employers who have one or more individuals in their employ.

D. Disqualification for voluntary quit, discharge for misconduct, and refusing suitable work shall be limited to four weeks.

E. State benefits cannot be denied or reduced because of receipt of supplementary unemployment benefits.

Such a program could go a long way toward alleviating the suffering of those already under the program but not receiving adequate benefits because of an outmoded state program. However, the situation is so serious that consideration ought to be given also to those unemployed who never were under the law or who have been disqualified by overly harsh state provisions. Nearly two million workers fall in these two categories. To get them once more integrated into the economic life of the nation, two steps are worth exploring:

1. Federal recovery benefits similar to unemployment insurance benefits for persons with substantial records of previous employment in uncovered jobs could be inaugurated.

2. Federal grants for general assistance to aid those not eligible for unemployment benefits or recovery benefits could be worked out.

The unemployment insurance program is much more complicated than this short article would indicate. However, the main issues are covered herein.

By adopting the proposals advanced here, Congress and the states could quickly blunt the spread of the recession. By bold and imaginative action the tide can be turned and the forward march of economic progress which characterized the past 20 years resumed.

LONG CAREER OF WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVE ENDS

Don Cameron, 74, General Representative on the West Coast since 1920, passed away on March 27 in San Francisco. One of the oldest United Brotherhood organizers in years of service, he had established more than 80 local unions in the 11 western states in which he served.

Last September, in Portland, Oregon, Brother Cameron was honored by more than 100 fellow members of local unions from Alaska to California who presented him with a pin on the 51st anniversary of his initiation into the United Brotherhood.

NO PERMISSION NEEDED

We are constantly receiving communications asking whether it is permissible to reprint something that appeared in THE CARPENTER. These requests come from other organizations as well as our own.

The sole objective of THE CARPENTER is to be of service to our members and to the labor movement in general. If the aims and ideals of organized labor can be furthered by increasing the distribution of something that appeared in the magazine we feel it is all to the good.

Therefore no one need to have any qualms about reprinting any article appearing in THE CARPENTER. Permission is freely granted. It is not even necessary to give credit to THE CARPENTER, although same would be sincerely appreciated. We would also appreciate a copy of any reprints.

Peter E. Terzick, Editor

A magazine article favorable to labor is a rarity these days—so much so that

It's A Case Of Man Bites Dog

By AL TOFFLER

(reprinted from Coronet Magazine—with a deep bow of thanks)

★ ★

ADVANCE WARNING came from a Navy reconnaissance plane 380 miles out over the Gulf of Mexico in the early morning hours of June 27, 1957, and by dawn Hurricane Audrey had struck along several hundred miles of Gulf Coast.

Focal point of the attack was Cameron Parish, Louisiana, a flat 50-mile strip of low-lying marshland. The winds came first, causing the water to slush over the level swamp, swallowing roads, swirling angrily around homes.

Within hours, Hurricane Audrey had obliterated the communities of Cameron, Oak Grove, Grand Cheniere, Little Cheniere and Creole. Communications, transport, power, light, sewer systems were out. Over 500 were dead and missing, and thousands homeless.

The American Red Cross as well as other agencies and people of nearby communities, of course, pitched in unselfishly to aid the survivors. All this was to be expected. But another group—seldom thought of as a community service organization—was there, too. This was organized labor, the AFL-CIO.

Union members were among the first to search through debris for survivors, to clear rubble and retrieve bodies from the flooded bayous. On June 30, union carpenters from nearby Calcasieu Parish, working as unpaid volunteers, began the grim task of building rough pine coffins for the unknown dead. Local unions raised the money needed to pay for materials.

Some 300 emergency caskets were hammered together and laid side by side in a cavernous loading shed on the docks of Lake Charles, the parish seat of Calcasieu. In this makeshift morgue, the living came to identify their dead.

And it was here, on July 3, that Victor Bussie, Ted Stitzlein, Rex Coffer, E. H. Williams, J. B. Robinson and A. P. Stoddard met after a first-hand tour of the devastation.

Bussie, a dark, balding ex-fireman, is president of the Louisiana State AFL-CIO. Stitzlein is business manager of the Building Trades Council in Lake Charles. Coffer is State Director of Operating Engineers. Williams is regional director of AFL-CIO and Robinson is international vice-president of the Barbers Union. Stoddard is president of the New Orleans Central Labor Union.

Until then, the unionists had worked largely as individual volunteers. Now these six men, standing in the gloom of the morgue, came up with an idea that may set a pattern for rescue and relief work elsewhere in the nation.

The idea was simple. Organized labor would supply the one thing most urgently needed, and the one thing that unions were best able to provide: skilled, equipped and disciplined volunteer work crews.

Out of this meeting and subsequent ones all over the state came history's first large-scale disaster "Building Bee."

What Cameron Parish needed most was new homes. Survivors were living in classrooms, churches and public buildings in Lake Charles and other communities. Until they could be given housing, little could be done to restore Cameron to a semblance of normalcy.

So on Saturday, August 3, four chartered buses loaded with skilled construction workers pulled up in front of the two tents that served as Red Cross headquarters in what had been Creole, Louisiana. It carried the first contingent of some 2,800 unpaid union volunteers who thereafter sped to the disaster-stricken community to build new homes for the worst hardship cases.

From then on, for four weekends, carpenters, electricians, plumbers and other construction workers poured into Cameron Parish from places as far away as Monroe. One crew was even flown in an Air Force transport from Shreveport.

The whole job was organized and paid for by Louisiana labor. Each crew of from 35 to 50 men was given a single fantastic mission: to build a complete new home over the weekend. The crews arrived early on Saturday and left late on Sunday. Saturday night they slept in big tents that were provided by civil defense authorities and the National Guard.

Jurisdictional lines were completely disregarded. Carpenters put in plumbing. Pipefitters hammered and sawed. Electricians carted building supplies. Members of the Seafarers International Union came from Lake Charles and New Orleans to lay concrete foundations on Fridays in order to save precious time for the regular construction crews on weekends.

The work was back-breaking. Heat, black flies, swarms of mosquitoes, a brassy sun and dense humidity all hampered it. Yet on the four weekends, grumbling because eating represented a waste of vital work time, Louisiana unionists built 27 complete new homes for the hardest hit of the Cameron families. It was a miracle of concentrated, organized, unselfish effort. Observed a sweaty union member: "We'd never work this hard for just a paycheck!"

But the dramatic crash program at Cameron, striking as it was, only typifies the unpublicized service job that unions have been doing. Unionists volunteered their time and effort without pay during the floods in New England and Yuba City, California; the tornadoes in Flint, Michigan, and Dallas, Texas, and in other emergencies. It was a symbolic touch that the mobile Red Cross canteens from which the Audrey volunteers were fed had been donated by the AFL-CIO itself after the disastrous floods in Connecticut a couple of years ago.

The quiet, day-to-day service activities of labor take many forms. For example, in Portland, Oregon, over 400 union bricklayers and hod carriers put up the walls of the new Oregon Museum of Science and Industry in a single day of free labor. This "masonry marathon" saved the community an estimated $50,000. While the construction workers laid brick on brick, union meat cutters and cannery workers prepared meals and the Waitress Union served them. Union musicians provided entertainment after the job was done.

Labor's distaff side, too, has its record of community service. In Miami, Florida, a local of the Communications Workers of America has won

the esteem and gratitude of the city by the role it plays in the annual United Cerebral Palsy Telethon. Each year, 300 union telephone operators pick up headsets at the Miami Beach Auditorium for a stint in the 16-hour telethon.

While these girls with the smiling voices donate their skills to keep the switchboards alive, other telephone unionists take off time from their jobs to do the necessary telethon paper work. The union reimburses them, transports them to the auditorium and helps organize the event.

The AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, headquarters in New York (financed out of the AFL-CIO treasury) directs the activities of unions all over the country as they work for worthy causes. It sends out appropriate literature, trains community service leaders, provides organizational help and acts as a vital liaison link with other social agencies.

Last year, in the big nationwide United Fund and Community Chest drives, AFL-CIO's members, led by the CSA, collected an astounding $140,000,000—nearly one third of the national total.

In addition, other millions are collected by union members for special charities outside the scope of the joint community campaigns. Union contributions to heart, cancer, TB, polio and other drives are huge, and some unions have their own special charities.

In San Jose, California, last fall three local unions contributed a total of $4,500 for the down payment on a new school for retarded children. And in Harlingen, Texas, unionists donated nearly $20,000 for the construction of a home for neglected and dependent girls.

Elsewhere, union members are spearheading drives to combat juvenile delinquency, to provide employment opportunities for handicapped persons, to foster public understanding and awareness of such diseases as diabetes and alcoholism. All over the country, in fact, alert, community-conscious unionists are finding imaginative ways to help in times of need.

When the AFL and the CIO merged into a single powerful organization on December 5, 1955, one of the first things it did was pass a resolution noting that "members of AFL-CIO function first as citizens of their communities" rather than as selfish individuals or groups.

Today, backed by the Community Service Activities, 150 unionists are working full time for community agencies. On the grassroots level, another 75,000 have been encouraged to take their places on local boards of welfare agencies. And no fewer than 40,000 others have undergone intensive training as "union counsellors" to guide the distressed to the right place or places for help.

AFL-CIO members are breathing a thousand forms of life into unionism's slogan: "What's good for the community is good for labor!" And the rewards, for unionists and the public at large, are rich indeed.

METHODISTS SAYS "WORK" LAWS DENY FREEDOM

The "real menace" of state laws banning union shop agreements is that they deny "by law the possibility of increasing individual freedom," the national board of social and economic relations of the Methodist Church declared in a recent Chicago meeting.

The board adopted a resolution asserting that such measures are "miscalled 'right-to-work' laws since they do not obligate anyone to give an individual a job."

"We hold that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining," the church board said.

The Horse Is Already Stolen

The Letter

★

To The Labor Press:

Everywoman's Magazine, a publication distributed through more than a hundred grocery chains to over a million and a half readers, is discontinuing publication with its May Issue. The magazine is being "merged" with its chief competitor, Family Circle. Its 50 employes are being fired out of their jobs and into the growing army of the unemployed.

Management has offered a ridiculously low token settlement on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, and the employes and former employes are not taking it. They have formed a committee to seek to negotiate fair terms based on past practice of management. Management has refused to negotiate and the employes are suing. The employes have no contract, no union protection.

From the beginning of the "merger" transaction, management has displayed a wanton contempt for the rights of the employes. The employes were not even informed that the "merger" was contemplated—they had to learn the unhappy tidings from the grocery-trade press. The company has subsequently maintained a vicious disregard for its employes. J. Barrett Scarborough, President and Publisher, informed the business and editorial staffs that "many" of Everywoman's employes would be absorbed by Family Circle. This has turned out to be untrue. Family Circle has shown little inclination to so much as grant interviews to more than a few of the staff, and has absorbed a bare handful—filling positions that were already vacant.

Details of the "merger" have been kept secret from the employes, or misrepresented to them. Formal notification of dismissal has not been given; termination dates have been capriciously determined. At least one employe was fired on one day's notice and informed that she had "resigned." On March 25th, appearing in court to argue a technical motion made by the Employes' Committee, Mr. James Maxwell Fassett, the company lawyer, declined an offer by Judge Irving Saypol to make available the good offices of the court in trying to negotiate a fair settlement.

The company does not want a fair settlement. It refuses to meet with the Employes' Committee. It refuses to listen to the employes' grievances. It offers no compromise. It gives every appearance of intending to stall and to wear the employes down through the attrition of time, delay and hardship. It has spurned a generous offer of mediation. The company, in short, feels that it holds the whip and the thumb-screws and that the employes can go to hell.

The demands of the employes are extremely modest. The basis of their complaint is that the company owes them formal notice of dismissal, a severance scale based on job tenure (in accordance with past practice), and accrued

vacation pay. The total amount involved in the action is roughly $56,000. (The modesty of these demands is partly accounted for by the fact that Everywoman's Magazine has been traditionally an underpaid, understaffed, overworked operation.)

This is a paltry sum when it is stacked up against the magnitude of the "merger" operation, an operation that has been reported to involve the transfer of $2,000,000 worth of preferred stock in Family Circle, Inc., to Everywoman's Magazine, Inc., and the award of a printing contract for 2,000,000 copies monthly of Family Circle Magazine to Cuneo Press, a stockholder in Everywoman's Magazine.

Family Circle (distributed by several grocery chains including Safeway, Kroger, American, First National, Red Owl, Winn-Dixie and Grand Union) has publicly announced that it now proposes to guarantee a circulation of 5,000,000 which would make it one of the largest magazines in the world.

Mr. Fassett, lawyer for Everywoman's, has stated in an affidavit that Family Circle has already expended the sum of $50,000 simply to announce the "merger" *in newspapers alone.* Is there any question of the "merged" magazine's *ability* to pay the just claims of the employes? There is none whatever. There is plenty of money available for promotion. There is plenty of money for Everywoman's to meet its just obligations to its employes. None of the employes stands to receive any great sum of money. They do need a civilized settlement to tide themselves over between jobs at a time when jobs are scarce. The callousness of management's treatment of its employes in this case is appalling. The employes intend to press their claims assiduously, no matter what tactics of delay or coercion or enticement may be used against them. Their claims are justified morally and legally, and they earnestly solicit the aid of the labor press in bringing their case to the attention of their fellow workingmen and women.

For the Employes' Committee
MacLennan Farrell
Dorothea Z. Hanle

The Answer

★

Dear Dorothea and MacLennan:

Our sincerest sympathies go out to you and your fellow victims of the callousness of Everywoman's Magazine. The manner in which you have been dismissed is a good deal more reminiscent of 1890 than of 1958. As president of the International Labor Press Association of America, I believe I can assure you that the entire labor press will do its utmost to help you get justice, even though the $56,000 you seek hardly rates such nomenclature in union circles.

Frankly it is a little flattering that you should turn to the labor press for assistance in your direst hour of need. However, I cannot help wondering why you waited so long. In your communication you say "the modesty of these demands is partly accounted for by the fact that Everywoman's Magazine has been traditionally an underpaid, understaffed, and overworked operation."

You further indicate that "the employes have no contract, no union protection."

Here is a situation that merited union attention long before demise of the magazine forced the issue. Had the Newspaper Guild been invited in years ago, the dismissed employes of Everywoman's Magazine would not be passing the hat today for funds with which to fight a dubious legal battle for severance pay. Newspapers and magazine union contracts, without exception, have severance pay clauses that far exceed the pittance you are now trying to wrest from a vanishing employer.

In my experience I have found there are two main reasons why white collar workers in a given operation are not unionized. On the one hand, the staff may be made up of rugged individualists who think they can make faster progress by going it alone—an illusion the boss is fond of fostering through judicious and secretive hints of better things to come; "we've got our eye on you," "the man who stands out doesn't need a union," etc.

On the other hand, the staff may be convinced that the NAM has something when it says that the old days of employe exploitation are gone. Unions may have been necessary at the turn of the century when employers were rapacious and unenlightened, but in this day and age when business is simply dripping sweetness and light a union is needless. Besides most unions are only devices "labor bosses" maintain to fatten their own pockets. So goes NAM propaganda.

Apparently one or both of these fallacies prevailed for years in the case of Everywoman's Magazine. The underpaid, understaffed, overworked personnel published the magazine faithfully in the face of any and all obstacles. The ultimate reward for such faithful service was summary dismissal when greener pastures beckoned to management.

You employes of Everywoman's Magazine learned the hard way how ineffective individual bargaining really turns out to be when the chips are down. You learned, too, just how "enlightened" management can be in this day of high-powered anti-union propaganda.

I bring these things up only because several million white collar workers are making the same mistakes you made at Everywoman's. They think themselves above the need for union protection. They call their employer by his first name so they "know" they can handle their own bargaining matters satisfactorily without any need for a united front. Besides unions are working class institutions not worthy of professional people.

So they go on living in a fool's paradise much as you did before your jobs collapsed beneath your feet. You know better now but unfortunately it is too late to do much about it.

Of course the labor press is willing to help you. About all we can do at this late date is publicize your unhappy plight. However, keep us informed of your progress in your efforts to gain some semblance of fair treatment through legal action.

Regardless of how your lawsuit ends you have lost untold thousands of dollars in severance pay that could have been yours through a standard union contract. You probably lost additional hundreds of thousands of dollars

through sub-standard pay scales over the years. All this you now must charge off to experience.

However, if you learn from the experience, if you take to your next job a realization that unionism represents the only real hope of workers for economic justice in this impersonal, cold-blooded world, the experience may pay off in the long run.

In the meantime, count the labor press in your corner all the way.

Fraternally yours,
Peter E. Terzick, president,
International Labor Press of America

WOOD SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION CHEAPER DESPITE HIGH INSURANCE

Even though insurance on wood construction is much higher than on other types throughout the nation, many planners of new school buildings are finding it is cheaper in the long run to build with wood. In searching for an answer to how much a modern timber engineered school costs, the Southern Pine Association recently had very enlightening figures submitted by an architect. The cost study following is for alternate roof systems in 28′ x 30′ classrooms, with identical wall structures.

Beams and girts (glued laminated lumber)	$400
2″ wood roof decking	250
1″ rigid insulation	95
Total cost, wood roof	$745
Concrete tie beam	$ 80
Steel bar joist	230
"Insulrock" deck	430
Zonolite plaster ceilings	400
Total cost, non-wood roof	$1,140

The resultant savings from the wood roof amounted to 35% per classroom, and lower interest payments more than compensated for ridiculously high insurance rates on wood construction.

Two schools in Texas, one of wood and the other of non-wood construction, are alike in size and number of classrooms. The initial cost of constructing the wood school was 38% less than the non-wood school. Interest payments on the wood school will amount to $20,000 less than the other school, while insurance rates are only $13,000 higher on the wood school over a 20-year period.

Because it is located in a community without organized fire fighting facilities the all-wood school suffers a very high insurance differential; $1.12 as compared with $.14 for a nearby "fire-resistive" type school.

Both schools were built by the same contractor and his cost studies show that the unjustified insurance differential is more than offset by lower interest payments alone.

PLANE GOSSIP

LAST WORD

In Akron, Ohio, AFL-CIO leaders told the story of the anti-union efficiency expert who died and was being given a lavish funeral by the company. Leaving the church six pallbearers were carrying the casket. Suddenly the lid snapped open and the efficiency expert sat bolt upright, glaring at those around him. "If you had put this thing on wheels," he shouted, "you could lay off four men!"

★ ★ ★

THERE'S A FIRST FOR EVERYTHING

The Wendell-Northwestern Co., of Minneapolis, makes wooden nickels. The wooden nickels, of course, are used for advertising, trade promotions, etc. Wooden nickels are nothing new. Recently, however, the W-N Co. added something new.

A big batch of wooden nickels was sent to a California outfit in preparation for a coin-collectors' convention. But the check the outfit issued to pay for the wooden nickels came back marked "not sufficient funds."

And this probably became the first time in history that wooden nickels were bought with a rubber check.



"I said, I want to know why my employees don't like me!.... Clean out your ears, stupid!"

SLIGHTLY HAYWIRE

Between the jive talk of the teen-agers and the new brand of economic lingo the bureaucrats are developing to avoid using such straight-forward terms as "depression" and "bust," Americans will be lucky if they can understand each other 10 years hence.

The teen-age patter we don't give a hoot about; teen-agers sooner or later grow up to be adults who talk adult language. It is the politicians who are developing a whole new vocabulary of meaningless but optimistic-sounding words to hide their inability or unwillingness to do anything about curing unemployment that worry us. Jobs, not words, can end the depression.

We swallowed "rolling adjustment," and took "contrived reassessment" in stride. But this new "bottoming out" has us hanging on the ropes. The depression is supposed to "bottom-out"—whatever that is—in the second quarter of this year. The only bottoming out we can visualize is the bottoming out of a lot of workers' shoes as the soles wear out pounding the pavement looking for work. But there was a lot of that kind of bottoming out in the first quarter of this year and the last quarter of last year.

The whole ineffectual, unrealistic effort Washington has made up to now to cure the depression brings to mind the story of the bragging husband.

"When anything goes haywire around the house I soon fix it myself," he was telling a guest.

"Yes," commented his wife, "the other day he fixed the cuckoo clock and now the cuckoo backs out and asks, 'what time is it?' "

★ ★ ★

PENTAGONIA

Snafu has come to be a more or less accepted state of affairs in the sprawling Pentagon, as witness a large sign posted in one office there:

"Things are going from bad to worse—retroactively."

In another Pentagon office: "Look alive. Remember, you can be replaced by a button."

ROOM FOR SUSPICION

While NATO nations were meeting in France last month to assess the implications of Sputnik, Russian newspapers were carrying long articles about the complete dedication of Russian science to peaceful pursuits exclusively.

Maybe Russian science is devoting all its energies to peaceful research, but we would feel better about it if the Reds would agree to a disarmament plan that allowed some sort of rigid inspection as UN has repeatedly proposed. Until such time, we reserve the right to be as suspicious as the widow who married a farmer to give her hellion of a son a good home. The step-pa and the son got along about like a terrier and a rat.

One day the mother had to go shopping. All the while she was away from home she worried about how her husband and son would get along.

On her return, she asked the boy how he got along with his new father.

"Swell," replied the lad, "He rowed me out to the center of the lake twice and let me swim in."

"Wasn't that a hard swim?" asked the mother.

"Oh no," retorted the lad, "but I did have a little trouble getting out of the bag with the anvil."

★ ★ ★

JOE SHOULD KNOW

"An old timer," says Joe Paup, "is a fellow who can remember when a sensational novel contained a lot of asterisks."

★ ★ ★

CELEBRATION

We've just heard about a broker who was leaving his job after many years with one of the older firms on the New York Stock Exchange. One of those ever-present soft-hearted employes went around trying to sell tickets for a farewell dinner for the departing colleague.

"Look," he pleaded to the reluctant group, "this'll be a lot of fun for everybody. Besides we'll have prizes. Any one of you guys might be a winner."

"Count me out!" snapped a co-worker who had worked with the departing broker for many years. "I'd rather give the so-and-so a good swift kick in the pants!"

"Hey—you must be psychic!" cried the ticket salesman. "That's the first prize!"

—American Weekly

KIND OF A SLOW PROPOSITION

Although the number of unemployed increased in March, the cost of living continued to climb. Never before in history have prices climbed while economic conditions deteriorated. It is the equivalent of defying the laws of gravity.

Each month Washington promises that prices will start declining "next month," but comes next month the price index is up again. And there also comes another promise that next month will be the one to bring about a reversal of the continued upward price spiral.

Somehow or other the situation brings to mind the story of the two guys in prison. When they brought in a new cellmate, the one convict asked:

"How long are you in for?"

"Seventy-five years," replied the newcomer.

"Well then, you take the bunk by the door," replied the first, "I've got 99 to go."

★ ★ ★

BRAVE MAN

Man in a hurry: "Doc, I want a tooth pulled, but I'm in too much of a hurry for you to use an anesthetic."

Dentist: "You're a nervy man. Which tooth is it?"

Man: "Show the doc the tooth that's hurting, Junior."



"I'd like to know who said that the figures on unemployment are getting larger!"

ONE EXPORT CANADIANS DON'T NEED

★ ★ ★

IN THE YEARS since the end of the war, the United States has sent billions of dollars of investment capital into Canada. And judging from financial reports, millions have come back in the form of profits.

However, capital apparently is not the only thing U.S. industrialists have been exporting to Canada. A lot of the capital seems to have been wrapped in a thick layer of anti-unionism. At any rate, Canadian unions are being subjected to the same sort of smear propaganda U.S. unionists have come to know so well in recent years. The two brands are so identical there is every reason to believe the same people are authoring both.

Canadians, like their cousins south of the border, can hardly pick up a paper these days without running across stories and editorials crying for legislation to break the "monopoly powers" of unions and to "put union bosses in their place." Even right-to-work is rearing its ugly head in various spots.

Just how widespread the effort to discredit Canadian unions has become can be gleaned from a statement recently issued by the Executive Council of the Canadian Labor Congress. In part that statement said:

The Canadian Labour Congress has been keenly aware for many months of a general all-out attack on labour in Canada by powerful employer interests with the support of a large section of the press. Employers from the United States who dictate the activities of their subsidiary companies in Canada are also contributing to this anti-union drive.

Research has revealed that leading dailies in nearly every large center are devoting a great deal of editorial space to an unfair and completely biased attack on labour which is also appearing in smaller publications throughout the nation.

These attacks have taken several forms. There has been a very deliberate attempt to import into Canada the findings of investigations in the United States, without the slightest vestige of evidence that anything of this nature exists in the Canadian labour movement. This has been made the basis for efforts to obtain restrictive legislation which would hamstring the democratic labour movement and defeat the purpose of true collective bargaining. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and many other organizations which have repeatedly voiced a desire for closer labour-management cooperation have been prominent in this effort to widen the differences between labour and management.

Hearings of the Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature provide an example of the methods being used in this anti-labour campaign. The committee, which was appointed to consider amendments to Ontario's labour legislation, has now gone far beyond these terms of reference to the verge of a union witch hunt.

Numerous appearances have been made before the committee by employer organizations and their supporters seeking . . . phoney right-

to-work laws, and these representations have been made by groups which have publicly professed belief in collective bargaining and freedom of organization. They are attempting to bring into Canada anti-labor legislation which has been adopted by certain of the Southern United States.

In British Columbia the Select Committee on labour was recently set up to enquire into increasing unemployment. Employers' groups have now used this as a vehicle for proposing right-to-work laws and wage-cut legislation, rather than suggesting methods for alleviating unemployment.

Significantly, these claims of necessity for new legislation to protect the rights of workers have come from management groups. There has been no serious plea for such restrictive legislation from any group of Canadian workers. These employer interests are now sponsoring a front-type organization to defeat the purposes of trade unions.

It is disturbing to the labour movement that the Blue Cross organization has allied itself with the interests seeking anti-labour laws. The success of Blue Cross has been due to a very large degree to the cooperation extended by organized labour in providing for Blue Cross protection as part of collective agreements and having premiums paid by check-off arrangements.

The Ontario Government has stated that the present Blue Cross organization will be used in the administration of the new hospital plan in that Province. The attitude taken by Blue Cross before the Ontario Select Committee arouses serious doubts as to whether such administration would be impartial. The hospital plan is regarded by the Canadian Labour Congress as the first step toward the comprehensive health plan which labour has long sought and it is determined that it shall not be exposed to sabotage by special interests.

It is recognized that Canadian labour legislation on both the provincial and federal levels has many weaknesses and is in need of revision. This particularly applies to the position of the building trades which are now subject to all restrictions of the legislation, but are, because of the nature of the industry, unable to enjoy the advantages.

However, the proposals which are coming from management and its friends are for restrictions which would render labour impotent and defeat the whole purpose for which the legislation was created.

The attacks being made on workers' organizations are by no means restricted to hearings before government bodies. Wide circulation is being given to nebulous suggestions that organized labour has attained a strength beyond that of employers. This is, on its very face, absurd. Canada operates under a private enterprise system and in such a system those who control the methods of production are inevitably the dominant group.

Attempts to smear workers' organizations are serving to move the spotlight from employers at a time when hundreds of thousands of workers are being laid off or discharged. Employment is provided by employers and it is ridiculous that at a time when they are laying workers off they should be talking about 'the right-to-work'.

"Suggestions are also being made, without any factual support, that workers are somehow responsible for today's depressed economic conditions. The Canadian Labour Congress would welcome a complete impartial investigation into the entire relation-

ship of wages, prices and profits. Workers are consumers as well as wage earners, and have as much interest as anyone else in prices. It is time that Canadians learned the truth of where the responsibility for today's conditions lie.

Canada has recently been going through a period of tremendous expansion; yet this additional productive capacity is not being fully used. The value of the investment dollar has soared while the value of the consumer dollar has slumped. The obvious immediate and urgent need is increased purchasing power. A large portion of organized labour will seek to provide this in 1958 by the attainment of wage increases. Employers are well aware of this and their organization of an anti-union campaign is a prelude to their opposition.

The Canadian Labour Congress believes that these facts should be made known to the Canadian public of which the members of CLC organizations and their families form a very large part. The interests of union members are identical with the interests of other Canadians who are dependent on income other than investment returns. There are many more Canadians who are workers, in industry or on farms, than there are employers, and the interests of Canada as a whole cannot be separated from the interests of these workers.

Dividends Go Up Despite Lower Earnings

Despite the recession and reports of lower earnings, 1958 dividends were still higher at the end of March than during the same period in 1957.

Latest figures for corporations issuing public reports show $1.7 billion in cash dividends for March, bringing the total for the first three months of the year to $2.8 billion. This was $14 million higher than during the first three months of 1957.

Manufacturing, where most of today's 5.4 million unemployed are centered, is still managing to gain over last year's figures with dividends for March up more than $9 million over the 1957 figure.

Food, chemicals, oil refining, machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing all show dividend payment increases.

Losers were textiles, leather, iron and steel, transportation equipment and automobiles. Yet even here the figures were surprisingly firm, with automobile dividends virtually the same as in March, 1957 and down only a million for the first three months of the year, as compared with the first quarter of 1957.

Trade and finance both showed higher dividends than a year ago, as did electric and gas utilities.

The over-the-year profit figures for 1957 (after taxes) were off $700 million over 1956, but nevertheless were the second highest on record.

Manufacturing corporations paid a record $7.6 billion in dividends and had retained earnings of about the same size. Total assets were up $10.7 billion for the year.

Manufacturing corporations earned 10.7 per cent on stockholders equity in 1957 compared with 12 per cent in 1956.—PAI

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2689	Elkins, W. Va.	2738	Oak Ridge, Tenn.
2696	Milford, N. H.	2743	Lake Charles, La.
2705	Montreal, Que.	3251	San Juan, Puerto Rico
2709	Springfield, Ohio	1653	Texarkana, Arkansas-Texas
2713	Center, Texas	1916	Hamilton, Ont.
2712	Pompano Beach, Fla.	2757	Ingersoll, Ont.
2718	Muscatine, Iowa	1605	Cabool, Mo.
2730	Eufaula, Ala.	2758	Ft. Wayne, Ind.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Editorial

How's That Again? Who's Featherbedding?

Over the years, "equal time" has become a pretty generally accepted policy of TV networks. When one side of a particularly hot political issue is presented to viewers, the other side can usually demand and get equal time to present its views. To us, that seems a fair procedure. It gives the people a chance to hear both sides and make up their minds on facts as presented by the debaters.

Something akin to the equal time philosophy is desperately needed for the magazine field. Lately national magazines have been running biased, distorted, and sometimes downright libelous articles besmirching the labor movement. When a labor official tries to get an answer published, the magazines weasel out of running such a reply through one lame strategem or another.

Readers Digest long has been an offender in this regard. Time after time it has run derogatory articles and then refused any chance to reply to those who were slandered. Another instance took place just a few weeks ago.

In a recent issue of Readers Digest, Ben W. Heinman, chairman of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad wrote an article giving railroad unions Hail Columbia for featherbedding. The way Heinman painted the picture, practically all the troubles railroads are currently suffering stem from featherbedding practices carried on by railroad unions. He intimated that railroad workers in some cases get as much as $150 an hour when pay is figured on actual working time.

Such charges, of course, are ridiculous. G. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, wrote Readers Digest pointing out this fact and asking for a chance to answer Mr. Heinman.

Readers Digest, of course, refused him an opportunity to reply. The excuse was a reply would not mean much because it would come long after the Heinman article. So the derogatory article goes unanswered, and many people who had no chance to read the other side believe that the railroad unions are responsible for the sad plight of American railroads because of featherbedding.

What is the featherbedding picture on the railroad?

"Labor" the fine publication of the railroad unions, recently published an interesting compilation in this regard. It said:

A few Eastern railroads have lately announced salary cuts for executives. One aim of the slash was to picture management as "sacrificing" while the rank-and-file railmen are "rolling in clover."

Official reports, however, tell a different story. For example, a tabulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission discloses that the number of executives drawing over $20,000 annually has been increasing every year, and has more than doubled on Class I railroads in a single decade.

Here's a partial ICC breakdown on the number of over-$20,000 executives and their pay.

Year	*Number*	*Aggregate Compensation*
1946	*410*	*$12,846,018*
1949	*518*	*$16,455,737*
1953	*683*	*$22,799,220*
1956	*865*	*$28,865,539*

The number getting over $20,000 took a further jump in 1957, but ICC figures for last year are not yet available.

What about rail payrolls as a whole during that period? Official figures disclose these totaled $4.17 billion in 1946 and rose to $5.3 billion in 1956. That's an aggregate increase of about 25 per cent, compared to a 130 per cent aggregate increase of those in the $20,000 and up salary range during the same period.

Moreover, ICC figures show that the number of persons in the classification of "executives, officials and staff assistants" increased from 14,933 in 1945 to 16,271 in 1957, while over-all rail employment in the same period on Class I roads plunged down from 1,419,505 to 984,784, a drop of 30 per cent. In March of this year, the number of employes had been slashed further to 840,000, while those in the "executive, official and staff assistant" groups was little changed.

From the foregoing, it is clear that featherbedding exists on the railroads. However, it is at the executive level and not at the worker level. And if Readers Digest is worried about featherbedding, let it pursue these official government figures further.

Our Stake In The Legislative Picture Is Big

When the President last month vetoed the Rivers, Harbors, and Flood Control Bill, thousands of building trades jobs went out the window. As drawn up, the bill provided authorization for badly needed construction in every state in the Union and most of the territories. The projects ranged from small ones costing a few thousand dollars to big, important ones costing many millions.

Construction trades being among the hardest hit industries by the current recession, it is unfortunate the President couldn't see his way clear to sign the measure. Every project would add to the nation's strength by improving river navigability or expanding harbor facilities or lessening chances of disastrous floods. Eventually every one of the projects will have to be undertaken. It is too bad that the construction could not be started at this time when many thousands of construction workers are out of work.

The Building Trades Department is determined to make an effort to get the bill passed over the President's veto. It certainly is worth a try. Since it takes a two-thirds majority to override a Presidential veto, it will be no easy task to get the measure recommited and passed, but it is worth an all-out try.

If local unions, district and state councils (as well as individual members) will contact their Congressmen urging reconsideration and passage of the Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Bill enough pressure may be built up to force action. Politicians are human beings. They are not prone to stick their necks out on something that has already been disposed of unless the people back home insist strongly enough.

Passage of the Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Bill could do more to beef up employment in the construction industry than any other one thing. It would be foolish to let the measure pass out of the picture without a fight.

Another measure of great importance to building trades workers is the Fulbright Community Facilities Bill (S.3497). This bill has already passed the Senate. It sets up a billion dollar fund from which communities can borrow money at a very low rate of interest to finance community improvements—municipal buildings, hospitals, etc. If passed it would undoubtedly inspire many municipalities to undertake needed construction projects.

The bill not only passed the Senate but an amendment setting up Davis-Bacon prevailing wage provisions also passed. This is a substantial victory for labor for it insures that prevailing wages will govern.

The measure now goes to the House. Naturally, it must pass the House too. The more support that can be lined up for it, the better will be its chances of passage. Letters and wires to members of the House can help swing the tide.

Still another bill of considerable importance to construction workers is the Douglas-Payne Distressed Areas Bill which would funnel jobs to areas that are particularly hard hit by the recession. At the time of this writing, the bill was still in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, with a report expected momentarily.

From the foregoing, it is easy to see that Brotherhood members have a big stake in the legislative picture in Washington. All the bills mentioned above have broad implications of better job opportunities in the areas that need them most. We could hardly employ our time more profitably (whether we are officers or just plain members) than in pushing these measures in every way we can.

This Even Wood Butchers Can Understand

What causes recessions?

There probably are as many answers as there are experts. Anybody who can read appreciates this because the newspapers and magazines have been full of high-powered pieces using words most of us never knew existed.

It has been our contention all along the depressions get started when prices climb faster than wages—when the producers of goods and services do not get enough in wages to buy back the goods and services they produce. Now comes a study by the New York State Department of Labor substantiating this theory.

The Department recently took a long, hard look at what happened in the State in 1957 to set the stage for the recession. The findings are interesting.

Purchasing power of New York's manufacturing workers dropped about $500,000,000 in 1957 as compared with 1956. But unemployment accounted for only a half of this shrinkage of workers' ability to buy; the other half came primarily from price increases which cut down the amount of goods workers could buy with their dollars, plus a shortening of the work week.

The total gross decline in the State in manufacturing payrolls adjusted for price changes, without taking unemployment insurance benefit payments or increased hourly earnings into account, was $647,000,000 in 1957 as compared with the fourth quarter of 1956 on an annual basis. Of this amount,

$330,000,000 (51 per cent) was caused by lost wages due to unemployment; $148,000,000 (23 per cent) was due to a reduction in the weekly hours of work; and $169,000,000 (26 per cent) was due to the increased cost of living.

Increases in factory payrolls caused by a rise in average earnings amounted to $168,500,000, making the purchasing power loss $478,000,000.

Factory workers collected in unemployment insurance payments $56,000,000 more in 1957 than in 1956, further reducing the net purchasing power loss to a final figure of $422,000,000. If unemployment insurance payments are balanced against the amount of money lost through unemployment, then total joblessness was responsible for only 46 per cent of the decline.

These estimates of falling purchasing power are conservative, the Department points out, in that they reflect both the relatively good months of the first part of 1957 as well as the poorer months of the last quarter.

If the fourth quarter of 1957 is compared with the fourth quarter of 1956, the net decline in purchasing power on an annual basis is approximately $80,000,000 higher than for all of 1957.

Although the study deals only with New York State, the statistics reflect a similar situation in the country as a whole.

There is the situation reduced to terms even a wood butcher can understand. Too much money has been going into higher prices and too little into wages. Every time prices spurted ahead faster than wages, the amount of goods the worker's dollar could buy diminished. As far as the boss was concerned, it made no difference to him—he made bigger profits on fewer items. It was the worker who took the licking; fewer items meant fewer jobs. And so the vicious cycle developed.

Oddly enough, prices are still going up while employment is shrinking—an almost unheard of development. In that direction lies only more recession. The recession will end only when the trend is reversed—when the purchasing power of the working people is increased through higher wages and lower prices. The sooner we all accept this simple fact, the sooner the recession can be licked.

You're Right, Professor

"The striker . . . has quit the job, not because he is through with it but because he wants to make it a better job. He has no thought of abandoning the industry or the employer . . . He hopes that changes will be made as a result of which the job will be a more satisfactory one when he goes back to it. He thinks of it, therefore, as his job. He is undergoing hardship and loss in behalf of that job . . .

"Now, along comes a rank outsider and walks into the plant and takes the job that belongs to another man, and for which he has sacrificed nothing . . . He is worse than a thief, in the striker's opinion, for the ordinary thief only takes money or goods, the results of past effort. The strikebreaker steals the future; he takes hope and opportunity and the worthwhileness of living from a man who has done him no wrong."

The fact is, the striker "has come to think of holding a job and the attempt through a strike to make it a better one as a right not entirely dissimilar from the right to own property and to improve it."—Prof. John A. Fitch in "The Cause of Industrial Unrest."

Ohio Bishops Rap Right-To-Work

★ ★

Editor's note: Backers of right-to-work legislation go to great lengths to try to justify their position on moral, ethical, or patriotic grounds. They seek to wrap an aura of constitutionality around such legislation whereas in truth it shrinks the sacred right of free contract. Following is the text of a statement recently released by the Ohio Catholic Welfare Conference and signed by the Bishops of the six Sees in the State.

ON PREVIOUS occasions attention has been called to the necessary distinction which must be made between the wisdom of enacting a law and the moral right to do so. Laws at times have been morally valid in themselves but inept and mischievious in their results.

"Right to work" laws seem to fall into this category where a distinction is necessary. Man has a right and duty to work for his livelihood.

This right cannot be circumscribed to the extent that a man loses his liberty of choice of a vocation, nor to the extent that he is deprived of an opportunity to support himself and his family. It does not follow that a man has the unconditional right to work in any and every industry or business at will.

For reasons of social justice it may be desirable and often advantageous to the common good that man's right be restricted by certain specified conditions.

One of these imposed conditions may require that he belong to a labor union or at least be obliged to join the union subsequently, so as to share responsibility with his fellow workmen in support of the union.

Just as a citizen of the United States is free to live in Ohio, Kentucky, or Pennsylvania, yet is obliged to observe the laws of the particular state as a condition of citizenship, so also in respect to his right to work; he is free to work in any industry of his choice, but only on condition that he abides by the rules adopted by that particular industry as a condition of employment.

In other words, the right to work is a general right and cannot be denied to men in the aggregate; but the right to work in a specified industrial plant or business can be subject to special conditions.

If state statutes were to make such a condition of union maintenance mandatory, we would oppose them as unwise, if not unjust.

If state statutes, however, were to forbid the enforcement of such a condition, when mutually accepted by management and labor through collective bargaining, then we would be equally opposed. We believe it is unwise to encourage state intervention in this matter, whether it be in favor of "right to work" laws or against them.

There are certain abuses which sometimes creep into the labor movement, but we are convinced that "right to work" laws are not the proper means to correct them. Corruption of certain labor leaders has been one of these current abuses.

The denial of the democratic processes and the denial thereby of responsibility to the rank and file of union membership, whether in election to office or in the determination of union policy, are prolific causes of these abuses.

The right to strike, for instance, cannot be denied under certain definite conditions; but it is a right which must be carefully circumscribed and limited by ethical or moral considerations.

It cannot be exercised willfully, that is, without just and adequate cause, and even then only in matters of grave importance; with a favorable issue reasonably secure; and, lastly but most importantly, after all other peaceful means have failed.

The right to picket is a concomitant right if a justified strike is called, but violence against persons and property is absolutely wrong and indefensible in conscience.

Even the right of mass picketing is a very questionable procedure because of the physical intimidation involved and the proximate danger of overt acts of violence ensuing.

There have been other issues which cause public concern, such as jurisdictional disputes where innocent third parties are made the victims. There are questions also of secondary boycott, which involve serious moral questions.

All of these should be solved by an increased sense of social responsibility on the part of labor; and if that procedure fails to correct the evils then recourse would be had to regulatory legislation.

If we have pointed out certain abuses in the labor movement, we do so not because we think their leaders alone are at fault. There have been serious abuses also on the part of management, such as unreasonable and unjust opposition to the right of union organization, monopoly prices and profits, misrepresentation of products, and bribery and corruption not infrequently. Two wrongs, however, do not make a right, and the two evils do not cancel each other, but intensify the damage done to the common good.

Much progress has been made in creating mutually satisfactory conditions in recent years in our labor-management relations. It would be socially undesirable to jeopardize the gains achieved by precipitating new causes of strife and ill will.

We think it is high time to introduce sound ethical standards into all phases of our economy. The present preoccupation with "right to work" laws may be a good occasion for all our leaders in the field of labor and in the field of management to examine their consciences as to their honest motivation, their ideals, and their practices.

As to the present issue before the electorate in Ohio, we are convinced that a "right to work" amendment would not solve our problems, but might lead to a more intensified struggle for domination and thus postpone an era of peaceful cooperation.

Signed: Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Most Rev. Edward F. Hoban, Archbishop—Bishop of Cleveland; Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Youngstown;

Most Rev. George J. Rehring, Bishop of Toledo; Most Rev. John K. Mussio, Bishop of Steubenville; and Most Rev. Clarence G. Issenmann, Bishop of Columbus.

LABOR PUBLICATIONS INCREASING IN AD VALUE

Advertising Age, leading publication for the advertising industry, says that labor press is constantly growing in importance as an advertising medium. An article in a recent issue explained that while not all labor publications accept advertising, about 200 which do have an estimated circulation of approximately six million.

Seattle Apprentices Win Top Spots

★ ★

CARPENTRY apprenticeship contests may never compete with football or baseball as a spectator sport, but the Washington State Council of Carpenters has proved that they can be made mighty popular drawing cards just the same. For three years in a row the Washington State Council has sponsored a statewide apprenticeship contest. For three years in a row the contest finals have attracted thousands of spectators.

The finals of this year's contest were held in Tacoma in conjunction with the Tacoma Home Show. Although located off the main floor, the event drew thousands of spectators and visitors. Some stayed for hours on end and others kept wandering back to check the progress of the contestants. All in all, apprenticeship training made many new friends through the contest because it gave people a visual demonstration of the quality of workmanship properly trained apprentices can produce.



Apprentices Leo M. Booth, Local Union 1597, Bremerton, and Vernon C. Houle, Local Union 338, Seattle, watch Albert Conant, Jr., Local Union 1689, Tacoma, put the finishing touches on his cabinet in the Third Annual Washington State Apprenticeship Contest.

As in previous years the contest was divided into two categories; carpentry and millwork and cabinet making. Carpentry apprentices, working from blueprints, were required to lay out and erect a corner section of a house, complete with two walls containing a window, door, and inside and outside trim. Before taking their manipulative tests, however, they were required to take a very extensive written examination covering theory, terminology and general knowledge of the trade. Judging was based both on general knowledge and manipulative skills.

Cabinet and millmen apprentices had as their project the production of a kitchen cabinet containing several drawers, a pair of doors, and a Formica top. The handsome pieces they turned out were raffled off at the end of the Home Show as door prizes. Like their counterparts in the carpentry category, mill apprentices also were required to take a written exam covering theory and general knowledge.

In the carpentry category, first place went to Edwin A. Schloredt, representing the Seattle District Council. Second place went to Gilbert M. Brehm, representing Local Union

756, Bellingham. Spencer Flegel, Local Union 98, Spokane, walked off with third place.

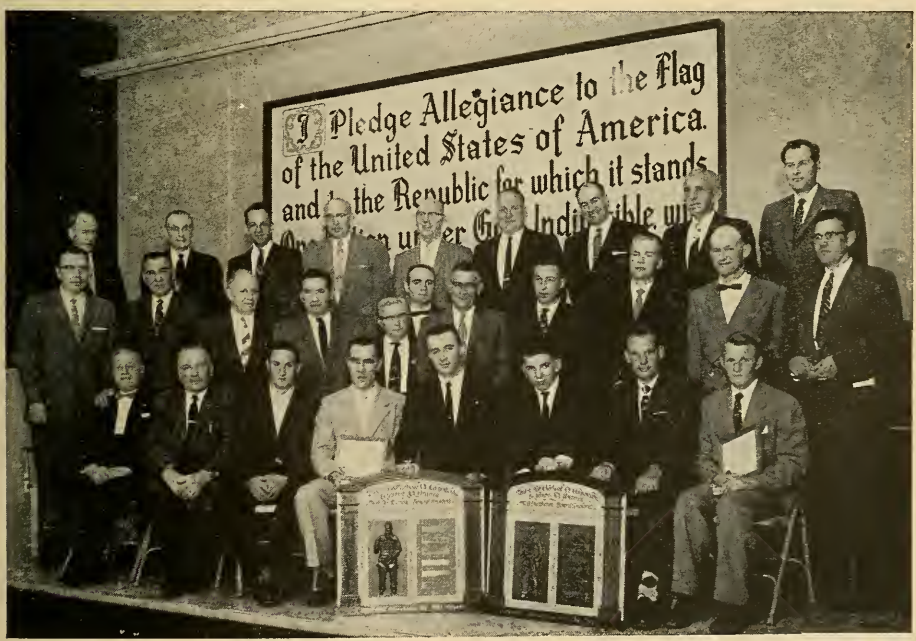


Judge Mel Pederson, representing the employers, explains a detail in the plans to apprentices Edwin A. Schloredt, Local Union 131, Seattle, and Richard Cook, Local Union 470, Tacoma, as they prepare to take their manipulative test in the contest.

A Seattle man, Vernon C. Houle, of Local Union 338, also walked off with first place in the cabinet and mill category. Albert Conant, Jr. of Local 1689, Tacoma, placed second, and Leon M. Booth, Local 1597, Bremerton, took third place.

In both categories only a very few points separated the winners from the runners up . The judges had to recheck their calculations several times to make sure that a slight error did not distort the standings. The entire contest was a credit to apprentices and to the men who teach them. It was a credit, too, to the unions and cooperating employer organizations which jointly make possible first rate apprenticeship training.

In the final analysis, however, the contest was, first and foremost, a



Shown in the above photo, taken at the awards banquet, held in the Tacoma Carpenters' Building, are visiting dignitaries, contest officials, and apprentices who were in the competition. In the front row, reading from left to right, are: B. M. Sleeman, Paul Rudd, Les Bodnar, Albert Conant, Jr., Vernon C. Houle, Edwin Schloredt, Gilbert Brehm and Paul Troxell; second row: Vernon Nilsen, Pete Terzick, Percy Ball, Ben Rome, William Aikins, Frank J. Fitterer, Edward Fagg, Robert Gabriel, Spencer Flegel, R. N. Jorgensen and Louis Jones; third row: Walter E. Griffin, L. H. Bates, Donald Wilson, Karl Schoonover, William Hedberg, Fred Ness, James Fraser, Leo Gable and Robert Shapley.

credit to Paul Rudd, president of the Washington State Council. Only his immense enthusiasm made the contest possible. The details involved in setting up the contest were enormous. There was space to be secured—no small item when no funds are available. There were lumber and doors and hardware to be scrounged. There were judges to be enlisted and programs to be printed and a hundred and one other details to be straightened out. Brother Rudd pushed everything through in good order.

Working with Brother Rudd, the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U.S. Department of Labor rendered valuable assistance in coordinating details. Regional director Walter Griffin and his assistant, Jim Fraser, devoted much time to the contest. So, too, did Vern Bates, director of Tacoma's great vocational training program.

Judges were provided by the Associated General Contractors, Tacoma Master Builders, and the American Institute of Architects. Representative Leo Gable, of Long Beach, represented our Brotherhood on the board of judges.

Awards were presented to winning apprentices at a banquet held in the social hall of Local Union 470. Several hundred guests, including many civic officials, were on hand to pay tribute to the outstanding efforts of the competing apprentices. Representative Bert Sleeman, Portland, was the featured speaker.

Plans for next year's contest are already under way. A delegation of officers from the Oregon State Council of Carpenters traveled to Tacoma to explore the possibility of making the contest a two-state affair next year. The two State Councils are planning additional meetings to promote the interstate idea. If the two-state contest proves as effective as Washington's contest has been, the idea may eventually spread to the entire 48 states so that a national contest may emerge.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS DROP 12 PER CENT IN MARCH

Contracts for future construction in the United States in March totalled $2,721,228,000, down 12 per cent from the like 1957 month, F. W. Dodge Corporation, construction news specialists, reported last month.

March contracts for non-residential building dropped to $967,102,000, down 11 per cent from a year ago. In this category, decreases occurred again in commercial and manufacturing buildings, 18 and 38 per cent respectively. Educational and science buildings were down two per cent, but hospital contracts increased 17 per cent.

Residential building contracts for March totalled $1,070,556,000, three per cent below March, 1957. Large residential building gained 29 per cent in dollar volume, more than offset by an eight per cent drop in contracts for one-and two-family houses.

Dwelling units reported in March totalled 85,218, one percent above last year. One-family dwelling units dropped nine per cent, while units of apartments and two-family houses increased substantially.

Heavy engineering contracts in March totalled $683,570,000, 22 per cent below 1957. Public works and utilities both decreased.

All contracts for the first quarter of 1958 amounted to $6,721,767,000, 11 per cent below 1957. Contracts in all major categories showed: non-residential, $2,466,106,000, off 13 per cent; residential, $2,567,698,000, off eight per cent; and heavy engineering, $1,-963,000, off 12 per cent.

Despite the discouraging figures for the first quarter of the year, all indications point to a gradual pickup in construction activity during the remainder of the year—particularly if Congress passes some of the legislation designed to stimulate construction in various fields.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

HIET ACKERMAN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
CARL ADMIRE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. ALLIET, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
THEOPHIL ANDERMAN, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
W. P. ANDREWS, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
WILLIAM ANGENENDT, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. G. ARMOUR, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
G. L. BARNES, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
AMEDES BARSANO, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
CLYDE BEAVER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
EDWARD BEBEAU, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN BECKER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
M. E. BLESSENER, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
C. A. BLOOM, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
H. F. BLOOM, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
H. B. BOGGS, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
JOHN BOHN, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
JOSEPH BONAFED, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
C. S. BRANHAM, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
B. P. BRIEN, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
GEORGE BROCKMEYER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
C. E. BROWN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
TOM BRYANT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. R. CALLICOAT, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
GIULLLERMO CALVA, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. T. CAMPBELL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
T. F. CAMPBELL, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM CAPWELL, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
FRANK CARLSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. B. CHRIST, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
C. T. COLE, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.
T. V. COLE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
DOMINICK COLOMBO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
R. F. CONLEY, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
R. L. CONNETT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
L. W. COOK, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANDREW COONEY, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
S. A. COULTER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. W. COWDY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ALBERT CRAWFORD, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
W. R. CRAWFORD, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
E. L. CROSBY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FONZO CROWDER, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
W. W. DAILEY, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
S. B. DAVIDSON, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
J. D. DAVIS, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
CARL DECKERT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JOHN DEHAAN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
R. W. DELL, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
ANTHONY DE VITO, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
W. A. DEWOODY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
IVA DILLOW, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.
R. A. DOSS, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
R. E. DOUGLAS, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
THEODORE DUSTERHOFT, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
PETER DWAN, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FRICIS EGLE, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ROBERT ELDRED, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
C. H. ELLIOTT, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
WILLIAM ENGEL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ORVAL ENNIS, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. A. ERICKSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JAMES EWEN, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
F. A. FAIRCHILD, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
W. T. FARMER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
C. F. FAUST, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
H. B. FERGUSON, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
J. A. FERNSTROM, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
E. V. FITZPATRICK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER FITZWATER, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
E. W. FLAGG, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
IVER FORLAND, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ERIC FORSLIN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
GEORGE FORTIER, SR., L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MARTIN GAARDER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
C. M. GADDIS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRANK GALLICHIO, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill
DOMENIC GARELLI, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
F. E. GARNER, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
LOUIS GAVURIN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
F. C. GORMAN, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
PAUL GRAHAM, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
H. N. GUTHRIE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
CLAUDE HAGEY, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
C. J. HAMILTON, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
A. V. HANSEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
H. W. HANSEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
W. E. HARDY, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
G. L. HART, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
H. C. HAZEL, L. U. 1811, Monroe, La.
CHARLES HELLQUIST, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
JOE HERFERT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CHARLES HEXUM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. L. HILL, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
M. P. HOLLEN, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
STANTON HOLMES, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
R. H. HOLT, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
W. H. HOPPENSTEDT, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
ELMER HUBERT, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
SAMUEL HYDLEBERG, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.

In Memoriam

J. T. HYER, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
NORMAN ISAAC, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
WALTER JACOBI, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
LESTER JAMES, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOSEPH JANICKI, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
ED JENSEN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
L. O. JOHNSON, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
N. A. JOHNSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. W. JONES, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
ALEXANDER KAPLA, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
WILLIAM KARWELIS, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
WILLIAM KEHN, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
W. C. KEILHAU, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
C. H. KELLER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. T. KLUSS, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
OTTO KOHNEN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FRANK KOTRAS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILBER LANGILLE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
VICTOR LEHTO, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
THOMAS LORENZEN, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
JACK LOVS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
E. C. LOY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
L. P. LUNN, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.
CHARLES MAGRATH, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
D. P. MANSELL, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
C. F. MARTIN, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
FRANK MARTINEZ, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
M. L. MAYOR, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
J. B. McCANN, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
E. W. McFARLAND, L. U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
C. E. McKINNON, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.
J. H. McWHORTER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
FRED MILLER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
F. L. MITCHELL, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. C. MOODY, SR., L. U. 1683, Eldorado, Ark.
MATT MORGAN, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
A. L. MORRIS, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
CARL MORTENSON, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
STANLEY MOZDZYN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
FRED MUSCH, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
NELS NELSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. W. NELSON, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
CECIL NEWMAN, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SID NICKERSON, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
HERMAN NOLTE, L. U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
ALBERT NYGREN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
DAVID NYLEN, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN OBERG, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
DANIEL O'CONNELL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
NATHAN OLDHAM, L. U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
I. ORLING, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
E. E. OTTOMEYER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
EVERETT PARRISH, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
S. A. PATTERSON, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EDWIN PEACE, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. D. PERSUN, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
HENRY PETTERSON, L. U. 7. Minneapolis, Minn.
WILLIAM PHARIS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
C. P. PIGG, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
WILSON PITTMAN, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
M. F. POMEROY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
R. H. PORTER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH POWERS, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
C. E. PRICE, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
C. W. PRICE, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
HARRY PRICE, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
L. P. PRITCHETT, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
R. J. PROKASKI, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. PROSEK, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. E. RAY, L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.
CHARLES REHLING, SR., L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
ARCHIE RUSSELL, L. U. 56, Boston, Mass.
H. A. SALVAIL, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
O. E. SANDS, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
MICHAEL SCHELLER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
MATTHIAS SCHERZINGER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE SCHOSSOW, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN SCOTT, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
EMIL SEWELL, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
DICK SHEARER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
LEWIS SHEERER, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
LAWRENCE SIEBEL, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH SMIDA, SR., L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
A. C. SMITH, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
JAMES SMITH, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
W. H. SMITH, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
L. F. SOLLER, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
PAUL SQUIBB, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
D. R. STEELE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
B. L. STEFFEND, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
D. C. STEWART, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
SIDNEY STOCKSTEAD, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
L. L. STONEBURG, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
T. H. STRAUB, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
THEO STUBSTAD, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
J. J. SVEDIN, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
JOHN SWANSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HARVEY SYSTER, L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.
J. S. TOLLETT, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
JOSEPH TOOMEY, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
WALTER TRICKEY, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
JACOB VAN DER BERGH, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
J. F. WAGNER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
CLYDE WALKER, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
ERNEST WEBER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
FRED WEISTER, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
D. E. WELSCH, L. U. 261, Scranton, Pa.
WILLIAM WENZEL, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
HENRY WERNER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT WEST, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
R. J. WETHERHEAD, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. L. WHITE, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
EMIL WICKSTROM, L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. E. WIKLUND, L. U. 218, Boston, Mass.
ALBERT WITSOE, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
C. M. WORTHEN, L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM YATES, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
C. H. YORK, L. U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
R. C. YORK, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ANTON ZDERAD, L. U. 361, Duluth, Minn.

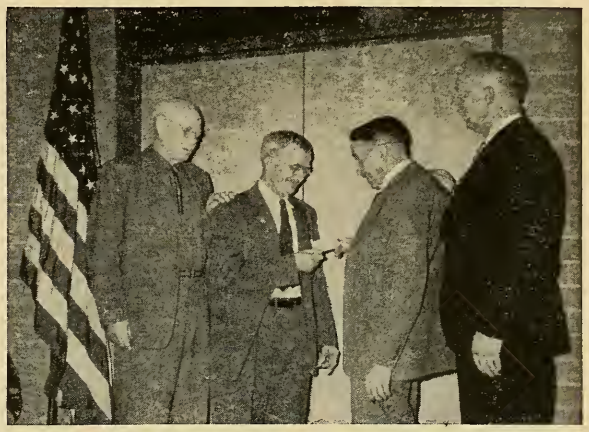
Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

SANTA OF ANN ARBOR RECEIVES LIFE MEMBERSHIP

A life membership in Local Union No. 512, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was recently presented to one of its members for his work in behalf of the underprivileged children of the community.

The member, Brother Albert Warnhoff, has devoted 54 years to making toys for underprivileged children. This work has earned him the nickname of "Ann Arbor's Santa Claus," a well deserved title for this man with the perpetual smile. We imagine the smile results mainly from association with the kids and seeing the looks on their faces when they are presented with one of the results of his labors.



A gift for Santa: From the left, Delbert Packard congratulates Albert Warnhoff as he receives a life membership card from O. E. Brunson, of the South Central Michigan D. C. At far right is Ernest Niethammer, president of Local 512.

OLD-TIMERS HONORED AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

In observance of its 75th anniversary, Local Union No. 33, of Boston, recently held a buffet luncheon at which they honored members with 50 or more years of continuous



General representative Francis and 50-year men of Local 33. From the left, Brothers Francis, Chamberlain, Gauthier, Collar, Handrahan, Baker, Connelly and Williams.

service. William Francis, general representative, presented gold emblems to the seven old-timers who were able to attend. The Brothers who were not present at the buffet were presented with pins at a later date.

Veteran members of Local 33 include Charles Eckwall, John J. Gauthier, Dan J. Jodrey, John J. Handrahan and John Linardy, 56 years; Maren L. Zec, 55 years; Edmund C.

Williams, 54 years; Walter Chamberlain, 53 years; John L. Collar and Thomas L. Gugliotti, 52 years; Edmund J. Baker and John C. Nix, 51 years; and Marcus Connelly, Felix D'Amico, C. Millosovich, Thomas J. Powers and John Susnar, 50 years.

VANCOUVER LOCAL HOLDS SMOKER FOR SENIOR MEMBERS

Old-timers of Local Union No. 452, of Vancouver, British Columbia, held their sixth annual smoker late last year for the purpose of presenting longevity emblems to men who have recently passed into the area of 25 or more years of continuous membership.

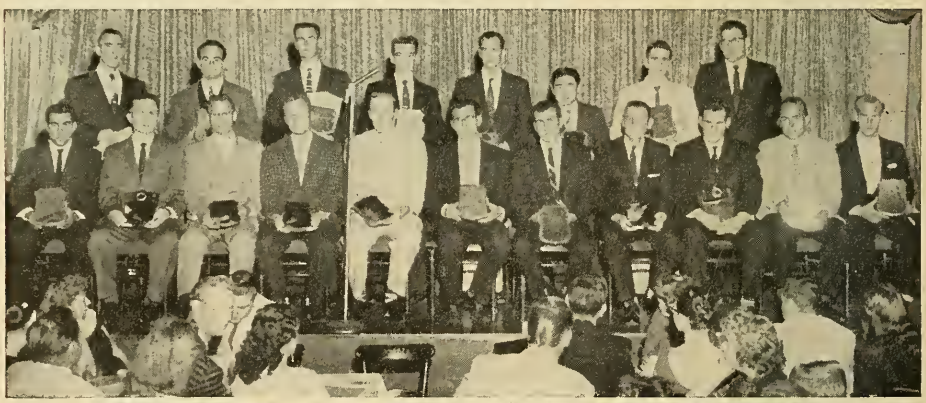
William Page, United Brotherhood representative, made the presentations and gave a short talk on the contributions of the veteran members throughout Canada and the United States.

In attendance at the social function were 22 Brothers whose combined membership totalled 897 years, an average of more than 40 years of continuous membership per man.

Local 452 is justly proud of its long time and faithful Brothers and is looking forward to inducting many more into the group in future years.

LOS ANGELES APPRENTICES GRADUATED

The Los Angeles County Joint Apprenticeship Committee on Carpentry recently played host to 180 young members of its 1957 class. Certificates of journeyman status were presented to the group at the gala banquet in the beautiful Biltmore Bowl.



Outstanding apprentices from each local union represented on the committee.

On hand to pay tribute to the new journeymen were more than 800 guests, representatives of the United Brotherhood, Associated General Contractors, Building Contractors Association, Home Builders Association, the Los Angeles Schools system and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the U.S. Department of Labor.



The top men of the class receive their awards. From the left: C. M. Sanford, Herbert Chapman, John Holmstrom, Charles Miller and V. C. Mathis.

Plaques of achievement were presented to the outstanding apprentice of each local union represented on the committee and additional cash awards were presented to the three outstanding apprentices of the entire group. First prize was awarded to Herbert Chapman, Local 1478, Redondo Beach; second prize to John A. Holmstrom, Local 563, Glendale; and third prize to Charles M. Miller, Jr., Local 1913, San Fernando. The presentations were made by C. M. Sanford, apprentice coordinator, and V. C. Mathis, secretary-treasurer of the committee.

Charles F. Hanna, chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards, one of several speakers who addressed the group, presented 27 meritorious awards to labor and manage-



The entire 1957 graduating class.

ment committeemen who, for five or more years, have continuously participated in the apprenticeship program.

TEN YEARS CELEBRATED BY WINDY CITY BROTHERS

Although they have only been chartered since December 29, 1947, members of Local Union No. 2423, of Chicago, already have established customs and some tradition. Their members are engaged not only in carpentry and other woodworking fields, but also in construction of advertising displays and include women, as well as men.



Officers, their wives and guests at the 10th anniversary celebration of Local 2423. Standing, from the left, are: Gunnar Thorberg, trustee; Fridolf Lindeman, conductor; Otto Klewer, recording secretary; Stanley Kurtz, trustee; Stanley L. Johnson, secretary-treasurer, Illinois State Federation; Earl Welch, president, Illinois State Council; Martin Adam, business representative, Local 1784, Chicago; Fred J. Meyer, financial secretary; and Chester Radwan, trustee. Seated, are, from the left; Mesdames Thorberg, Lindeman, Emma Dahlman, Kurtz, Adam and Meyer. At the top, standing, are Robert Basile and Richard Annis, president and vice-president, respectively.

Perhaps Locals such as No. 2423 constitute a new look in the United Brotherhood. They have more than 100 members on their rolls and are a firmly established group. Although they haven't as yet suffered many of the hardships which have been experienced by older union groups, their record in the past decade indicates that they will have the courage, integrity and far-sightedness to weather them when and if they come.

"GOLD BUTTON NIGHT" HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

In recognition of the long and faithful service of many of its members, Local Union No. 554, of San Francisco, recently held a "gold button night" to honor all on its rolls with 50 or more years of continuous membership.



Members of Local 554 turn out to honor the old-timers of their organization. Seated from the left, are W. Donaldson, Bert McCarthy, Algot Nelson, Robert Crawford, James Ellerby, Frank McCarthy, Dwight Cook and Norman Burnett. Standing are officers and other members of Local 554.

Included among the honored old-timers are William Keegan and Frank McCarthy, 57 years membership; Robert Crawford, 54 years; and Dwight Cook, James Ellerby and Luther Lamb, 50 years.

Local Union 554 has a proud tradition which is being carried on by these veteran members, also by the many youngsters who are on its rolls. The San Francisco Local can trace its beginnings as far back as 1853, when it was originally organized as an independent group.

ARIZONA BROTHERS HONOR TRANSPLANTED CHICAGOAN

John Herzog, now a member of Local 857, of Tucson, Arizona, recently was presented with a 50 year pin at a meeting of the Southeastern Arizona District Council of Carpenters. The president of the Council, Guy McClure, made the presentation and thanked the old-timer for his devotion and loyalty to the cause of labor.

In March, 1907, Brother Herzog became a member of Local 272, in Chicago Heights, Illinois. Two years later he moved to Chicago and cleared in Local 10. There he retained his membership until 1952, when he moved to Arizona.

After just five short years his Arizona Brothers have learned what his membership meant to Brother Herzog and his reasons for retaining it for most of his adult life. He can recall working long hours for low wages and the increased benefits which were won only through cooperation and determination of himself and his fellow members.

Despite his age, (Brother Herzog is 73) he still works occasionally as he feels it helps him stay young. His latest job was on setting up fixtures in a J. C. Penney store in Tucson. It was a very fancy job and everyone agreed that the work of the old-timer was first class craftsmanship.

Today, Brother Herzog thinks the carpenters of America have it pretty good compared to what it was like when he broke in as an apprentice. But he still isn't convinced that they are getting all that they deserve. He has received a lot from his association with the United Brotherhood and he thinks he owes somethinng to the younger men coming up. That's why he still retains his membership, attends meetings regularly and offers his services whenever they are needed. His wealth of experience has paid off to the younger members and he's happy that he is still able to contribute to a cause in which he firmly believes.



KANSAS CITY LADIES RECEIVE CHARTER

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 768, of Kansas City, Kansas.

We are a newly formed organization having received our charter on March 4th, 1958. Brother William Wilson, president of our sponsor, Local 168, presented the charter to our first president, Opal Wilson.

Shortly after our first meeting we held an old-fashioned box supper. It was so successful that we plan to make such an occasion a monthly affair, to which all our members and their families have an open invitation.

Our regular meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of each month at the Carpenters' Hall, 18½ North Tenth Street, in Kansas City.



William Wilson presents the charter to the first officers of Auxiliary 768. From the left, the ladies are Mrs. Wilson, Ruth Davis, vice-president; Mrs. Brumley, conductress; Eva Burnett, trustees; Dolly Bates, trustee; Mrs. Greer, recording secretary; Joan Burnett, warden; Connie Holmes, trustee; Barbara Wilson, treasurer; and Mrs. Craine, recording secretary.

Delegates elected to attend the state convention in Leavenworth are Mrs. Wilson and Opal Craine, alternates are Nellie Brumley and Leone Greer.

We have established a COPE committee and expect to be very busy between now and November in getting everyone registered and to the polls.

Our goal for this, our first year is to establish a sound basis for a long and successful operation of this Auxiliary. We are working very hard to attain this goal and hope we have good luck, and we wish the same for all our sister auxiliaries.

Fraternally, Kathryn Murphy, Publicity Chairman

TEXAS LADIES HOLD GIANT BARBECUE

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 6, of Houston, Texas.

We recently held a giant barbecue in Carpenters Hall in cooperation with our sponsor, Local 213. More than 800 members of the two groups and many of our children were in attendance. Actually there were two parties; one for adults and the other for the kids. The affair came off fine, with everyone doing their utmost to keep things running smoothly.

We recently visited the local Veterans' Hospital and presented gifts and entertained the 208 patients. The hospital chaplain, Mr. Lewis B. Parks, welcomed us, thanked us very much for coming and assured us that such visits would be welcome in the future.

A visit was also made to the local Baptist home for the aged, where one of our members, of 30 years service, is a resident.

Letters from other auxiliaries will be appreciated.

Fraternally, Mrs. Jack Walrod, 1205 Roderick, Houston 8, Texas

Craft Problems

Carpentry

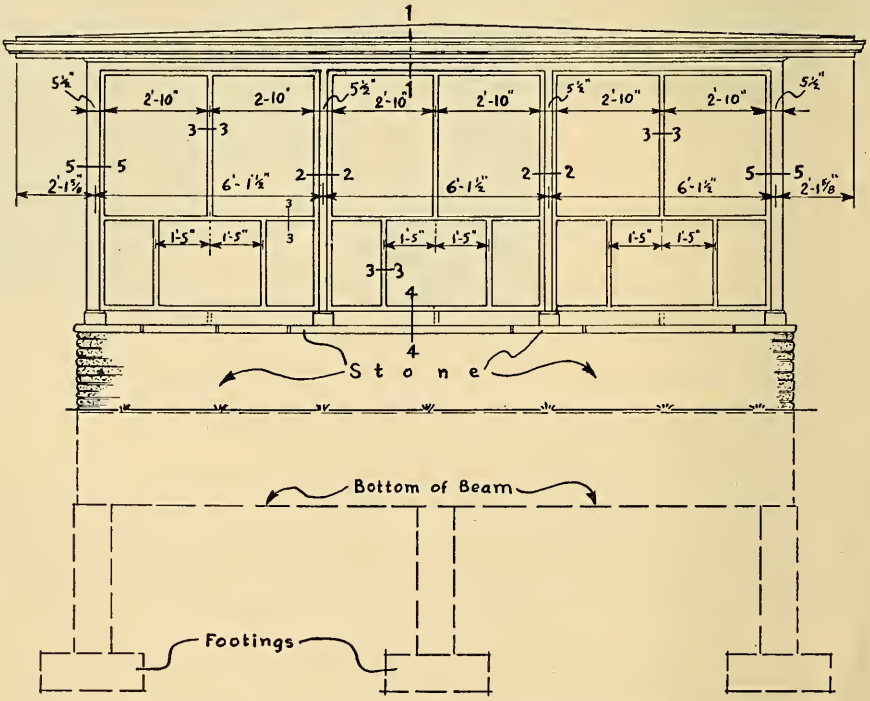
By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 354

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 10th lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

Projecting Cornices:—It will be noticed by referring to Fig. 63, that the cornice of this screened porch overhangs about two feet. The cornice on the main building is also a projecting cornice. While trends in different localities differ, the trend, as this department sees it, is in the direction of full cornices, rather than the dehorned cornice. Whether one or the other will win out in full in the end, will depend almost altogether on the taste of the general public. The general public is the best judge as to whether or not a trend in architecture shall live, or to what extent it will survive.

Exterior view of Screened Porch:—Fig. 64 is the east elevation of the screen porch of the pattern home we are using. Where the details, shown in the last lesson, cut through is indicated on this drawing with the figures 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, etc. The concrete footings, piers, and beam for the screen porch foundation are shown by the dotted lines.



EAST ELEVATION OF SCREEN PORCH

Fig. 63

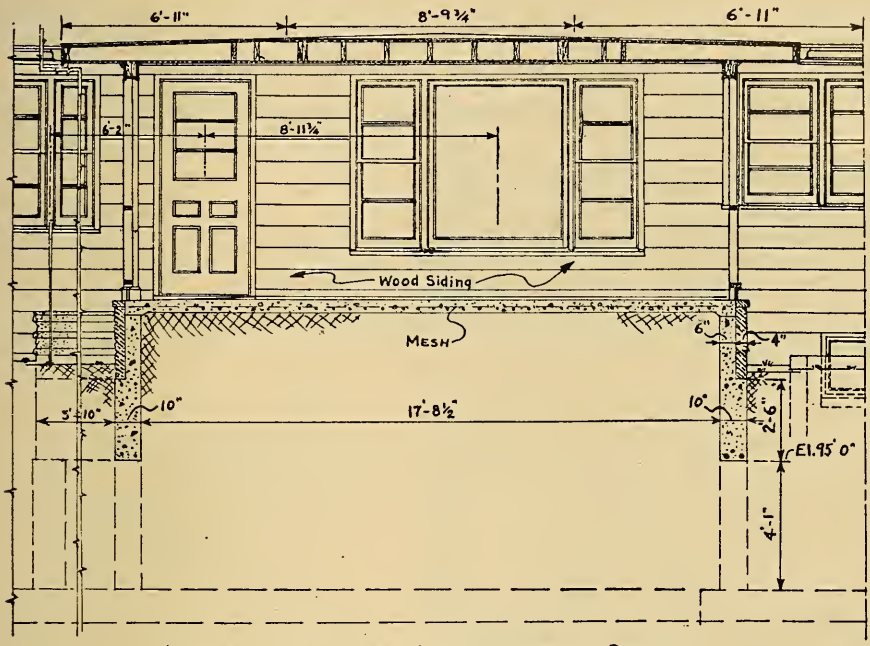
Longitudinal Section Through Screened Porch:—This illustration shows the outside of the main building, where the screened porch joins it. Notice where the drawing is broken toward the left. This should be kept in mind in studying the drawing. The figures and notes give practically all the information covering the construction.

The north elevation of the screened porch, Fig. 65, and the section through the break-

fast room, should be studied. The figures and notes will give necessary information. Fig. 66 gives a top view of the corner framing. A detail of the junction of the porch at the south-east corner of the breakfast

(a) Linoleum floor and base in the following:

(1) Bathrooms #1 and #2.
(2) Kitchen and Breakfast Room.
(3) Service Hall.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THR. PORCH
Fig. 64

room, is shown by Fig. 67. Fig. 68 gives the elevation of the corner head framing through section Z-Z.

(Specifications continued)

Linoleum Flooring & Formica Tops

1. Scope of Work:—This contractor shall furnish and install linoleum floors and base and Formica cabinet tops and splash backs as hereinafter specified.

(b) "Formica" cabinet tops and splash backs in kitchen cabinets.

2. Materials:

(a) Linoleum:—Linoleum shall be standard gauge as manufactured by Armstrong Co. or approved equal. Color and pattern to be selected by owner.

(b) "Formica":—Shall be genuine "Formica" applied to ¾" plywood core with For-

EMPIRE Crystal Vision LEVELS



Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Close end plate construction. Patent Pending
5. Shock-proof — Shatter-proof Maunting.
6. No shadows — no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

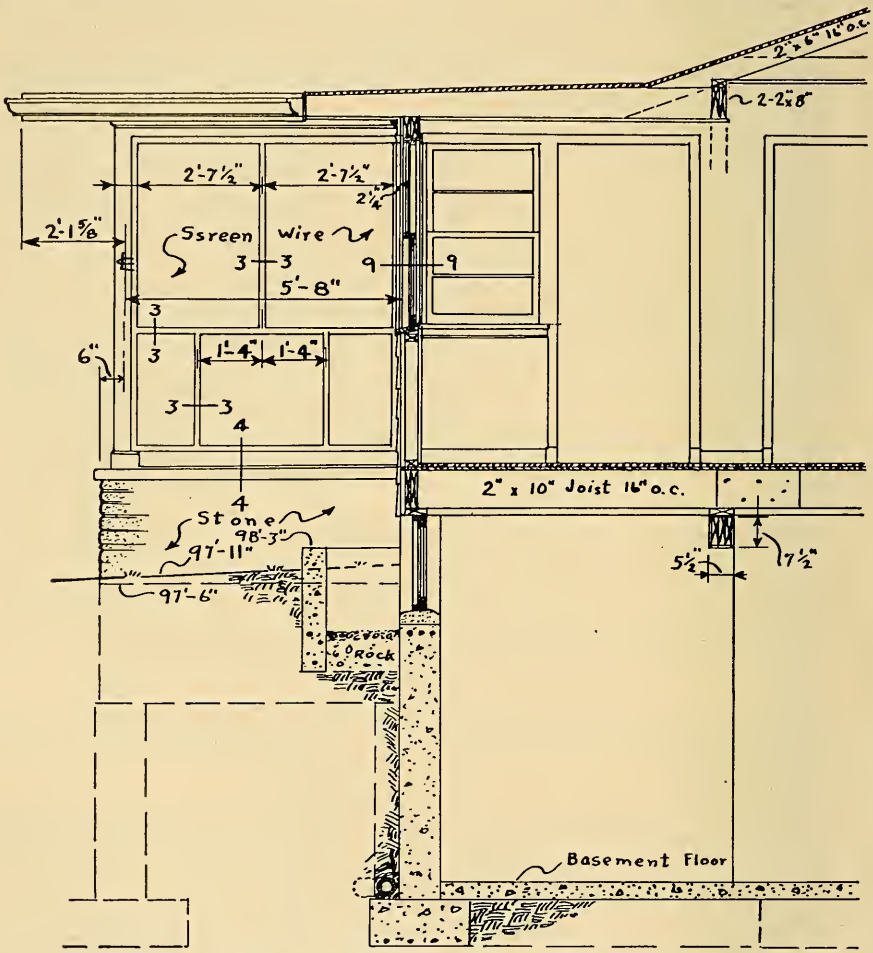
EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO. 10920 West Potter Road Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN

Model 252-M — Magnesium
Model 252-A — Aluminum
24"_____$8.80
28"_____$10.00
30"*_____$10.50
42"*_____$15.50
48"_____$16.00
78"†_____$27.00
*Aluminum only
†Mognesium only

mica backing sheet as manufactured by the Formica Company, 4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

(c) Felt:—Lining felt shall be 1 lb. felt base material.

suitable to receive his work and shall see that same are corrected before applying same. Otherwise, replace in proper manner all work which may have to be removed to correct defects, or which is dam-



SECTION THRU BREAKFAST ROOM & NORTH ELEV. OF SCREEN PORCH

Fig. 65

(d) Edgings:—Chrome metal edgings shall be as manufactured by B & T Metals Co., Columbus 16, Ohio, or approved equal.

(e) Adhesive:—Adhesive used shall be best grade as recommended by manufacturer of floor covering used.

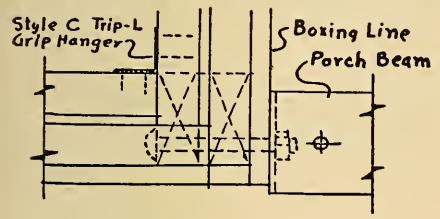
3. Application of Linoleum Floors & Base:

(a) The contractor shall carefully examine all surfaces on which or against which this work is to be applied and shall notify the architects in writing of any surfaces unaged. The laying of the tiles and linoleum shall be construed as an acceptance of the surfaces on which or against which they are applied.

(b) The sub-floor shall be thoroughly cleaned. Any joints or cracks shall be repaired with an approved crack filler. He shall not use magnesite cements or magnestite compounds for repairing.

(c) Install linoleum over lining felt by properly scribing and cutting to fit room

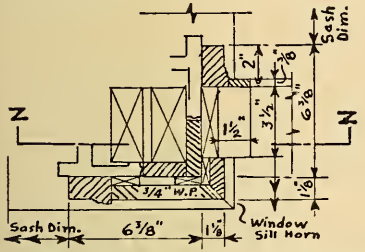
accurately and neatly with the fewest possible seams. When the linoleum is properly fitted, tube half the sheet and spread the adhesive with a five notched trowel at the



TOP VIEW OF CORNER FRAMING

Fig. 66

rate of 120 sq. ft. per gallon. Embed linoleum in the spread adhesive and roll with a 150 lb. roller in both directions starting in the middle of sheet and rolling outward



DETAIL OF JUNCTION OF PORCH AT S. EAST CORNER OF BREAKFAST RM.

Fig. 67 9-9

to expell any air trapped underneath and to embed it thoroughly in the adhesive. Seams shall be double cut to produce a neat

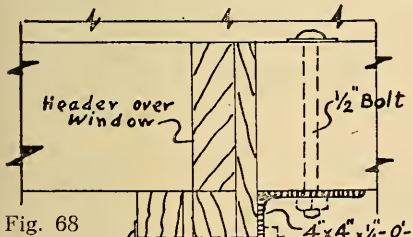


Fig. 68

ELEV. OF CORNER HEAD FRAMING AT SECT. Z-Z

workmanlike seam. Linoleum for base shall be turned up side wall using wood filler cover in corner and fit top edge neatly to metal cap strip.

4. Kitchen Cabinet Tops and Splash Backs:

(a) Kitchen cabinet tops and splash backs, ends, and window stool shall be "Formica" as specified above. Tops shall be made of one piece without seams. Splash backs shall be made up with joints or seams where indicated on drawings.

(b) All joints between top and back shall have metal cove as indicated. Front edge of counter shall have metal edging molding and edges of back and top where top does not fit under wall cabinets shall have metal cap molding. See detail.

GET INTO
SAW SHARPENING
A BIG PROFIT "ONE-MAN BUSINESS"

Start Your Own PROFITABLE BUSINESS At Home--- Full or Spare Time. No Previous Experience Necessary.

D. H. in Wash says: "BURR'S PLAN MADE ME $1500 SPARE TIME LAST YEAR"

BIG PROFIT, repeat orders come from contractors, hardware stores, carpenters, cabinet shops, home owners, farms — mail orders too! Mr. L. Leclerc in New Hampshire says: "Sharpened 7 saws in one hour — made $7.00 cash!" FREE: Write now for descriptive literature and information that shows you how to start small without overhead and grow to full-time saw repair shop with life-time security. Send no money — just your name and address BURR MFG. CO., 8945 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, California

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. H. H. SIEGELE 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

WANTS TO KNOW

A reader wants to know which is the right way to place farm tile to carry away seepage water around the footing of a foundation.

I do not want to say which is the right way, for there might be good reasons under certain circumstances, to use the one, and

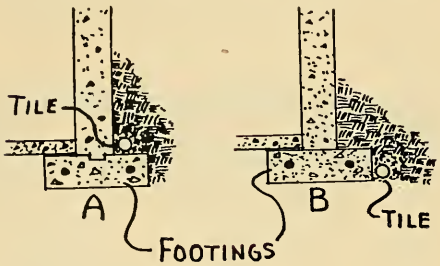


Fig. 1

under other circumstances to use the other method shown. But I will tell why I would use the method shown at A, Fig. 1. With this method the excavation for the footing could be made to answer for footing forms.

Then if the footing, especially the upper surface of it is kept on a reasonably level line, the tile will also be level. In case the tile slopes, it should slope toward the outlet. If the tile is properly laid in not too course gravel, and the gravel is properly packed under the tile, the tile will remain parallel with the footing. See A, Fig. 2, where the tile is indicated by dotted lines. In case the method shown at B is used,

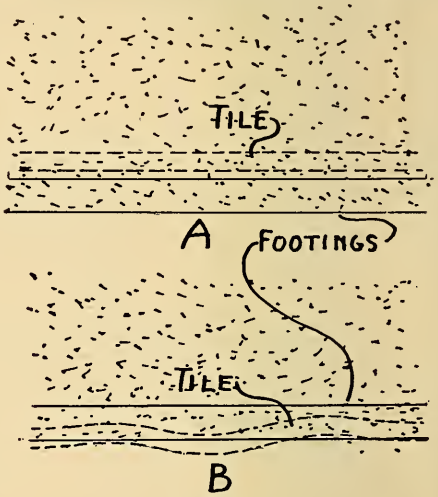
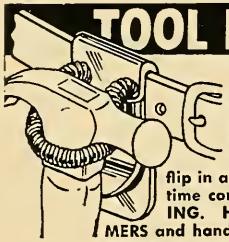


Fig. 2

there would be additional excavating to make room for the gravel and the farm tile, or else the footing excavation would have to be made larger to make room for the tile, which would call for footing forms. There is also danger, due to carelessness on the part of the workman, or due to settling of the foundation that the tile would run up-and-down, much like what is shown, exaggerated, at B, Fig. 2.

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



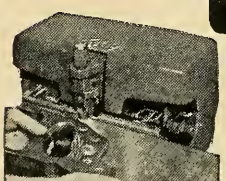
WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
SAVE—2 for $1.50——6 for $3.50.
(Member of Local 54)

Set a Hand Saw in 32 seconds

FOLEY Power SAW SETTER



for hand and band saws

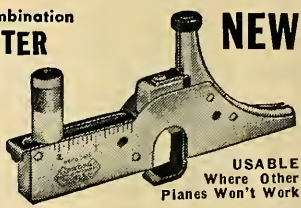
The Foley Automatic Power Setter has exclusive "twin hammer" action (one for each side of saw), operating from a single spring, insuring utmost accuracy. ONCE through turns out a perfectly set, true cutting saw. No tooth breakage, relieves eye strain. Sets all hand saws (with handles left on) and band saws from 4 to 16 points per inch.

FREE—Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges, also Foley Setter circular. Easy payments if desired. Write today—no salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO., 581-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.

"Up-to-Date" Combination
RABBET-ROUTER PLANE
NEW

With Built-in GAUGE-MARKER and SQUARE



USABLE Where Other Planes Won't Work

You've always wanted such a plane—nothing like it! Ideal for setting hinges and locks perfectly . . . also for ALL fine, intricate carpentry work. Carves where other planes can't reach! ¾" tool steel blade will cut to ½" depth. Light, precision steel construction — heavy nickel plate. Full 7¾" long. Weighs 17 ounces. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Order BY MAIL TODAY! WE PAY SHIPPING!

$9.75 POST PAID

ILLINOIS STAMPING & MFG. CO.
Dept. C-17, 220 N. Jefferson St. Chicago 6, Illinois

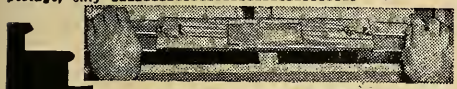
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA
on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95

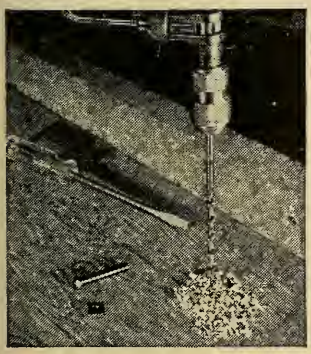


ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.



BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send $1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.





62T solid center type



Speedbor "88" for electric drills



Door Lock Bit

Irwin auger bits

every bit as good as the name

Irwin auger bits make boring jobs easier, speed-up work. Clean, fast, accurate cutting action. No clogging, no binding. Hardened full length — stay sharp much longer. Complete range of types and sizes. Buy individually or in sets from your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer.

Free Booklet tells how to Use, Care, Select Auger Bits. Fully illustrated, many useful and money-saving hints. Write Irwin, Dept. 1-C, Wilmington, Ohio today.



IRWIN
Wilmington, Ohio

the original solid center auger bit
•
screw drivers
screw driver bits

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and IN ONE MINUTE the cuts.

Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. ***Money back privilege.***
Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 **Palo Alto, Calif.**

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on
FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS
for CARPENTERS
BUILDERS
APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS
MILL
SUPPLIES
INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

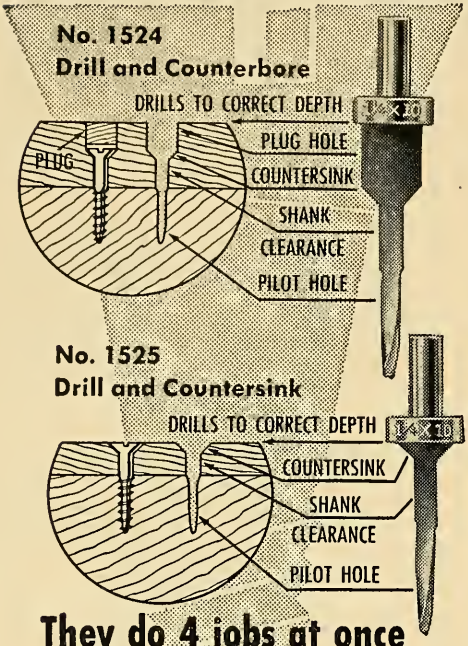
Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 151, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Driving Screws? Use Screw-Mate®



They do 4 jobs at once

Stanley Screw-Mates are rugged tools that take the work out of screw driving . . . and they do a professional job. A Screw-Mated hole, exactly matched to the screw you drive provides 100% holding power. When No. 1524 is used, the hole for the wood plug is a 5th job done in one operation! For clean, straight plugs use No. 1523 Plug Cutter.

See Screw-Mates at your hardware store. No. 1525 Countersink in 24 sizes, No. 1524 Counterbore in 10 sizes and No. 1523 Plug Cutter in 3 sizes. Try the handy pack of 5 most popular sizes of Countersinks — Set No. 1525A.



No. 1525A Set

STANLEY TOOLS
THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

STANLEY

FAMOWOOD . . . the AMAZING ALL-PURPOSE PLASTIC for wood finishes!



Applies like putty . . . Sticks like glue!

FAMOWOOD is the answer . . . where wood finishes are important. Simple to use . . . efficient, lasting, time-saving, when filling wood cracks, gouges, nail and screw holes or correcting defects. Dries quickly, does not shrink. Stays put under adverse conditions.

FAMOWOOD sands easily, does not gum up sander. Takes spirit dye stains freely. Waterproof and weatherproof when properly applied. Ready to use . . . "right out of the can." Fifteen matching wood colors with matchless wood finishes. **Dept. 524**

BEVERLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
9118 South Main Street Los Angeles 3, Calif.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY

Demonstrate Leveleasys in your spare time. Show that extended leveling is now just as simple and inexpensive as extended measuring with a steel tape. Sales experience not necessary. All you do is find the prospects and show them the Leveleasy in action. It sells itself!

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORIES NOW OPEN

Act now to secure steady profits on the most amazing level ever offered. Remember, every building job starts with a layout level. Check the Hydrolevel coupon on this page and we will rush you the details of our cooperative sales plan.

HYDROLEVEL 925 Desoto Ave., Ocean Spring, Miss.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FOOTINGS, FLOORS

by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. See our exclusive sales offer on this page.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Sales Plan

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zn. _____ State _____

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	48
Burr Mfg., Los Angeles, Cal.	43
Disston Div., H. K. Porter, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	6
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	45
Empire Level, Milwaukee, Wis.	41
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	5
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	44-47
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	46
Illinois Stamping & Mfg., Chicago, Ill.	44
Irwin Auger Bits, Wilmington, Ohio	45
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	1
Mason Engineering Service, Kalamazoo, Mich.	45
Skil Corp., Chicago, Ill.	4
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	46
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	48
True Temper Corp., Cleveland, Ohio	2nd Cover
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	45
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	44

Carpentry Materials

Beverly Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	46
Formica, Subsidiary of American Cynamid, Cincinnati, Ohio	4th Cover
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	48
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	45
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	43

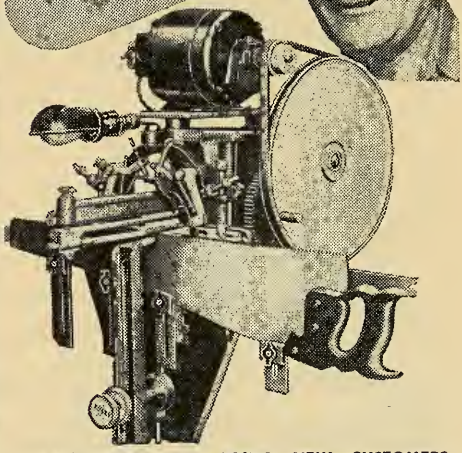
KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

FREE PLAN

Tells How To Start Your Own Business

FILING SAWS



FOLEY FILED SAWS BRING NEW CUSTOMERS

Here is a steady repeat CASH business that pays up to $3 or $5 an hour, and you can start in your own basement or garage in your spare time. Every saw you sharpen with the machine accuracy of the Foley Saw Filer is an ad that brings more customers. Read what Elmer L. Warn wrote us: "I have operated a Foley Saw Filer and a Retoother for over two years. I am a carpenter. When it will be hard for me to throw a hammer and push a saw, I will have a shop that will make me an easy living. I call these machines my old age insurance, and they are paying for themselves as we go along."

"MONEY MAKING FACTS" explains how you can get business from hardware stores, home owners, farmers, carpenters, schools, mills, factories, etc. Just think—with a modest investment, no overhead, no stock of goods to carry, you can start right in on a cash business that will help pay the rent, buy groceries, or a new car. Time payments if desired—the Foley can pay its way from the start. No salesman will call.



Send for **FREE BOOK**

FOLEY MFG. CO., 518-8 Foley Bldg.
Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send me free book "Money Making Facts."

Name

Address

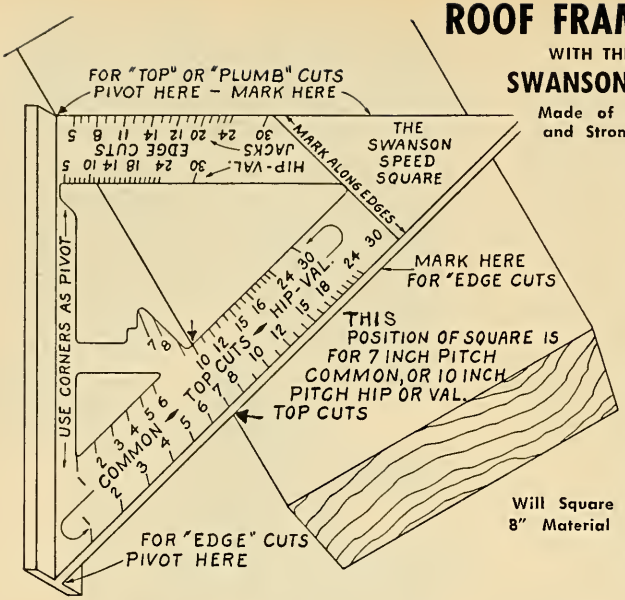
City State

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE

Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish



A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder.....$3.25 C.O.D.'s $3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On:
How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-5

Make $500 an Hour CASH PROFIT

THE DAY YOU START!



START YOUR OWN BUSINESS AT HOME . . . SHARPEN HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN & SHOP TOOLS IN SPARE TIME

Now you can turn spare time into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost easy-payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.

FREE BOOK

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO.

7128 Field Bldg. Kansas City 11, Missouri

Can a leopard change his spots?



yes...easier than rust spots caused by ordinary nails can be changed



ORDINARY NAILS —
rust and cheapen the appearance of any home — causing expensive premature repainting.

USE **nichols** NEVER-STAIN **ALUMINUM Nails**



Rustproof — Strong — Economical

LAST INDEFINITELY

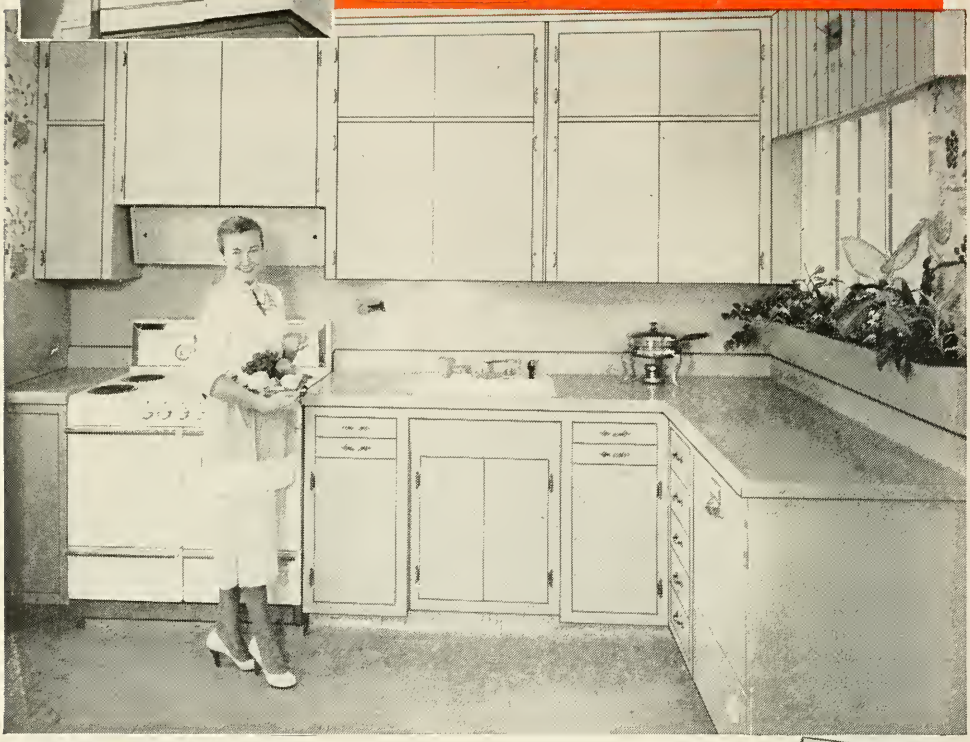
- **Designed to comply with FHA requirements**
- **Strong tempered aluminum alloy**

There is a Nichols "Never-Stain" Aluminum Alloy Nail for every application where the elimination of rust streaks and stains is desirable — over 50 different types and sizes.

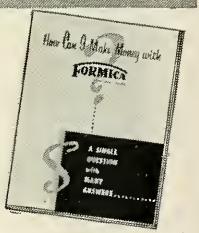
nichols
WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA



YOU . . . the Remodeling Market and FORMICA®



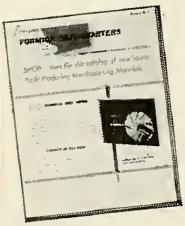
Consider the profits in kitchen and bathroom remodeling with Formica. There is scarcely a home built before 1940 that doesn't need modernization. It may be a complete overhaul or simple replacement of a rotted sink top. Best of all, it requires no big investment in equipment or inventory. Formica and Formica adhesives are instantly available from warehouse stocks the country over.



Formica can be shop fabricated or applied on-the-job to wall surfaces. Anyone skilled in the use of normal woodworking tools can cash in on the demand for Formica created by colorful national advertising.

Get the facts now by sending for your free copy of "How Can I Make Money with Formica?" If you already sell Formica, ask for a copy of our catalog of merchandising sales helps — Form No. 640A.

FORMICA®
Laminated Plastic
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping



FORMICA CORPORATION
4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

- ☐ *Please send me a free copy of your brochure "How Can I Make Money with Formica?"*
- ☐ *Please send free copy of Sales Helps Catalog — Form No. 640A.*
- ☐ *Please have a representative call on me.*

Company Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State _____

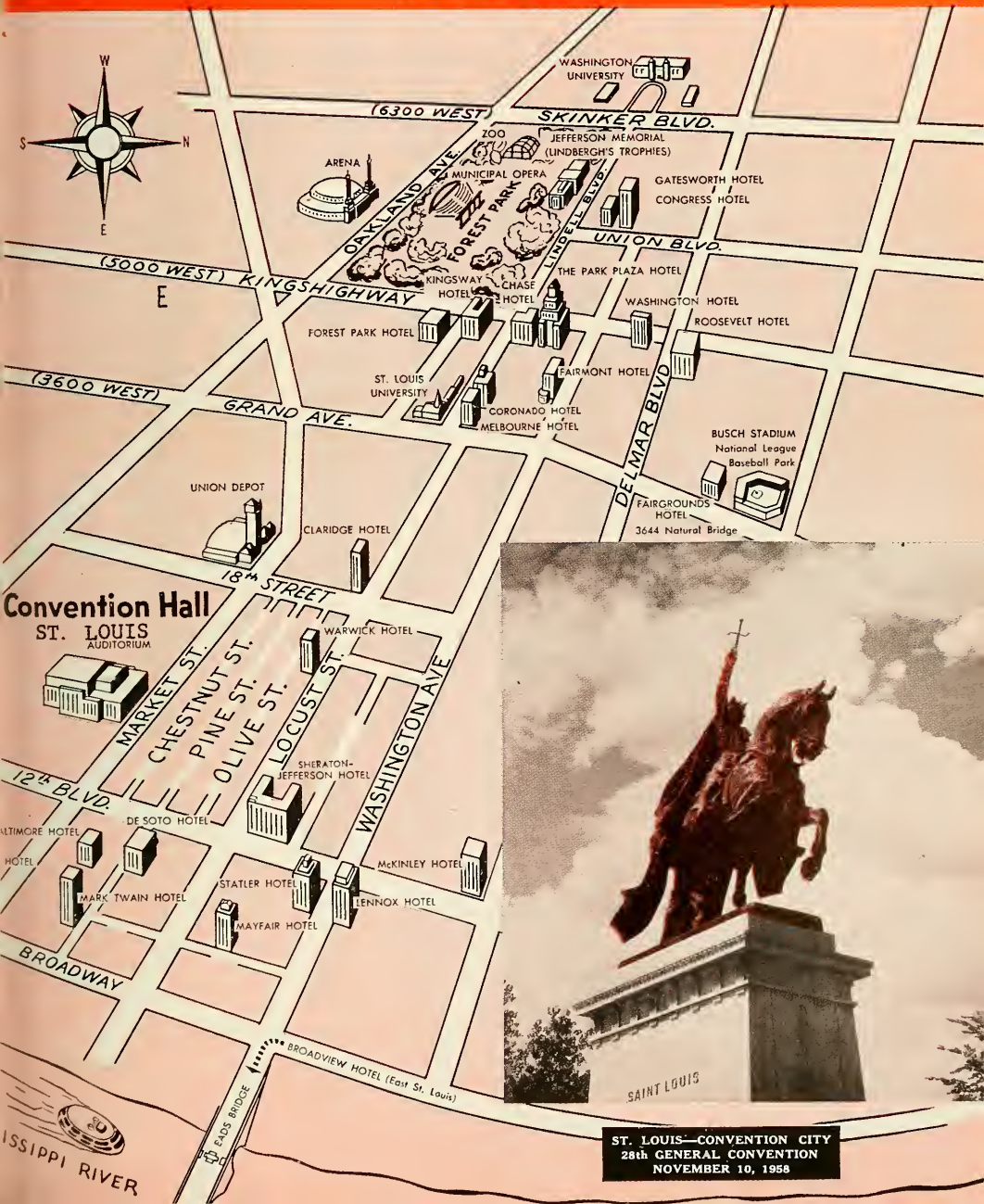
Individual _____

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JUNE, 1958



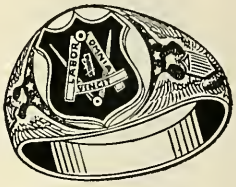
ST. LOUIS—CONVENTION CITY
28th GENERAL CONVENTION
NOVEMBER 10, 1958

★ OFFICIAL JEWELRY ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. **Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50** each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM



Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each



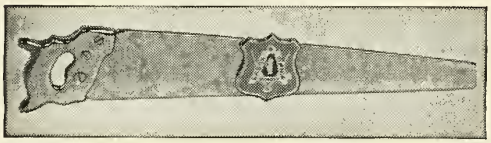
25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.

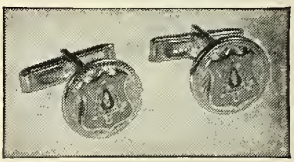


TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



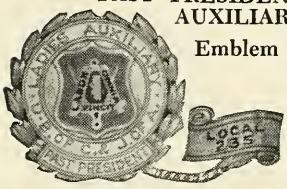
Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. Pair, **$2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) **$16.50 each**

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Very popular
Solid Gold
Price **$2.00 each**

Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

designed by carpenters

Rounded Claws will not catch or cut clothes

Right weight head for every job.

"Nail Seat" gives you a third hand

One Piece Solid Steel Head-Handle
Can't Dent, Can't Break

Diamond Tested Face

Thin Tempered Neck
for close quarters
Can't chew up against nails and sharp edges

Shoulder keeps grip from peeling back. Easy to slip from pocket or loop

Thin, Spring-Tempered Steel I-Beam Shank Gives **Hickory Weight** and **Resiliency**

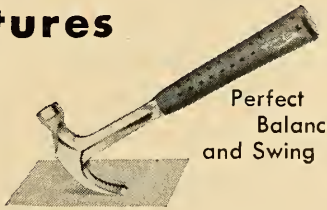
Everlasting Vinyl-Nylon Cushion Grip
(Not Rubber)
is molded inseparably on the shank, can't stretch, loosen, come off, or wear out. Non-slip, velvet feel in all weather. Cushioned whip gives smoothest drive of all.

Large Flange Won't Cut Through in Tamping

Hole for wrist loop or wax

only Estwing "3 in One" Tools

in all sizes and styles have ALL these features ...get yours today!



Perfect Balance and Swing

Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

Inventors and World's only Specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets for 35 Years

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Critical Problems Face Convention - - - 7

One of the nation's most colorful and historical cities is the scene of our 28th General Convention. It still maintains the best of the tradition of the past, but stays modern with progressive thinking.

Union Show Is Cincinnati Triumph - - - 10

On its 20th anniversary, the Union-Industries Show returns to the city where it was first held. Throngs of visitors see vivid examples of the craftsmanship of union labor.

St. Louis: Gateway To The West - - - 28

The difficulties of a slowed-down economy face our delegates to the forthcoming General Convention. Unemployment, attacks on the labor movement, school construction, public works and social legisiation should be given paramount consideration.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 14
Official - - - - - - - - 16
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 33
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 34
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 38

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
G-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

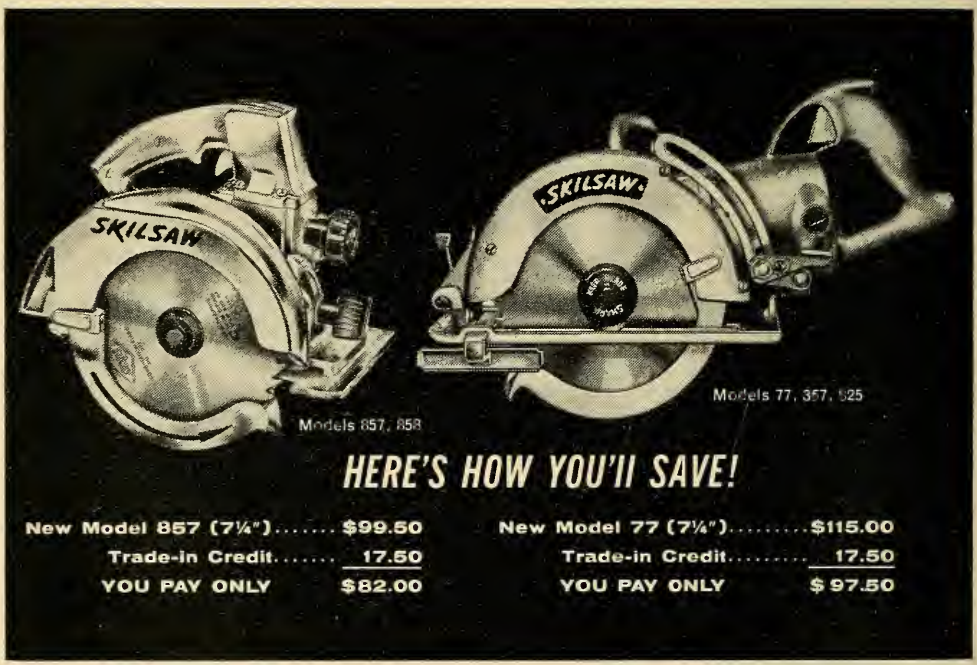
Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

SKIL announces a spectacular

Trade-in Sale!

your old saw is worth $17.50 on any one of these five popular, new SKIL SAWS



HERE'S HOW YOU'll SAVE!

New Model 857 (7¼").....	$99.50	New Model 77 (7¼").....	$115.00
Trade-in Credit.....	17.50	Trade-in Credit.....	17.50
YOU PAY ONLY	$82.00	YOU PAY ONLY	$ 97.50

- Now is the time to act—and save as you have never been able to before! It's the BIG Sale of the year and it covers the most popular SKIL Saws on the market!
- For a limited time only—this offer ends July 31st—we will pay you $17.50 for your old saw when you trade it in on any one of these outstanding SKIL Saws.
- This is the deal you have been waiting for—you can't beat it anywhere. Get to your SKIL Saw distributor today—clip this ad out to remind you—and take your old saw with you.

You'll walk away with a brand new SKIL Saw—the saw that carpenters and builders say is the best on the market!

Trade-in offer also applies to these 3 Skil Saws!

This offer also applies to the Model 367 (6½"), which regularly sells for $95.00. With your old saw you can buy it now for only $77.50. Also included is the amazing Model 825 (8¼") which sells for $135. With your trade-in you can own this 8¼" SKIL Saw for only $117.50. Another 8¼" saw—the popular Model 858, a well-known $115 seller is reduced to $97.50 with your old saw.

SEE YOUR SKIL DISTRIBUTOR TODAY AND GET IN ON THIS SENSATIONAL SALE!

SKIL

Made only by SKIL Corporation, manufacturer of famous SKIL and SKILSAW products, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois



IT'S THE NEW MEZURMATIC TAPE RULE

by Lufkin . . . and it's really something special!

A new automatic rewind lets you bring back the blade at the speed you want . . . controlled by an exclusive "ball-bearing" governor. When you want to rewind the blade, just press the big button. Release the button . . . the blade stops instantly . . . and it will not "creep". See the new MezurMatic on display now at your hardware store. It comes in the standard White Clad® blade or the all-metal Chrome Clad® blade. Both types of finish come in 6′, 8′, 10′ and 12′ lengths . . . in either ½″ or ¾″ width.

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • MIDDLETOWN, N.Y. • BARRIE, ONT.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THIS IS TO REMIND all Local Unions that the 28th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in the Opera House of the St. Louis Municipal Auditorium, beginning Monday, November 10, 1958, at 10:00 A.M., and continuing in session from day to day until the business coming before the Convention has been completed. The Convention Call was issued under date of June 3, 1958, by authority of the General Executive Board. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of same within a reasonable time after June 3rd are requested to notify the undersigned.

The General Executive Board decided that the names of all delegates and alternates elected are to be in the General Office not later than September 16, 1958.

We also wish to call your attention to the following:

All amendments to the General Constitution submitted by Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils for consideration by the Convention shall be forwarded to the office of the General Secretary. In accordance with the action of the General Executive Board amendments will be published in our journal, "THE CARPENTER" after the September 10th date preceding the Convention and no further amendments shall be considered by the Constitution Committee other than those submitted in accordance with the above, but amendments to any Section can be offered from the floor during the report of the Constitution Committee.

Fraternally yours,

R. E. LIVINGSTON,
General Secretary

Critical Problems Face Convention

By MAURICE A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★



WITHIN SIX MONTHS the 28th General Convention of our Brotherhood will be meeting in St. Louis. It is not necessary for me to point out that we will be meeting in a time of great crisis for organized labor. The recession is making it difficult for our members to keep steadily employed. NLRB decisions are undermining our traditional right to man union jobs. They are also undercutting and shrinking labor's right to picket. Congressional investigating committees are prying into the smallest nooks and crannies of union administration looking for something they can blow up into a "scandal." And the newspapers are cooperating wholeheartedly in this respect.

This is the climate in which the 28th General Convention will be meeting. Labor once more has its back to the wall as unfriendly politicians, antagonistic newspapers and business-dominated boards combine their efforts to sap the vitality of American labor.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the current recession was engineered and deliberately fostered by the monied interests of the nation to undercut labor's strength. I am not alone in this opinion. Walter K. Gutman, financial columnist for the New York World Telegram and Sun, recently wrote as follows:

"Our present recession or depression—call it what you will—was manufactured. They got it because they wanted it. The government was making efforts to tone down Wall Street. One reason was that they wanted to prevent inflation.

"They wanted a situation where management could combat labor. In the forthcoming negotiations, management will be in a better position to slow down labor. It has been a planned recession to combat labor leaders and I think it has been successful in putting labor leaders in a position where they cannot be so comfortable as in a boom."

Whether the recession was planned or spontaneous is not important at this stage of the game. The important thing is to get programs under way that can stop it. To date there has been little disposition to deal with the situation realistically either in Washington or at the state level.

If the recession is to be cured, we must have bold action immediately on many fronts. The crying need is to get more purchasing power in the hands of working people. There are many ways in which this can be done. I hope that Washington will see its way clear to adopt some of them before our convention meets. However, if they are not enacted by that time, it will be our responsibility to push for them with everything we have. Let me enumerate just a few

ways in which this unhappy situation can be helped.

A broadening of unemployment compensation is essential. As explained in the article in last month's CARPENTER, unemployment insurance has been allowed to wither on the vine. Percentagewise, benefits today are lower than they were in the beginning in many states. Unemployment insurance no longer provides the cushion the framers of the legislation intended.

Benefits need to be raised to bring them in line with today's wage standards. There needs to be an extension of the number of weeks an unemployed worker can collect benefits. There also needs to be an overhauling of the program to extend coverage and eliminate unjustified disqualifications that bureaucratic administration has built up over the years.

As this was being written, Senate Bill 3244, introduced by Senator Kennedy and 15 co-sponsors, incorporating most of these needed changes, was languishing in the Senate. A companion bill, (H.R. 10570) introduced by Congressman McCarthy of Minnesota and 57 co-sponsors, was gathering dust in the House. A much weaker bill was reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee late in April, but only the Kennedy-McCarthy Bill can do the necessary job.

Social Security, too, needs overhauling to make it equal to the needs of 1958 rather than 1937. House Bill 9467, introduced by Representative Forand of Rhode Island, incorporates such necessary items as higher benefits, medical assistance for elder citizens, etc. This bill also was made the subject of a recent CARPENTER article. Its passage is needed to add to the comfort of retired citizens and to increase the amount of available purchasing power in the hands of the little people.

However, the greatest stimulant that could be administered to the ailing economy is a tax cut. The House Ways and Means Committee has held hearings on a revision of the tax laws. As this was being written, no recommendation had been made as yet.

The fairest and easiest way to amend the income tax structure would be to increase personal exemptions for dependents from the present $600 to $700 or $800. In this way, everybody would get some relief from the back-breaking tax load. Everybody would have a bit more money to spend for goods and services. This would soon reflect itself in stepped up industrial activity. Any tax revision measure adopted also ought to eliminate the payment of income taxes of money deducted for Social Security or other forms of government retirement programs.

Washington has also been derelict in its duties to the housing field. The sag in house building has contributed more to the advent of the recession than any other one thing. Housing provides many jobs in itself, but it goes much farther than that. It stimulates demand for building materials, furniture, drapes, carpets, garden tools, electrical appliances and just about everything else that is used in a home.

Congress adopted a bill authored by Senator Sparkman making available some help to housing but a much more comprehensive measure is needed. In fact a whole new approach to the housing problem is necessary; an approach that can tap the rich middle-income field which has been largely neglected in years gone by. At this writing, no housing bill was in the Congressional hopper.

Despite all the schools that have been built in the last 10 years, the demand for classroom space is still acute. A broad multi-million dollar bill to aid school construction is overdue. The children and teachers need classroom space. The Federal government has the means to make money available immediately. All that is needed is proper legislation. However, such legislation will come only when enough people demand action.

Public works is another area where government action can create jobs while at the same time enhancing the strength of the nation. The Rivers, Harbors and Flood Control Bill was vetoed last month. It contained badly needed projects in every state in the union. It should not be allowed to die because of a veto.

Two other vital bills are bogged down in Congress; one that would make cheap money available to communities to spend on public works (the Community Facilities Bill), and another which would give consideration to depressed areas (the Depressed Areas Bill). Together they could provide many construction jobs and at the same time make America a cleaner, healthier nation.

Last year's Kelley-Morse Bill, to extend minimum wage coverage to millions of people not now covered, has gathered moss in Congress. It needs to be blasted out of committee and passed to elevate the living standards of those people who need it most.

This is the economic situation on the eve of our 28th General Convention. We need all these measures to end the recession, but we also need planning and forethought to combat the vicious attacks that are being made on labor on all fronts. We need stepped up political education and action to weed out of public life those who are out to hamstring us.

We need new tools and new techniques to fight the anti-labor laws that have been passed and to stop the passage of more such laws.

We need to explore the possibilities of setting up a vast pension program in the construction industry—a program that would not tie a member to one employer. We need to carefully look into the 40-hour work week—a work week that has been in effect for many, many years. Has advancing technology made the 40-hour week obsolete in the light of today's high unemployment?

We need to examine carefully the safety standards (or lack thereof) in the construction industry. The heavy annual toll of killed or maimed is a disgrace to the entire industry.

We need to face up to the danger of the Congressional investigations which have become investigations for the sake of headlines in some instances. We need to search for ways and means of combating the vicious anti-labor propaganda that fills much of the press to the end that we may establish better public relations.

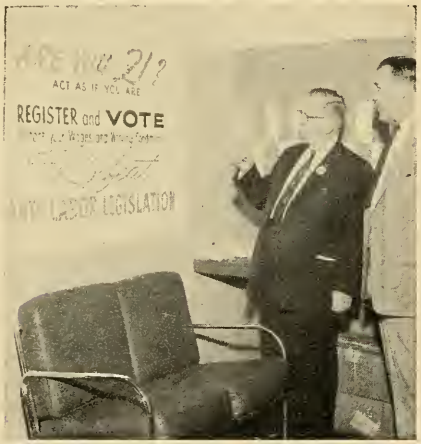
This is merely skimming over the surface of the many problems that face us on the eve of our convention. We need clear thinking and honest appraisal of events and developments. We need to develop the ability to differentiate between the wheat of real accomplishment and the chaff of newspaper propaganda. We need to maintain faith in each other and the organization which has carried us so far in years gone by.

Past generations have met equally serious challenges, but by keeping united and unswayed by propaganda and newspaper innuendo, they met the challenges and overcome them. I am sure we can do the same if we adhere to their formula of unity and confidence in each other.

Union Show Is Cincinnati Triumph

★ ★

SOME 320,000 citizens of Cincinnati and environs today have a better understanding of the scope and breadth of collective bargaining than they had a month ago, thanks to the 20th Annual Union-Industries Show. For five days, between April 25 and 30, thousands upon thousands of people flocked to the Music Hall to gaze and marvel at some $12,000,000 worth of exhibits exemplifying the wide range of skills and craftsmanship union members employ in the pursuit of their daily tasks. Several times the doors had to be closed because the Hall was incapable of holding any more people. But long queues of visitors stood in line awaiting an opportunity to get in.



First Vice president John R. Stevenson points out to Editor Terzick the special message our Brotherhood's exhibit emphasized to the hundreds of thousands of Show visitors.

The 1958 Union-Industries Show was back in Cincinnati after a lapse of 20 years. The first such show was held in Cincinnati in 1938. Since that time it has played in Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Buffalo and a host of other major cities. Its return to Cincinnati was a conspicuous success. Attendance at the 1958 Show was considerably ahead of attendance 20 years ago.

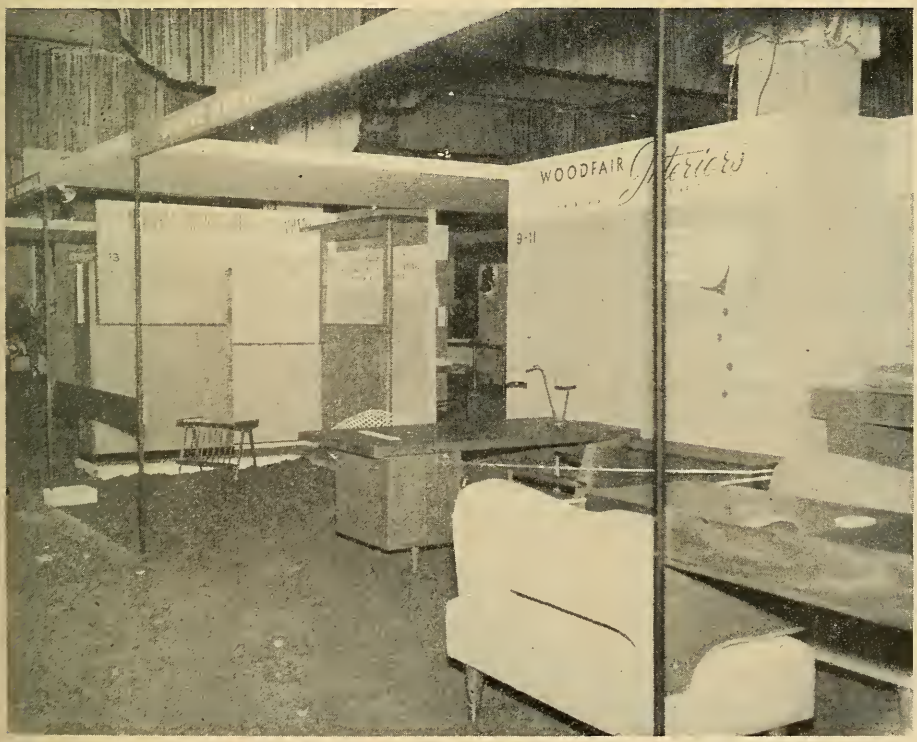
Over the years the Labor-Industries Show has done a tremendous job of showing people whose only knowledge of unionism comes from the papers that labor and management do work together harmoniously in a vast majority of instances; that in working together they produce practically all of the wealth and beauty that make America the mighty nation it is.

From the front door to back, the Music Hall was filled with exhibits demonstrating the ingenuity and versatility of American union craftsmanship. Glass blowers, working with a portable furnace, demonstrated age-old skills needed to make fine glass containers. The exhibit of the Brewery Workers consisted of a working scale model brewery, complete in every detail. Union Butchers demonstrated techniques needed to get food and fiber ready for our use—from shearing sheep to cutting roasts. The Amalgamated Lithographers had a four-color press in their exhibit. During the Show they turned out some 400,000 four-color reproductions of the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights—all of which were given away to Show visitors free of charge. In all, some $80,000 worth of gifts and prizes were given away or raffled off at the Show.

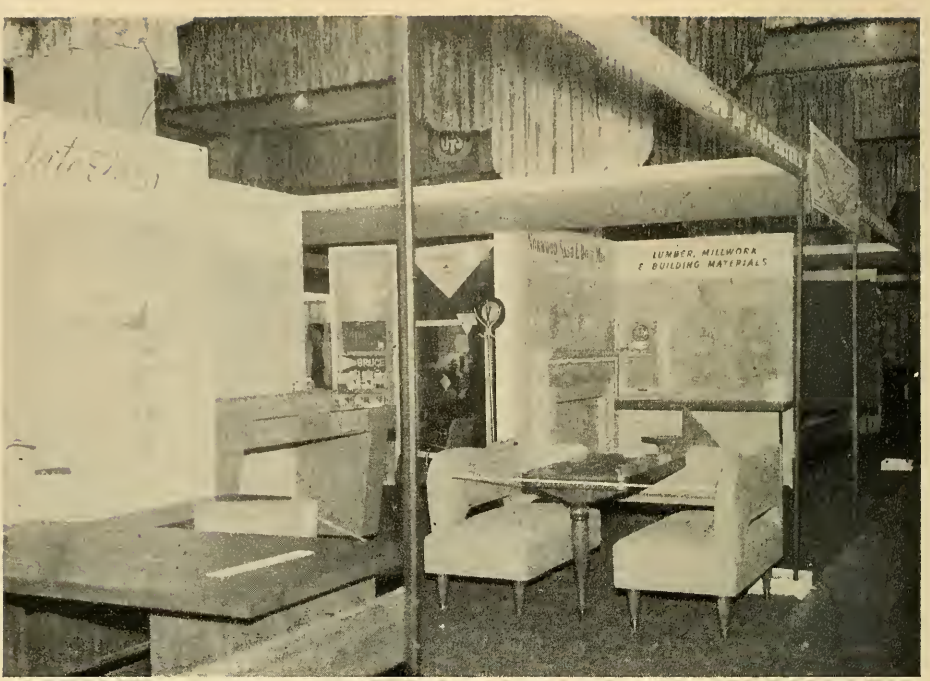
Once more, our Brotherhood's exhibit was among the finest in the Show. It primarily emphasized the



The finest church furniture is made by Brotherhood members. Show visitors saw these examples.



Multi-million dollar deals are consummated over desks carrying our United Brotherhood's hallmark. Some of the finest are made in Cincinnati.



In restaurants and bars, in hotels and clubs, fixtures turned out by Brotherhood members combine beauty and utility.



Products relying on Brotherhood skills are found in every room in the house. As the above display shows, not even the bathroom is exempt.

value of craftsmanship. It contained representative examples of what high quality workmanship can achieve in the manufacture of furniture, church fixtures, restaurant equipment, bathroom cabinets and a dozen other items that depend on Brotherhood skills. A large part of our exhibit was devoted to telling the story of apprenticeship training and the part our Brotherhood is playing in developing the skills future craftsmen will need to meet the demands of a nation of 200,000,000.

Our Brotherhood also used the Show as a vehicle for emphasizing the dangers of right-to-work legislation and other anti-union laws. Thousands of pieces of literature spelling out the unfairness of the legislative attacks being made on labor at both the state and national levels were distributed at our Brotherhood's exhibit. If the right-to-work proposition is defeated in Ohio, at least a small part of the credit can be attributed to the vast quantities of literature spelling out the truth about the measure that got into the hands of the general public through the medium of our exhibit at the Union-Industries Show.

As a part of our exhibit, a $500 War Bond was raffled off at the close of the show. The Bond was won by Mr. Ray L. Donaldson, 8351 Coghill Lane, Cincinnati. Mr. Donaldson being a salesman covering considerable territory, it is likely that the story of the Union-Industries Show and our Brotherhood's exhibit will get more than a little publicity.



Stopping at the E. L. Bruce Company booth, two attractive visitors are advised of the many advantages of fine, hardwood flooring. This exhibit was one of several which employers of United Brotherhood members set up at the Show. The two men are representatives of the firm.

Our Brotherhood's exhibit was a joint endeavor of the General Office and the Ohio Valley District Council. First Vice president John R. Stevenson and Council Secretary George Osterkamp supervised all the arrangements. They conceived the exhibit and supervised its erection and operation.

MONTREAL-NEW YORK WATERWAY PROPOSED

The Port of New York Authority is urging Congress to authorize a survey of a water route between Montreal and New York City.

During the last session of Congress, a measure to this effect was introduced by Senator George Aiken, of Vermont, and was adopted. A companion measure in the House, introduced by Congressman Winston S. Prouty, of Vermont, is awaiting action.

Port Authority Chairman Donald V. Lowe said such a study would reveal the full potential of the waterway and would also determine its economic feasibility.

A water route between the two cities has long been under discussion and, in fact, one is now in existence. But its shallow channels sharply limit its use by commercial traffic. Although more than half of the present 450 miles of waterway have depths of 27 ft., one 12-mile section is only six and one-half ft. deep.

PLANE GOSSIP

CLUE

One hot Kansas summer day some interested on-lookers had gathered to watch a group of archaeologists uncover an ancient Indian burial ground. In the crowd was a large woman who kept loudly and repeatedly reminding the workers that they were committing a crime: "An Indian has every right to a private burial. Grown men should be ashamed of themselves, disturbing the dead."

Finally, the woman triumphantly asked how the scientists knew that one of the skeletons they had just uncovered was that of an Indian squaw, as they had pointed out. Looking up, the archaeologist answered slowly, "Well, madam, for one thing, you'll note the lower jaw is worn out."—**Capper's Weekly.**

★ ★ ★

NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED

Traffic engineers who are trying to unsnarl the traffic messes that plague all cities have come to the conclusion there are three categories of drivers—urban, suburban and bourbon.



"We're letting our older workers go, Miller. But in view of your long and faithful service, we're giving you three weeks notice instead of two!"

APPEARANCES CAN BE DECEIVING

At least one Indiana legislator who pooh poohed the existence of the labor vote learned to his sorrow on May 6th that there is too such a thing. His name is Dave Thayer and he is generally credited with being the author of the right-to-work bill passed last year. The unions in Mr. Thayer's district combined forces with the progressive farmers and many teachers to give the right-to-worker a good trouncing in the primary election.

Therein lies a sound moral for all union members—when liberal elements in a community are properly mobilized, reactionary candidates can be eliminated every time. And Lord knows we have plenty of housecleaning to do both in Washington and at the state level in most states. It is not an easy job, but it is one we can accomplish if we work at it.

The people who try to discredit labor's political effectiveness bring to mind the story of the extremely little man who was at the beach with his wife.

"Look at the physique on that man," said the wife pointing to a bronzed replica of a Greek god.

"Don't be too impressed," replied the hollow-chested little man. "Things aren't what they seem. Remember Brown next door has a two-car garage but all he keeps in it is a bicycle."

★ ★ ★

PSALM OF THE HIGHWAY

Blessed is the motorist who driveth not in the manner of the careless nor zig zag in the way of a scorner in the driver's seat. But his enjoyment is in the laws of the road and these laws he doth observe by day and by night.

And he shall be as leisurely as a tree planted in a wayside park; he shall arrive on time; his fenders shall not be crumpled; and wherever he goes his insurance company prospers.

The careless are not so but are as the crippled whom the ambulance taketh away. Therefore, the careless shall stand in the Police Court and the drunken in the congregation of the dead.

For traffic officers know the way of the careless comes to a dead end.

SLIGHTLY SHORTSIGHTED

For years the United States and Canada have poured billions into foreign aid programs. Someone once figured out that the average American family paid out the equivalent of the cost of a first class automobile in taxes for foreign aid since the end of the war. Yet all the people whom we have helped seem to hate us. Never before in human history have people dug so deeply into their pockets to help their unfortunate world neighbors. But all it has gotten us so far is rocks for Vice president Nixon, burned libraries and stoned embassies. It is discouraging, but human nature is not logical all the time. The Europeans and South Americans who are repaying our neighborliness with stones and curses remind us of the old story about the village dimwit.

This particular dimwit was a nice guy but totally incapable of holding down a job. So to save his dignity the merchants of the town threw in a dollar a week to make a job for him. They put him in charge of keeping the old cannon in the park polished.

The job suited the guy fine. Every day he was out shining up the cannon. But one day he announced he was quitting. When the merchants asked him why, he replied:

"I'm tired of working for somebody else. I've been saving my money and I just bought a cannon of my own. Now I'm going into business for myself."

★ ★ ★

ONLY A RUMOR

Before we get off the subject of the recession, we think it fitting to pass on Jack Parr's comment thereon.

"There is no recession," said Parr on a recent show. "It's just an ugly rumor being circulated by six or seven million people without jobs."

★ ★ ★

INCENTIVE

A Georgian was invited out to a restaurant by a New York City businessman. After the man from the South had tried in vain to chew a piece of meat, he pushed his dish aside.

"Don't you care for Yankee pot roast?" asked the New Yorker.

"Yankee pot roast," exclaimed the Southerner, as he pulled the plate over to him. "No Yankee is going to get the best of me."—**Wall St. Journal.**

MISSING THE WHOLE POINT

And speaking of the recession, the politician who hesitates about intiating action to get people back to work is about like the bank teller in an old story we always liked.

The bandit walked up to the teller in the bank one quiet afternoon, took a quick look around, and then muttered:

"This is a stick-up! One scream out of you and I'll fill you full of lead. Now hand over all the dough."

The bank clerk gasped, but managed to pull himself together.

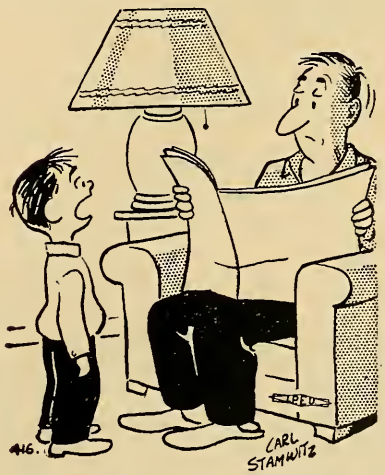
"C-could you k-kindly go to the next window?" he whispered. "This is my lunch hour."

★ ★ ★

LAST STRAW

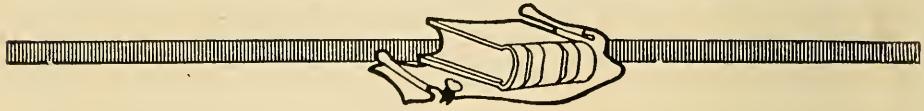
Asked what he thought of the current uranium boom, an old Indian patriarch living near Sault Ste. Marie recently unburdened himself as follows:

"Two, three hundred years ago white man came to north shore of Lake Superior. He take all furs and give Indian strings of beads. Pretty soon fur all gone. So he build sawmill and cut down all big trees. Pretty soon all big trees gone. White man go away. Few years later he come back, build big paper mill, cut down little trees. Nothing left on north shore but rocks. He go 'way again. Now he come back for rocks. White man got plenty rocks in head."



"I need an excuse for playing hookey from school. What's that dilly you always use for not attending your union meetings?"

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2776 Kalamazoo, Mich.
2783 Columbus, Ohio
2779 Loogoottee, Ind.
2101 Moorefield, W. Va.
2799 Port Allegany, Penn.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

In past years distribution of the regular monthly Financial Reports of the United Brotherhood has been accepted by the NLRB for purposes of compliance under the Taft-Hartley Act. However, the U.S. Department of Labor has prescribed a new report form which was filed by the United Brotherhood for the first time this year. The new form reflects the financial status and operations of the United Brotherhood on an annual rather than a monthly basis, and the NLRB has requested that we make it available to our membership. We are, therefore, pleased to submit the following report, covering the fiscal year 1957, which has been filed with the Department of Labor.

R - 1 (F)
(Revised May 1957)
U. S. Department of Labor

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 44-R700.7

LABOR ORGANIZATION FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF ALL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING 1/1, 1957 AND ENDING 12/31, 1957

LINE			
1.	CASH BALANCE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR		$ 3,427,631.60
	Add:		
	CASH RECEIPTS		
2.	Dues (or per capita tax from affiliates)	$11,987,232.75	
3.	Fees excluding work permits	448,957.05	
4.	Work permits	----------	
5.	Fines	----------	
6.	Assessments	----------	
7.	Income from investments (Dividends, Interest, etc.)	372,450.10	
8.	Receipts from sale of assets (Itemize in Schedule A)	----------	
9.	Receipts from sale of supplies (labels, buttons, etc.)	205,455.59	
	Other receipts		
10.	From members	----------	
11.	From affiliated organizations	----------	
12.	From repayment of advances or loans (Itemize in Schedule B advances or loans to officers or staff)	----------	
13.	From other sources (Itemize in Schedule D)	414,709.00	
14.	TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS (Sum of Lines 2 through 13)		$13,428,804.49
15.	TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY (Sum of Lines 1 and 14)		$16,856,436.09
	Deduct:		
	CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
16.	Per capita tax and assessments	$ 602,300.00	
17.	Other payments to affiliated organizations	447,373.30	
	Salaries — No. of Persons		
18.	Officers — 12	217,200.00	
19.	Staff — 281	2,214,813.94	
	Allowances		
20.	Travel and related expenses	$ 1,079,851.70	
21.	Other (Itemize in Schedule E)	----------	
22.	Advances or loans (Itemize in Schedule C advances or loans to officers or staff)	----------	
23.	Taxes	46,055.58	
24.	Fees for legal services	59,420.57	
25.	Fees for other professional services	2,550.00	
26.	Office and administrative expenses	260,727.97	
27.	Benefit payments to or for members or dependents	6,878,145.67	
28.	Contributions, gifts, grants, etc. (Itemize in Schedule F contributions, gifts, grants, etc. to officers or staff not reported as salaries or allowances	----------	
29.	Publications, publicity, and educational expenses	21,519.10	
30.	Purchase of assets	----------	
31.	Other disbursements (Itemize in Schedule G)	2,706,042.91	
32.	TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS (Sum of Lines 16 through 31)		$14,536,000.74
33.	CASH BALANCE AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR (Line 15 less Line 32)		$ 2,320,435.35

BALANCE SHEET

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets*	Beginning of fiscal year 1/1, 1957		End of fiscal year 12/31, 1957	
Cash:	Amount	Total	Amount	Total
1. Petty Cash	$		$	
2. Revolving Funds				
3. Checking Accounts	3,427,631.60		2,320,435.35	
4. Savings Accounts				
5. Cash on Hand		$3,427,631.60		$2,320,435.35
Securities:				
6. Government Bonds	13,610,781.25		15,382,911.25	
7. Nongovernment Bonds				
8. Corporate Stock	151,000.00		151,000.00	
		13,761,781.25		15,533,911.25
Fixed Assets (Net of Reserves)				
9. Land & Buildings (Itemize in Schedule H) 1/				
10. Furniture and Fixtures				
11. Notes and Accounts Receivable (see Schedule J)				
12. Other Assets (Itemize in Schedule K)	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
13. Total Assets		$18,189,412.85		$18,854,346.60
Liabilities and Net Worth				
14. Accounts Payable		$ 55,365.10		$ 30,113.02
15. Notes Payable		None		None
16. Mortgages Payable		None		None
17. Other Liabilities (Itemize Schedule L)		None		None
18. Total Liabilities		55,365.10		30,113.02
19. Net Worth — (excess of Assets over Liabilities) (line 13 less 18)		18,134,047.75		18,824,233.58
20. Total Liabilities and Net Worth		$18,189,412.85		$18,854,346.60

*NOTE: **Assets used as security or collateral or otherwise pledged during the fiscal year must be itemized in Schedule M. If none, check: X None**

1/ **Although Line 9 pertains only to property held in the name of the union, Schedule H should contain a description of all land and buildings owned by the union whether held in the name of the union, or trustees, or a building corporation for the union.** See Schedule H, attached, for explanation.

GPO 926937

Form R - 1 (F)
(Revised May 1957)
U. S. Department of Labor

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No. 44-R700.7

FINANCIAL REPORT SCHEDULES

(Attach separate statement if additional space is required.)

Full Name Of Organization (Local Number, If Any)	FISCAL YEAR ENDING
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America	12/31, 1957

Principal Business Address, (Street, City, Zone, State)
222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Instructions—Schedule A: Itemize any receipts from sale of assets included on line 8, Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, giving details with respect to each asset sold, except securities, inventory, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Schedule A.—Receipts From Sale of Assets

Kind of Property (If realty give location)	Year acquired	Gross sales price (contract price)	Cost or other basis	Net Value on the books	Expense of sale
		$	$	$	$

Instructions—Schedule B: List the name of any officer who repaid advances or loans, with the total amount repaid. List the name of any staff member who repaid advances or loans in excess of a total amount of $500, with the amount repaid.

Schedule B.—Repayment of Advances or Loans

Name	Amount
	$

Instructions—Schedule C: List the name of any officer who received advances or loans, with the total amount received. List the name of any staff member who received advances or loans in excess of a total amount of $500, with the amount received.

Schedule C. Disbursement of Advances or Loans

Name	Amount
	$

Instructions—Schedules D, E, G, K and L.: Separately identify each individual item representing one or more transactions during the year with an individual or organization if the total amount of such individual item is in excess of 25% of the schedule total. Grouping of other items under customary accounting classifications is permissible.

Schedule D.—Receipts from Other Sources

Item	Amount
	$
Schedule attached	
Total	$414,709.00

Schedule E.—Other Allowances

Person	Amount
	$
Total	$

Schedule F.—Contributions, Gifts, Grants, etc. to officers or staff not reported as salaries or allowances.

Recipient	Amount
	$

Schedule G.—Other Disbursements

Item	Amount
	$
Schedule attached	
Total	$2.706 042.91

Schedule H.—Land and Buildings

1. Kind and location of property (Note: Indicate by use of an asterisk (*) property not included in the amount shown on Line 9-Balance Sheet.)	2. Year Acquired	3. Cost or other basis of valuation	4. Total depreciation charged, if any, on buildings since acquisition	5. Net value as shown on the books
		$	$	$
Schedule attached				

Instructions—Schedule J: List the name of any officer who has any advance or loan outstanding at the end of the fiscal year and state the amount. List the name of any staff member who has any advance or loan outstanding at the end of the fiscal year in excess of $500 and state the amount.

Schedule J.—Notes Receivable

Name of officer	Amount
	$

Name of staff member	Amount
	$

Schedule K.—Other Assets

Item	Amount
Investment Fund	$1,000,000.00
Market Value as of Dec. 31, 1957: $1,078,887.89	
Total	$1,000,000.00

Schedule L.—Other Liabilities

Item	Amount
	$

Schedule M.—Assets Pledged or Used as Collateral or Security

Description of assets	Value	By whom pledged or used

SCHEDULE D

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Receipts from Other Sources

Rent	$ 2,400.00
Monthly publications, advertising, and waste paper	69,303.13
Premiums on bonds of Local Union Officers	45,855.50
Canadian exchange	19,224.16
Sundry	18,733.81
Fruit income	225,948.62
Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida:	
Golf course	22,690.55
Sale of salvage	749.46
Sale of produce	121.46
Concession	315.77
Refund on insurance claim	1,172.67
Estate of deceased members	8,193.87
	$414,709.00

The monthly Financial Reports of the United Brotherhood do not reflect the detail of the receipts and disbursements of the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida. Separate records are maintained at the General Headquarters in Indianapolis, and at Lakeland, Florida, but inter-fund transactions have been eliminated.

The monthly Financial Report of the United Brotherhood as of December 31, 1957 reflects net worth of $17,207.48 less than that shown by this report. The $17,207.48 represents cash balance at the Carpenters' Home as of December 31, 1957.

SCHEDULE G

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Other Disbursements

Employees retirement plan		132.802.47
Supplies to affiliates		75,745.86
Convention expenses		21,716.58
Contributions to charitable organizations		6,165.00
Printing plant supplies and equipment		402,921.99
Building repairs and maintenance		79,348.95
*Feed, gasoline and oil, livestock, and supplies		47,454.79
Equipment repairs and maintenance		10,483.26
Ground repairs and maintenance		1,952.35
Insurance		6,359.48
Food, drugs, and medical suppiles		148,962.18
		$933,912.91
Additional government securities purchased:		
Beginning balance	13,610,781.25	
Ending balance	15,382,911.25	1,772,130.00
		2,706,042.91

*This and following four items relate exclusively to operation of Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. See explanation on Schedule D.

SCHEDULE II

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Fixed Assets

The major portion of the real estate owned by the United Brotherhood was purchased and improvements made thereon between 1908 and 1930. During that period of time, it was the policy of the United Brotherhood to charge such purchases and improvements as expenses.

Prior to August 1928, the monthly Financial Reports of the United Brotherhood reflected asset values for real estate. Between January 1919 and July 1928 the following amounts are shown:

Monthly Reports	Headquarters	Printing Plant	Lakeland, Fla.
Jan. 1919–Apr. 1920	75,929.18	33,852.34	
May 1920	83,642.04	"	
June 1920	89,480.84	"	
July 1920–Oct. 1920	85,796.95	"	
Nov. 1920	124,418.05	"	
Dec. 1920–Mar. 1922	125,599,88	"	
Apr. 1922–June 1922	136,600.98	"	
July 1922–Mar. 1924	138,802.08	"	
Apr. 1924–June 1924	"	"	696,220.50
July 1924–Dec. 1925	"	"	692,383.00
	Indianapolis, Ind		
Jan. 1926–Feb. 1926	212,198.69		692,383.00
Mar. 1926	"		700,383.00
Apr. 1926	"		705,383.00
May 1926–Dec. 1926	"		714,116.10
Jan. 1927–June 1928	308,000.00		"
July 1928	313,836.55		"

Thereafter no real estate valuation is reflected in the monthly Financial Reports.

Footnotes to the various Financial Reports show that the amount for Headquarters "represents the entire cost of Headquarters and not the valuation"; the amount for Printing Plant "represents the entire cost of machinery and installation"; and the amount for Lakeland, Fla. "represents the cost of property, not valuation."

No explanation appears in January 1926 when the listing under "Indianapolis, Ind." was begun.

When real estate purchases or improvements were made in later years the policy of charging them as expenses was continued because of the difficulties presented in searching original records or in obtaining a complete current appraisal of all property. It was considered undesirable to establish a real estate account on a piecemeal basis and plans for complete appraisal have been under consideration.

At the present time there is no separate real estate account or other complete and accurate record of the value of the real property of the United Brotherhood and its value is not reflected among the assets of the United Brotherhood in its monthly Financial Reports.

Lists of land purchased and still held by the United Brotherhood are attached hereto, as Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibit 1 relates to real estate in Marion County, Indiana. Exhibit 2 relates to real estate in Polk County, Florida.

The same circumstances which apply to real estate also apply in regard to the furniture, fixtures and other fixed assets of the United Brotherhood.

SCHEDULE H—Exhibit 1

Lot No.	Deed No.	Date	Recorded Book-Page	Sq. Ft. Area	Use
1	33235	8-18-42	1096-432	13,022	Parking
2	11840	3-19-42	1085-622	13,182	Parking
3	23022	6-30-22	673-91	900	Alley
4	12282	4-18-22	667-261	4056	Printing Plant
5	Vacated Alley		TLR 672-382	900	Alley
6	2935	2-20-08	427-587		
	12495	7-27-08	434-74		
	12496	7-27-08	434-75	7200	Headquarters
7	31081	4-14-54	1529-569	15,608	Parking

SCHEDULE H—Exhibit 2

No.	Deed Date	Stamp	Recorded Book-Page	Coverage Acreage	Coverage Location	Title
1	8/2/26	None	380-12	See Note 1		United Brotherhood
2	1/24/24	$30.00	234-27	20	35-NW	Trustees
3	12/20/23	$10.00	234-11	5	2-NE	Trustees
4	12/21/23	$30.00	234-20	40	35-SW	Trustees
5	12/18/23	$26.00	234-7	40	2-NE	Trustees
6	12/18/23	$50.00	239-627,628	40	35-NE	Trustees
				50	26-SW	
				60	35-NW	
7	12/18/23	$80.00	239-598,599	20	35-NE	Trustees
				30	35-NE	
				30	35-SE	
8	12/18/23	$10.00	234-1	10	35-NW	Gen. Exec. Board
				13	35-SW	
9	12/24/23	$2.50	234-35	10	35-NW	Trustees
10	12/18/23	$1.00	234-5	4	26-SW	Trustees
11	12/18/23	$30.00	239-629,630	40	2-NE	Trustees
12	12/18/23	$6.00	239-602,603	20	26-SW	Trustees
13	12/20/23	$10.00	234-23	20	2-NE	Trustees
14	3/9/25	$8.00	258-455,456	10	3-NE	Trustees
15	1/2/24	$32.00	234-18	80	26-SW	Trustees
				40	26-NW	
				40	27-SE	
				40	35-NW	
				40	35-SE	
				40	35-SE	
				40	2-NE	
16	4/3/24	$127.00	234-15	160	36-NE	Trustees
				107	25-SW	
				80	25-SE	
17	1/10/24	$15.00	234-33	80	27-NE	Trustees
				80	27-SE	
				40	27-NW	
				40	26-NW	
18	4/15/24	$23.00	234-25,26	80	27-SW	Trustees
				40	27-SE	
19	12/18/23	$1.00	239-596,597	6	35-NW	Trustees
20	4/22/24	$30.00	243-480	32	2-SW	Trustees
21	12/18/23	$65.00	239-604,605	40	35-SW	Trustees
				30	35-SW	
22	12/20/23	$10.00	239-606,607	15	2-NE	Trustees
23	12/24/23	$9.00	234-31	20	2-SW	Trustees
24	12/31/23	$16.00	234-13	10	35-SW	Trustees
25	12/18/23	$13.50	234-3	20	35-NW	Trustees
26	12/18/23	$13.50	239-600,601	60	2-SE	Trustees
27	Duplicates Deed No. 20. Not Recorded.					
28	12/3/27	None	406-312	80	34-NE	Trustees
29	3/2/39	$.50	591-423	See Note 2		Trustees
30	5/13/43	$2.20	672-318	15	35-SE	Trustees
				10	35-SE	
31	4/18/40	None	611-503	80	36-NW	Trustees

Editorial

3,500 Lumber Jobs Are At Stake

By Earl Hartley, president
Western Council Lumber & Sawmill Workers

Ever since the end of World War II, the importation of Japanese plywood has been a thorn in the side of Brotherhood lumber workers. During the prosperous post-war years Japanese imports hurt some, but by and large our members were able to keep gainfully employed. But now that the recession has cut down the demand for plywood and doors our members are really hurting.

As closely as I have been able to figure, some 3,500 of our members are today displaced by imports of Japanese plywood and veneer. In a badly depressed economy this is a situation that merits prompt attention, because it is bound to get worse with each passing week.

Imports of Japanese plywood and veneer increased from 13,000,000 square feet in 1951 to 527,000,000 square feet in 1956, a gain of 3,945 per cent. Imports for the first half of 1957 amounted to 339,000,000 square feet. If the same rate prevailed in the second half of the year, 1957 imports hit 678,000,000 square feet, an increase of 5,092 per cent over 1951.

A comparison of United States manufacturers' costs with prices asked for Japanese plywood f. o. b. West Coast docks tells the whole story. Here are a few examples as presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by the Hardwood Plywood Institute last September:

		f. o. b. dock San Francisco, Calif. Duty Paid Price of Plywood From Japan	United States Manufacturers' Production Cost.
Lauan ⅛″ x 4′ x 8′	Rotary Cut	$76.00	$129.46
Lauan ¼″ x 4′ x 8′		100.00	141.85
Lauan ¾″ x 4′ x 8′		280.00	300.60
Sen (Ash) ¼″ x 4′ x 8′		125.00	230.10

Japanese wood products, made under wage scales that are only a small fraction of American scales, have always been a factor in the forest economy of our nation. Before the war, however, Japanese factories used hand methods almost exclusively. Highly mechanized American plants were more than able to compete despite the wide differential in pay.

But the story has been a different one since V-J Day. In the years after the war, modern machinery was sent to Japan under the various aid programs. American technicians were loaned to the Japanese to help them master the newest production techniques. As a result, Japanese plywood workers today

are using equipment and techniques little different from those employed in U.S. woodworking shops.

Without superior mechanization, the vast difference between Japanese and American wage scales reflects itself in the price of the product laid down on American docks, regardless of the great shipping costs involved in bringing products from Nippon. The table above tells the whole story.

The tariff question is once again before Congress. Naturally we want some relief. We do not ask that the Japanese be eliminated from the U.S. market entirely. But we do advocate that a quota be placed on the amount of plywood allowed to enter the country, or at least that the tariff schedule be revised to more nearly equalize the prices of Japanese and American plywood at U.S. ports.

Either remedy (or a combination of the two) is acceptable to us. But something must be done soon or the future of the American plywood industry will be in very grave jeopardy.

There is a good possibility that if the American market remains open and unrestricted that other wood items such as lumber, doors, sash, etc., will eventually feel the effects of ever-growing competition from low-wage Japanese products.

This is the situation Brotherhood members in the lumber industry find themselves today. We do not want to bankrupt Japan; but neither can we afford to allow more and more of our members to end up on the jobless roles because of wholly unfair competition from countries that pay only a tenth of our wage scales.

The Poison Is The Same Regardless Of What The Label Says

Some 110,000 workers in the State of Indiana are learning that things are not always what they seem. They are the unemployed who are finding out the hard way that there is no "right to work" in the Right-To-Work Law passed last year. And all the newspapers and commentators who last year were spouting off about the sacred right to have and hold a job, the need for protecting individual liberty, etc., are now strangely silent on these matters. Instead they are today prattling about the pie-in-the-sky there is going to be next month or next year.

As the recession deepens and more and more workers find themselves out on the street, the right-to-workers have found it expedient to change their tune. They no longer talk about right-to-work. Instead they are now pushing their union-busting legislation as "Voluntary Unionism" or "Equal Opportunity" or "Freedom of Choice" or some equally high-sounding but meaningless title. With one man out of ten now jobless, they have decided that it is a poor time to use "right-to-work" as a name for their particularly vicious brand of poison.

The choice of "right-to-work" as a title for a law that contains no right to work but only a right to break down established conditions was in itself a fraud. An Idaho court even ruled so. Several years ago this court determined that the law could not be placed on the ballot because its title was misleading.

But titles do not mean much to right-to-workers. They can change their propaganda much as a chameleon changes its color to suit its environment.

They can inject such honest words as "liberty" and "voluntarism" in the names they dream up, but the fact remains that their sole objective is to smash the effectiveness of unions.

Today there are six million Americans without jobs. Are they worried about how these people are getting along? Are they devising programs to get them back to work? If they are are, the methods and vehicles they are employing have not yet come to our attention.

That shows how really interested the right-to-workers are in the welfare of working people. They can sit idly by and watch millions of working people face the tragedy of prolonged unemployment without batting an eye. But let one of these workers get a job in a union plant with its good union wages and good union conditions, and they immediately want to "protect" him.

An article in a recent issue of THE CARPENTER disclosed how "interested" the right-to-work states are in the welfare of the working man. In workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, and child labor laws and all the other social legislation, the right-to-work states are far behind states not having such laws. For example, one right-to-work state has a minimum wage law providing a statutory floor of $1.25 PER DAY. Imagine that! In this day and age of sky-high prices, a state maintains a minimum wage of $1.25 per day.

They may change the label on the bottle, but the poison it contains is just as deadly whether the label says right-to-work or something else.

Land Speculators Box In House Builders

It is not too often this publication can see eye to eye with the Wall Street Journal. However, that venerable journal in its May 21 issue carried an article on housing that comes mighty close to hitting the nail on the head.

The trouble with housing, says the Wall Street Journal, is that land speculators have gobbled up most of the available land in many areas and are sitting on it watching prices skyrocket. The builder who wants to put up a decent house at a fair price soon finds himself boxed in by fantastic land prices. If he has to pay $3,000 or $4,000 for a decent lot it is economically unfeasible for him to put a cheap house on it. He must either go into the higher price field or abandon his plans. Either way, the vast middle-income market (where the big need for good housing exists) gets cheated.

Why have land prices skyrocketed so phenomenally? Part of the reason at least is illustrated by a recent article in Medical Economics, a publication advising doctors on medical economics. In part, that article said:

"The idea of buying land seems especially inviting for busy doctors. Such an investment doesn't demand your constant attention. You don't have to pay an income tax on dividends from it—only a capital gains tax when you sell at a profit. And, above all, the profit can be enormous.

"You could have bought land near Syracuse, N. Y., for $750 an acre in 1951," the article continues. "The same lot today would bring you $8,000. In a decade, some land outside Detroit has jumped from $1,500 to $7,000 an acre; outside Denver from $800 to $3,000; outside Los Angeles from $1,500 to $10,000; outside Seattle from $200 to $2,000, and so on. You can expect land to keep moving upwards."

An editorial in House and Home, a magazine of the building industry, says "high land costs are now the Number One problem in home building. As land costs approach one-fourth of the total sale price (of a home), it is getting harder and harder to make a building profit on top of the profit the land seller makes."

That is part of the story. Investors have put money into land not to make it productive but rather to extract big profits from it. The other part is that well-heeled builders have bought up vast tracts. Having gained control of the land, they can also control competition. Competitive builders must come to them for land. They can sell at a big profit or refuse to sell in order to keep a near-monopoly on the house building field.

There is little use in the government devising schemes for jarring housing loose from its present slump if land speculators can undo all the plans by price kiting.

Where the answer lies we do not know. However, we do know it is time for someone to do something about the situation if housing is to get back on its feet.

This Is Too Good; We're Sure Nothing Will Be Done About It

Dr. D. A. Worcester of the University of Wisconsin has come up with one of the most brilliant ideas of the atomic age: a crash program in understanding our fellow man.

It's so basically sound and simple that we're sure nothing will be done about it.

Dr. Worcester, in an address to the International Council for Exceptional Children, said it is illuminating but not very inspiring to note how much the United States spends on understanding guided missiles and how little it spends on understanding the persons who guide them.

"The hue and cry right now is for more scientists. . . . We are proposing new institutions and unlimited budgets to develop means of destroying our enemies," he said. "It is conceivable that a similar expenditure in support of talented minds devoted to the understanding of the peoples of the world might render unnecessary the instruments of annihilation.

"It might even make our present enemies our friends."

The educator noted that the social studies—history, geography, economics and the like—are hard studies and every effort should be made to spot the gifted students in these fields.

"What geiger counters have we to inform the teacher of the point at which the radiation of prejudice has become intolerable?" Dr. Worcester asked. "What shelters from the fallout of bombs exploded by self-appointed commentators and editors? What meteorological device which will give the teachers advance knowledge of a change in the social weather? A few years ago the American Legion condemned the teaching of anything about communism in the high schools. Recently, it has said that the schools must do so.

" . . . Somehow, some way," he added, "our young people must understand the world as it is today. The struggle for survival may best be accomplished by learning how to stay out of war."—**UMW Journal**

St. Louis: Gateway To The West

★ ★

WHEN MEMBERS of our Brotherhood assemble in St. Louis on November 10 for their 28th General Convention, they will find themselves at the traditional "Gateway to the West" with a colorful background unrivaled by any other city in the Midwest.

For the St. Louis of today, which is Missouri's largest city and the nation's eighth largest, still takes pride in its varied history which weaves together



An aerial view of downtown St. Louis, looking northeast across the Mississippi. In the foreground is Kiel Auditorium. At the top of the photo, a portion of historic Eads Bridge is seen.

the Indian lore of early America with the brave exploits of missionary explorers and the vision of colonial fur traders.

Although the first permanent settlement was not founded until 1764, an original attempt to settle the site of St. Louis was made in 1700 when the Jesuit Mission of St. Francis Xavier was established at the mouth of the Riviere des Peres (The River of the Fathers) which is within the boundaries of the present-day city. The Kaskaskia and Tomaroa Indians also settled here with the pioneer missionaries, but within three years the outpost was abandoned.

The real establishment of St. Louis came more than half a century later when Maxent, Laclede and Company

of New Orleans was granted exclusive rights to the Indian trade in the Missouri Valley and all the country west of the Mississippi.

Pierre Laclede Liquest, junior partner of the firm, then set out to found a branch in the new territory and, in December, 1763, selected St. Louis as the most suitable location. He announced to his 30 companions that he "intended to establish a settlement which might hereafter become one of the finest cities in America."

The following spring Laclede began work to make his prophecy come true by sending a party of workmen under the command of 13-year-old Auguste Chouteau to lay the foundation of the post. The settlement was named the Village of St. Louis in honor of the French King Louis IX and originally consisted of but five streets on the riverfront, an area on which it is now proposed to construct a huge Jefferson National Memorial Expansion.



A building of historical interest in St. Louis County; a cabin built by Ulysses S. Grant, in 1854. It is now located on a private estate.

Within five years, Laclede's fur trade grew to more than $80,000 annually and St. Louis became and remained the fur trading center of the west. Two years later, when the exclusive fur trading privileges were withdrawn from Laclede's company, the way was open for an influx of new settlers, merchants and adventurers. Shortly thereafter the village's French, Spanish and American settlers were successful in repulsing a British attack during the Revolutionary War in 1779, after the Spanish and French became allies of the rebelling Colonists.

Following the Revolution, St. Louis and river traffic boomed. For a while pirates swarmed the Mississippi, plundering and murdering until they were driven away by a force of tough riverboatmen who combined their brawn to "purge" the river. The growing fur trade, which by 1804 was valued at $203,750 annually, made St. Louis the center of wealth and culture in the upper river valley.

But the placid settling life of St. Louis was at the same time disrupted and revitalized in 1803 when Napoleon sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States. Promptly the westward movement began with St. Louis as the gateway and capital of the vast, rich, new half of a continent. Freebooters, gamblers, explorers, and political and religious rebels overran the town and boasted, "God will never cross the Mississippi."

Yet amid the brawling and duels characteristic of raw frontiers, the steady commercial improvement of St. Louis continued. Between 1804 and 1806, the historic expedition of Lewis and Clark set forth from its base at St. Louis; in 1809, the famous Missouri Fur Company was organized and, in 1822, John Jacob Astor sought to compete for the $300,000 per year fur trade by opening a St. Louis

branch but the local firm continued to control the Missouri Valley fur business.

southward grew steadily as the Missouri Valley farmers sent the products of their rich fields to New Orleans;



The City Art Museum, located in Forest Park; one of the nation's finest.

More signs of substantial community life appeared: in 1808, the Missouri Gazette, first newspaper west of the Mississippi, published its initial

and St. Louis assumed the political leadership of the state, playing host both to the territorial legislature and later to the constitutional convention.

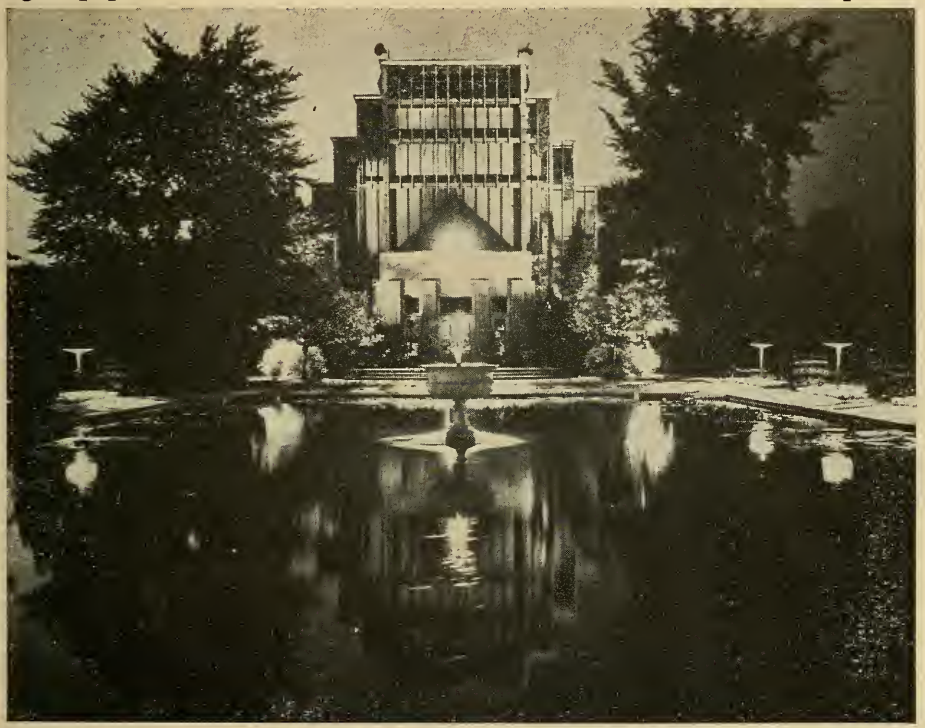


St. Louis Municipal Auditorium, scene of the United Brotherhood's 28th General Convention.

edition; that same year, St. Louis was incorporated as a village with 1400 population; the river flatboat travel

The advance herald of the golden age of river steamboating arrived in St. Louis on August 2, 1817, when the

Zebulon M. Pike, a crude, early steamboat, pushed its way upstream from Louisville to become the first steamboat ever to reach St. Louis. But soon a huge flotilla of steam-propelled vessels replaced the flatboats and keelboats to make the city a hub of inland water trade, boosting its population from 20,000 in 1837 to 75,000 in 1850, 160,000 in 1860, and 350,000 in 1880.



The Jewel Box in Forest Park. The beautiful structure, built in 1936, houses various seasonal displays of flowers and plants grown by the city.

The progress of industry was similarly accelerated as the small home shops of craftsmen grew into the industrial enterprises which are the foundation of modern St. Louis' powerful and varied industry. Property values went up correspondingly, jumping from $1,218,390 in 1818 to $16,665,145 in 1847.

Political events in Europe then provided St. Louis with its third wave of frontiersmen as large numbers of German professional men and scholars, skilled tradesmen and artisans, dissatisfied with conditions in their homeland, began moving to Missouri between 1832 and 1850. These stable and cultivated people brought to the midwestern community new interest in education, art and industry which contributed much to its development.

The nineteenth century growth of St. Louis reflects in a sort of summary the nation's history of that period. The development of luxurious and famous hotels, founding of colleges and unversities, the spectacular westward advance of the railroads, the Civil War which divided the city into two camps before its Federalist sympathies brought it into the conflict on the side of the North, and finally the great industrial strides of the 90's: all these were a part of the picture which marked St. Louis' entrance into the twentieth century.

In 1904, the attention of the entire nation was focussed on modern St. Louis and its great Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the precursor of the glittering "World's Fairs" of our own day. Celebrating the growth of St. Louis and the Middle West, the exposition presented a panorama of not only the nation but of the world in that era of prosperity and plenty. The nations of Europe and Asia sent lavish displays to the Fair and the resultant exhibition was a vast, opulent spectacle which more than justified the still-popular musical invitation: "Meet Me in St. Louie, Louie—Meet Me at the Fair."

And St. Louis prospered from the great success of the Exposition. Not only did the Fair backers make money on their investment, but the city acquired an improved water system and an art museum, and the ice cream cone was invented by an alert vendor.

Today a hub city for transportation, manufacturing, commerce and finance as well as the dominant center in a wealthy agricultural area, St. Louis is the true product of its past, combining a pride in its historic heritage with the spirit of progress which made it great.

St. Louis has long been noted as a haven of rest and comfort for the weary traveller, a tradition which is maintained yet today by its many fine hotels. Among these are the following: Ambassador-Kingsway, Baltimore, Chase, Claridge, Coronado, De-Soto, Forest Park, Lennox, Mark Twain, Mayfair, Melbourne, Park Plaza, Roosevelt, Sheraton-Jefferson and Statler. Requests for reservations or rates should be sent directly to one of the hotels or to the St. Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau, 911 Locust St., St. Louis 1.



A relic of the past: The showboat "Goldenrod." Her decks are still trod by the romantic and lighthearted.

NORTHWEST POWER GROUP OPPOSES "WRECK" LAWS

Resolutions opposing "any so-called right-to-work initiative," such as the one under way in Washington, and endorsing "a policy of sound labor relations" were unanimously approved at the annual meeting of the Northwest Public Power Association, held recently in Spokane.

The association, composed of municipal, cooperative and other consumer-owned electric utilities in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, has 61 member firms with union contracts.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WALTER ANDERSON, L. U. 488, New York N. Y.
HAROLD BARKER, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
O. R. BERNARD, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
J. B. BERSANO, L. U. 926, Beloit, Wis.
CHARLES BRAUN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
R. S. BRISTOL, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
H. Y. BROWN,, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
A. H. BROWNING, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
B. I. BRYANT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
NUNZIO CALA, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
SALVATORE CERAMI, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
LOUIS CNOCKAERT, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
CLYDE COLLINS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
MARTIN CRONIN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
FREDERICK DARBY, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
C. A. DOLE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
MICHAEL DONOVAN, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
ALFRED DUBEE, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHN DUGAN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
JOHN DULLER, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
WESLEY ELDER, L. U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FRANK ERICKSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
EDGAR FETHEROFF, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
J. N. FOREMAN, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
L. T. FOS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BENJAMIN FRIED, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
H. S. GALLANTY, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
E. E. GARDNER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
C. N. GILLEY, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas
MARTIN GRAPES, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
H. E. HADAWAY, L. U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
TUNIS HAMILTON, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
M. E. HASCAL, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
WILLIAM HECKER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN HEIDENFELDER, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
LEONARD HESS, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. T. HUNT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
A. A. IVERSON, L. U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.
CHARLES JOBIN, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
HOWARD JOHNSON, L. U. 2274, Pittsburg, Pa.
K. W. KELSO, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
L. W. KESTER, L. U. 2078, Vista, Cal.
WALTER KNOWLTON, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
MAX KOCHAK, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
M. F. KOHLBECK, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
RICHARD KOHLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
RAY KOHR, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WILLIAM KRUSS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
JOSEPH KUHL, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
WALTER LARSON, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
J. M. LINK, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
TONY LOPEZ, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
OSCAR LUAL, L. U. 1580, Milford, Conn.
VICTOR MAKI, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
GLEN MASTERSON, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
JOHN McKENZIE, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
MAURICE MELVIN, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHRIS METZENBERG, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
W. C. MINNICK, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa
ALPHONSE MIRABIN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
PAUL NETTERVILLE, L. U. 1994, Natchez, Miss.
CHARLES OGG, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
THEO OLEJNIK, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
FRED PACKARD, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
JACK PETERSON, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
MICHAEL POLCYN, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
EVERT POYHONEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
J. H. PRESSLEY, L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
VINCENT PULUSE, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
W. A. READY, L. U. 633, Granite City, Ill.
LOUIS REED, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
PETER RELLINGER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
HALLIE RIGSBY, L. U. 633, Granite City, Ill.
ANTONIO RUSSO, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT SCHOLL, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. L. SEFFRON, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
JOHN SERVIDEO, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
W. C. SMITH, L. U. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
W. E. SMITH, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
J. L. SPEAKS, Sr., L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
R. T. SQUIRES, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
NILS SVENSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES SWAILES, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
CARL SWANSON, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN SWANSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
L. J. TEEPLE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
EDWARD TITMAN, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
HOMER TRUMBO, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
FREDERICK TRUNK, L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
JOHN TUZ, L. U. 127, Derby, Conn.
J. H. VANG, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
J. F. VODIKA, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
J. R. WALSTED, L. U. 1335, Wilmington, Cal.
J. M. WELSH, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
O. M. WILDEN, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
LAWRENCE WILKENS, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
SHERMAN WRIGHT, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
J. W. WYSE, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. W. ZAWICKI, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES ZIMPFER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

NEW YORK CONVENTION MANS THE RAMPARTS

Some 300 delegates to the 52nd Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters, meeting last month at the Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, came up with a resounding answer to all self-seeking politicians, venal newspaper people and professional labor haters who are bent on destroying the effectiveness of the labor movement. Their answer was a simple one, but one that has stood the test of time through good times and bad—a bigger, stronger, more closely-knit United Brotherhood.

For three days the delegates listened to a summation of the problems that depressed times, Congressional witch hunts and nationwide anti-union campaigns have brought on. In the end they reaffirmed their faith in the sound principles of unionism that have carried our Brotherhood so far in the past 76 years.



Officers, delegates and guests at the 52nd Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters.

Fifty-one times previously the New York State Council has met in annual session, but the 1958 meeting set a new high for solidarity, attendance and determination to carry on the militant, hard-hitting unionism that has paid off so handsomely in the past.

With President (and General Executive Board member) Charles Johnson, Jr. in the chair, the convention disposed of a large agenda of matters important to the welfare of carpenters both in New York and the other 57 states and Canadian provinces.

The Convention took action on such matters as unemployment insurance, public works, workmen's compensation, prevailing wage rates and many other pressing problems involving the health and economic welfare of our members. By unanimous action the Convention expressed complete confidence in the incumbent General Officers and General Executive Board members and urged their re-election for another term.

An impressive list of visitors helped the delegates gain perspective on the problems confronting them. Among the dignitaries who addressed the delegates were: 2nd General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier; General Secretary Richard E. Livingston; J. Earl Welch, president of the Illinois State Council; Chas. Shedaker, representing the Pennsylvania State Council; Frank Ailor, representing the Ohio State Council; Paul Zorn, secretary of the Connecticut State Council; and many others.

The fortunes of organized labor may ebb and flow, but the kind of dedicated, unswerving unionism the delegates to the 52nd Annual Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters displayed bodes nothing but good for the future regardless of the challenges that may confront us in the years ahead.

The pre-convention arrangements, made by Secretary-Treasurer John D. McMahon of the New York State Council and Geo. Yerry, Jr., president of Hudson Valley (N. Y.) D. C., who served as Chairman of the Convention Committee, received the applause and commendation of the entire delegation.

CALIFORNIA LUMBER WORKERS HONOR SECRETARY

At the close of the 1958 state convention of the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, held in San Francisco last January, one of the organization's outstanding men was honored at a banquet in the beautiful Fielding Hotel.

Joe Hazard, secretary of the Council since it was founded in 1947, was presented a fine watch in recognition of his long service and great contribution to the success of the organization.

Spud Taylor, president of the Council, presented the watch and lauded his fellow officer and Brother for his long and ardent endeavors in behalf of the California lumber workers.



A gift from the California lumber workers is presented to Joe Hazard, left, by his friend and fellow officer on the State Council, Spud Taylor.

CHICAGO APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATES HONORED

Apprenticeship completion exercises were held last month by the Chicago District Council, honoring 50 young men who have completed the four year course in appren-



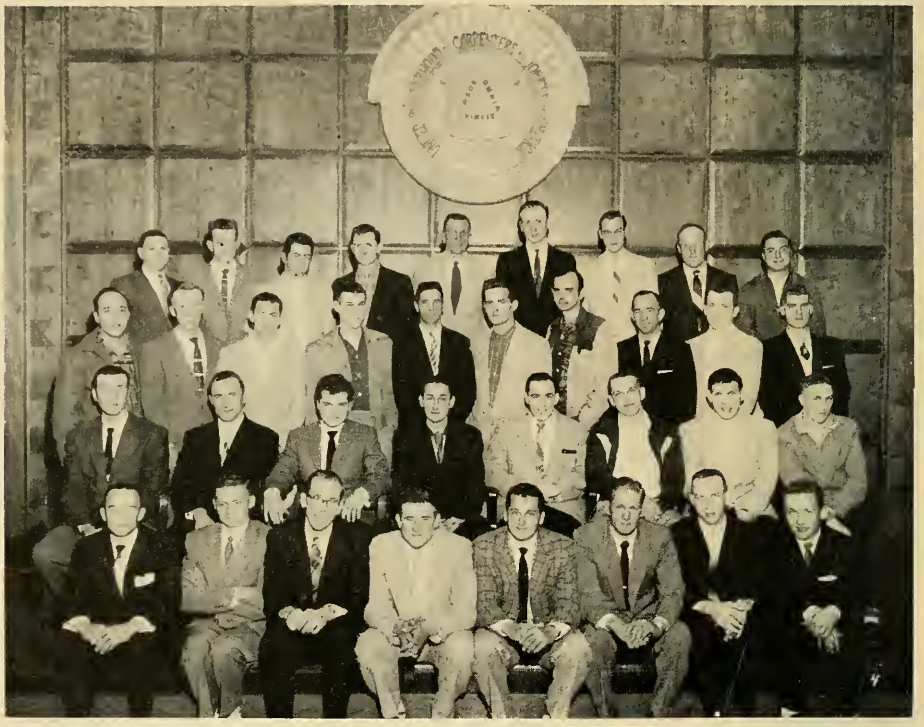
Guest at the graduation ceremonies and party included, front row, from the left: Dan O'Connell and Frank Frieden, Chicago D. C.; Stanley Johnson, Illinois State Federation; Vice president Stevenson, Ted Kenney, Charles Thompson and Leon Druse, president, secretary and business representative respectively, of the Chicago D. C. Second row, from the left: Harold Kellogg, Bureau of Apprenticeship; Louis Ugolini and Harold Carpenter, Highland Park High School; Wilson Hargreaves and Arthur Eichenberger, Lisle High School; and Elmer Sundberg and Ernest Cirou, Washburne Trade School. Back row, from the left; Mr. Hanson, Robert Swanson, Washburne School; Mr. Winslow, E. D. Van Fossan, Bureau of Apprenticeship; J. J. Duggan, Edwin Kalm, William Moquin and Joseph Kearin, Washburne Trade School.

ticeship training as prescribed by the United Brotherhood. The graduates were presented with completion certificates from the United Brotherhood and similar tokens of recognition by the Builders Association of Chicago.

Among the speakers and honored guests at the affair were First General Vice president John R. Stevenson, Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago D. C.; Ralph Winslow, of the

Builders Association; Stanley Johnson, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and M. M. Hanson, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor.

The graduates received the four year training course in practical and theoretical phases of carpentry and allied crafts in Chicago's three excellently staffed and equipped trade



Members of the May, 1958 graduating class of the apprenticeship program sponsored by the Chicago District Council.

schools; Washburne, Highland Park and Lisle. The program of training is under the joint auspices of the United Brotherhood, Chicago Builders Association, the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor and the Chicago Board of Education.

SANTA BARBARA BROTHERS RECEIVE PINS



Herman Bieling

Local Union No. 1062, of Santa Barbara, California, recently presented six of its members with pins in recognition of 50 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. The honered Brothers are: Herman Bieling, 53 years membership; Harvey E. Day, 50 years; Arthur Lees, 55 years; Norman Miller, 50 years; Chester Olrich, 51 years; and Joseph A. Platz, 53 years.

All six of these loyal old-timers were originally members of a local union other than No. 1062. They came from all parts of the nation, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana and other sections of California. But all have made a profound impression on their Brothers in the Santa Barbara Local due to their sincerity, faith, courage and devotion to unionism.



Harvey Day

Each of the veteran Brothers has a special mark of credit to his record other than being a member for fifty or more years. All have suffered the hard knocks of depressions and wars. They can recall when their less farsighted neighbors and fellow workmen looked


Norman Miller


Chester Olrich


Joe Platz

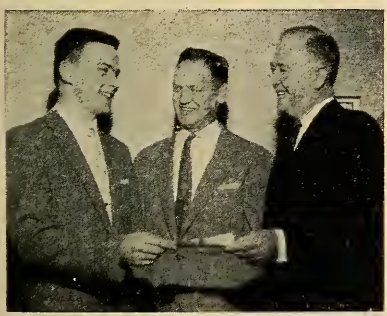

Arthur Lees

down upon them because they were good union men. But they have seen and helped the United Brotherhood grow and develop and have earned the plaudits of their Brothers and fellow citizens.

The fellow members of these old-timers will benefit in many ways from their association with these men. Their many years of experience will serve as a guide for the future and their wise counsel will help to lead the Local in the right direction in new problems which may crop up. Local 1062 is blessed with good fortune in having these men among its membership.

BROTHER'S SON WINS SCHOLARSHIP

When the fall semester at Harvard University begins this year, the son of a United Brotherhood member may be there beginning a career as a chemist, thanks to the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies. The young man is Kenneth W. Anderson, 18 year old son of Carl H. Anderson, a member of Local Union No. 141, of Chicago.


From the left, Kenneth Anderson, George Vest, business representative of Local 141; and William Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. All are in smiles as a young man gets a helping hand toward a college education from the Federation.

Young Anderson was valedictorian of the January, 1958 graduating class of Calumet High School and as a result of his exceptional secondary school work was awarded a $500 scholarship by the Chicago Federation. He was announced the winner in January by the Federation's president, William A. Lee. Also a scholarship winner was Virginia Toda, a student at Illinois University, and daughter of a member of a Chicago Warehousemen's union.

The Federation's scholarships are awarded to two graduates of the Chicago Public School system twice each year, in January and June, and the awards are made on the basis of high school transcripts of grades. They may be used at any accredited college or university.

These scholarships serve a dual purpose; aiding promising students in achieving an education; and helping provide our nation with a supply of well-trained technicians. The Kenneth Andersons and Virginia Todas of this generation may well become the Thomas Edisons and Marie Curies of the next, thanks to the generosity and far-sightedness of the Chicago Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions.

Anderson was president of his high school student council, a member of its football and track teams and was active in the National Honor Society.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

H. H. Siegele

LESSON 355

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 11th lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

The Den:—This writer was never quite sure what was meant by "the den." To clear the thing up, he went to the dictionary. Here is what it says: "Den, n. 1. The lair

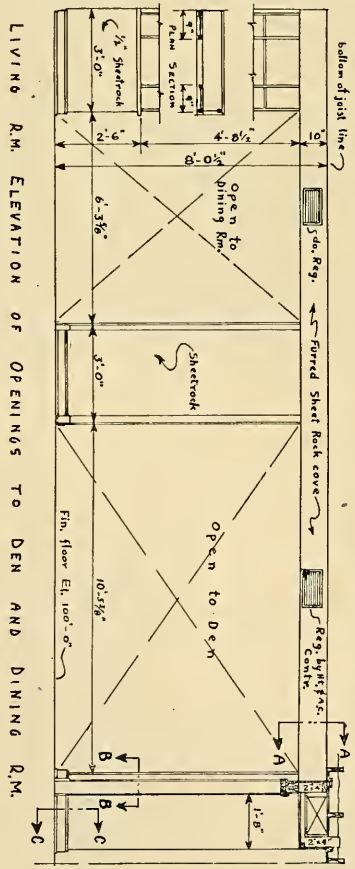
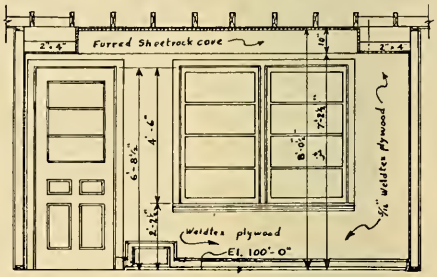


Fig. 69

of a wild beast, etc." Number 2, did not apply at all. Number 3 is the correct definition: "A private retreat, especially a room in a dwelling, fitted for a man's work, reading, etc., in comfort and seclusion."

Den and Dining Room:—Fig. 69 is the living room elevation of the openings to the dining room and to the den. To the left is shown a small scale drawing of a cabinet.



SECTION THRU DEN

Fig. 70

To the right are shown three cut-throughs for sections that will be given in larger scale details as we go on. Fig. 70 shows a sec-

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

tion through the den, giving in figures the window, door and ceiling heights.

Sections:—A section through **A-A**, is shown by Fig. 71. The notes and figures should be studied in keeping with the drawtions **E-E** and **F-F**, in a small scale. Section **F-F** is shown in a larger scale by Fig. 76. Compare the two drawings of section **F-F**. Fig. 77 shows a plan section of **G-G**. Study the figures and notes for further information.

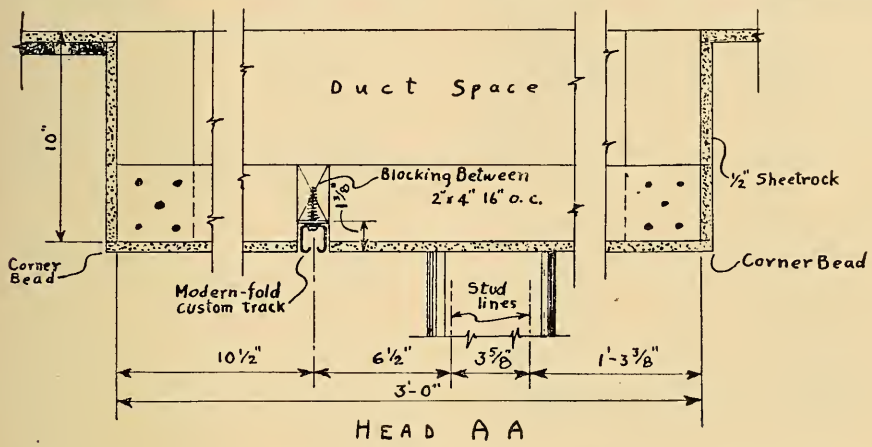


Fig. 71

ing. Fig. 72, top drawing, gives the section through **B-B**, a detail giving the construction of both the head and the jamb

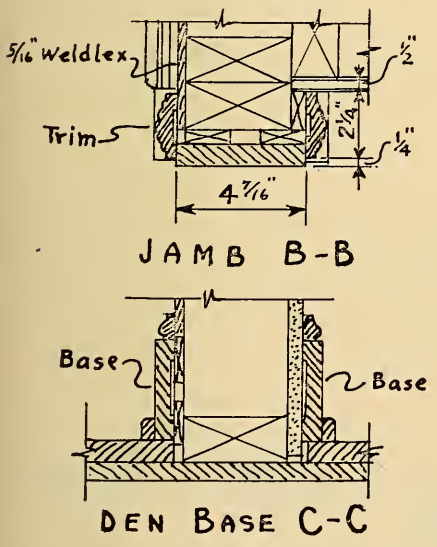


Fig. 72

of the door opening. The bottom drawing, through **C-C**, is a detail of the complete construction of the bottom of the partitions.

Fig. 73 shows the west elevation of the dining room, showing where the sections that will follow are cut through. Fig. 74 shows section **D-D**, and Fig. 75 gives sec-

Large Scale Details:—Fig. 78, top drawing, shows the stool and the apron used in our pattern house. The bottom drawing shows the plan of the plinth block and the trim. To the left, Fig. 79, is shown a detail of the base, base molding, and the base

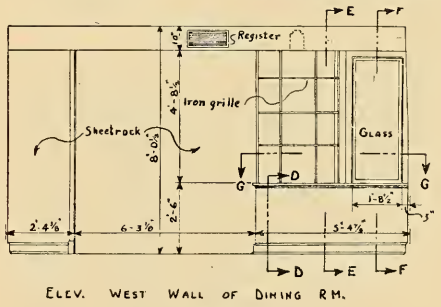


Fig. 73

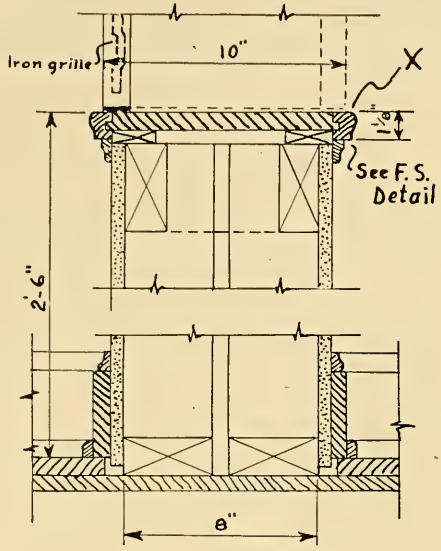
shoe. To the right is a detail of the construction of the China closet door. Fig. 80 is a detail of the shelf edge, shown by Fig. 74 at X.

Dry Wall Finish

1. Work Included:—All interior walls and ceilings of first floor, except where otherwise shown or specified, including stairway to basement down to top of foundation shall be finished with wallboard.

2. Wallboard:—Wallboard shall be United States Gypsum Company's "Sheetrock" ½" thick with the long edges recessed for con-

cealing joints with tape and cement, according to method recommended by manufacturer.



SECTION D-D

Fig. 74

3. Application:—Sheetrock panels shall be erected horizontally in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and care should be taken in applying around openings, etc., so as to have a minimum amount of joints.

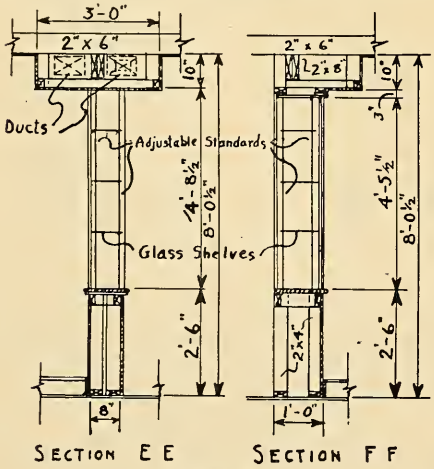


Fig. 75

4. Corner Bead:—All outside corners of sheetrock shall have a metal corner bead. Corner bead to be as manufactured by Beade X Manufacturing Co., Seattle, Washington, and applied according to manufacturer's recommendations using regular joint cement.

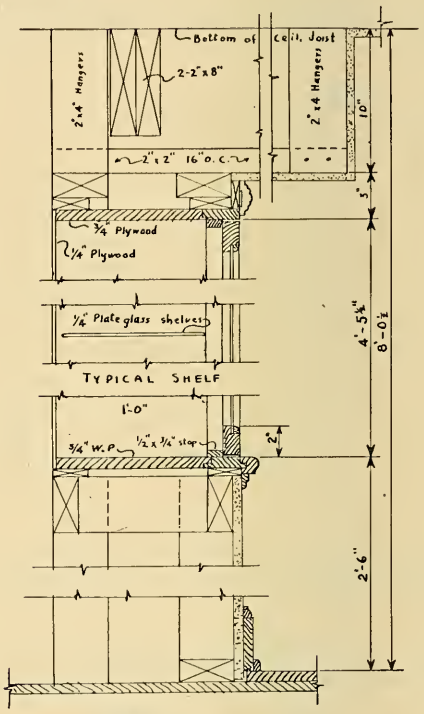
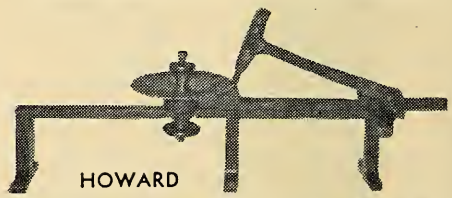


Fig. 76

Lathing and Plastering

1. Scope of Work:—Work included under this heading includes metal lath and plaster base for ceramic tile wainscots and counter tops in bathrooms #1 and #2, including shower and shower walls and ceiling above ceramic tile.



A simple and inexpensive circle saw set for saws 4" to 24".

Made of heavy cast iron that will last for years.

The hammer tip and anvil are made of hardened tool steel that can be replaced easily when necessary. The angle at which the hammer and anvil bend the teeth may be adjusted by pivoting the arm supporting the hammer and anvil.

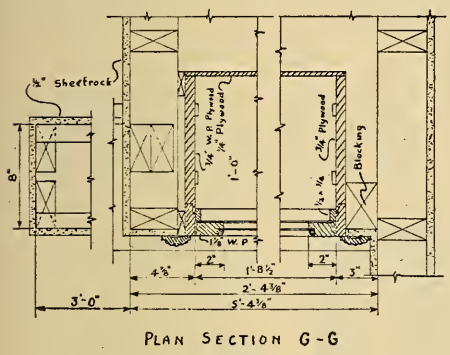
There is no finer saw set made.

W. H. KENSMOE

337 Selby Avenue, St. Paul 2, Minnesota

2. Lath and Lathing:

(a) Metal lath shall be ¾ lb. diamond mesh from Armco or Toncan iron coated with a rust inhibitive paint.



PLAN SECTION G-G

Fig. 77

(b) Metal lath shall be applied according to manufacturer's directions. On in-

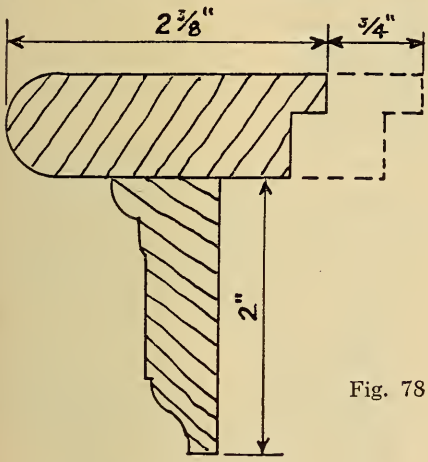
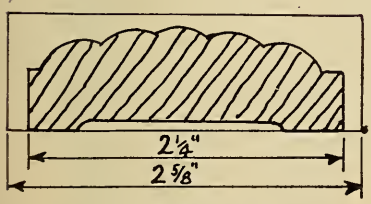


Fig. 78

Stool & Apron



Plan of Plinth & Trim

side of shower lath shall be applied over a layer of 30 lb. felt nailed to studs and lapped over edge of lead pan.

3. Portland Cement Plaster:

(a) Walls behind ceramic tile shall be given a scratch coat of Portland cement

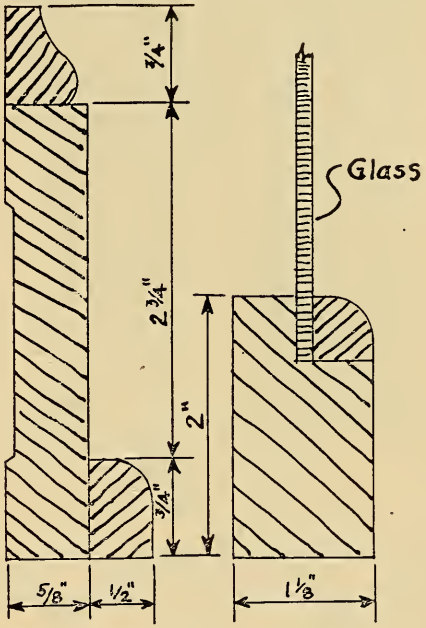


Fig. 79

plaster consisting of one part of Portland cement to three parts of screened sand and the contractor may, at his option, add hydrated lime not to exceed 10% of the volume of cement and sand. The scratch coat shall be not less than ⅜" thick and as much thicker as necessary to bring the surface true and even at the proper distance from the finish face of tile allowing for the thick-

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

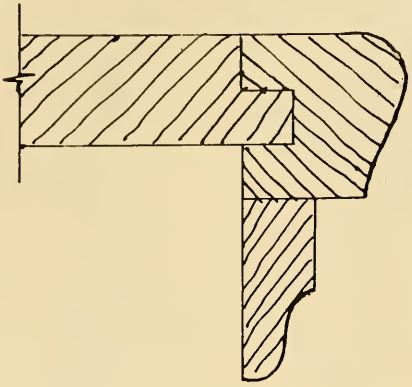
Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

ness of tile and for ¼" setting bed. This scratch coat may be applied in two coats if so desired. The scratch coat shall be applied not less than 24 hours or more than 48 hours before the tile work is to be started. The scratch coat shall be deeply scored or scratched horizontally approximately 1" apart.



F. S. DETAIL OF SHELF EDGE AT X

Fig. 80

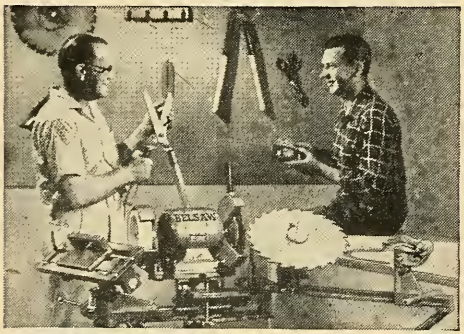
(b) Shower ceiling and walls above ceramic tile shall receive a scratch coat and two additional coats of Portland cement plaster, the final coat shall be trowelled smooth.

ORGANIZE



DON'T MARK IT!
SPOT IT!
with the *NEW*, Self-Marking
SPOT-BOB
FOR THE FIRST TIME— A PLUMB-BOB WITH A SELF CONTAINED SUPPLY OF MARKING PASTE
ONLY $2.00 Postpaid in U.S.
WRITE: SPOT - BOB
2305 So. Olive, Santa Ana, Calif.
IT HITS THE SPOT!

Makes
$216.00 A MONTH
IN SPARE TIME!



M. M. REARICK SAYS: "I AVERAGE UP TO $216.00 A MONTH OPERATING MY BELSAW SHARP-ALL AFTER WORK & ON SATURDAYS"

YOU can start your own spare-time business in your own home. With the new Belsaw Sharp-All you can sharpen all knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare-time business. Amazing low cost, easy-payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.

FREE BOOK

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO
7128 Field Bldg. • Kansas City 11, Mo.

NEW!
Evans
POWER-TAPE



No More Pushing Blade Back Into Case!

Here's the greatest single mechanical advance in steel tape history! Press the button gently with your thumb — blade returns smoothly. You control the speed. Release the button — blade stops instantly. No "creep," no lost measurements! Chrome-plated case, GIANT sliding end hook — for inside-outside measuring. White steel blade, marked in inches and feet-and-inches — no figuring! Free Tenite carrying case with magnifying lens.

Only $1.89 (10 ft.)

Unconditionally Guaranteed
6, 8, 10, or 12 ft. lengths
Get POWER-TAPE today!
Available only at hardware stores

Evans RULE CO. Elizabeth, N. J. Montreal, Que.

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.



CARPENTERS and BUILDERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, ceilings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc. — also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

Money back if not satisfied

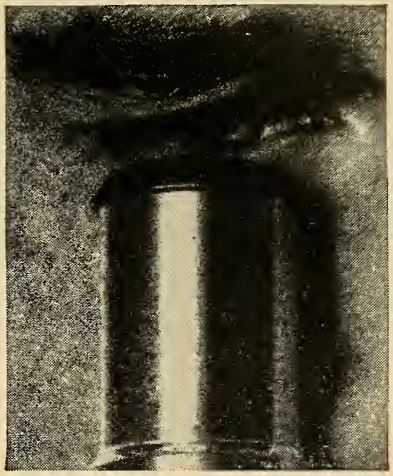
$1.00 pospaid

D. A. ROGERS

5344 Clinton Avenue
Minneapolis 9, Minn.

Name.

Address.



This man is looking into your future

How does it look? Rosy? Free of cancer? You hope! But hoping isn't enough. Of every 6 Americans who get cancer this year, 3 will die because science still has no cure for them. It will take research . . . *lots* of research . . . to find that cure. And research, let's face it, takes money. Pitch in and help. Send a generous check . . . right now . . . to "Cancer" in care of your local Post Office.

American Cancer Society

EMPIRE *Crystal Vision* LEVELS



Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Close end plate construction. Patent Pending
5. Shock-proof — Shatter-proof Mounting.
6. No shadows — no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

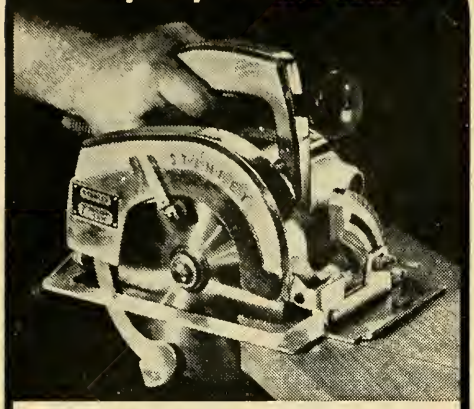
EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO. 10920 West Potter Road Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin

TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN

Model 252-M — Magnesium	
Model 252-A — Aluminum	
24"	$8.80
28"	$10.00
30"*	$10.50
42"*	$15.50
48"	$16.00
78"†	$27.00

*Aluminum only
†Magnesium only

Heavy-duty builders saws



The performance you need
—prices you can pay—
$59.95 to $89.95

You can pay more . . . but you won't find a saw anywhere that will give better performance and longer service than one of Stanley's new heavy-duty builders saws. Here's what you get:

- ***FREE-START GUARD*** covers 90% of blade. Prevents hang-up when starting cuts.
- ***MOTOR SAVER DRIVE.*** Blade mounts on flange collar, not arbor. Protects motor against shock.
- ***HEAVY-DUTY BALL-BEARING*** construction throughout.
- ***FAST, SIMPLE BEVEL ADJUSTMENT***
- ***STURDY STEEL BASE***

4 MODELS—IN CARRYING CASES, TOO!

6″	H65 — $59.95	H665 Kit —	$75.95
6½″	H68 — $64.95	H668 Kit —	$80.95
7″	H70 — $74.95	H770 Kit —	$90.95
8″	H85 — $89.95	H885 Kit —	$107.50

All saws have ⅝″ round arbors. Kits include saw, extra blade, ripping gauge, wrench, sturdy metal case.

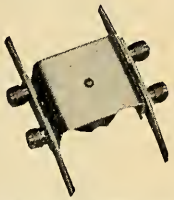
Ask your dealer to show you a new Stanley builders saw, soon. Stanley Electric Tools, Div. of The Stanley Works, 266 Myrtle St., New Britain, Connecticut.

STANLEY

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

KNIFE - SETTING with *Magna - Set*



● ● ● ● ● ● *the magnetic Jointer and Planer knife-setter that is rapidly automoding and replacing the old, mechanically inaccurate, time-consuming straight-edge method!*

Thousands now in use! Write for complete information and name of your nearest distributor.

MAGNA - SET COMPANY **Dept. C**
632 NEW HAVEN AVE., MILFORD, CONN.

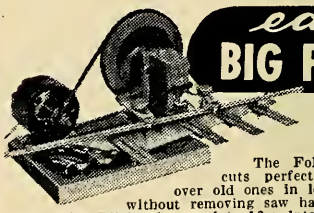


3-IN-1 SAW FILING GUIDE

One setup for jointing and filing crosscut saw; no adjustment to be made. Change over to rip in one minute. Fold up like a jack knife. Guaranteed to be equal to any saw guide selling for $25.00 or less.

Price $2.60 postpaid—no C.O.D. please.

3-1 SAW FILING GUIDE CO.
2315 W. 196th St. **Seattle, Wash.**



earn BIG PROFITS
Sharpening Hand Saws

The Foley Saw Retoother cuts perfect new teeth right over old ones in less than 1 minute, without removing saw handle. Makes filing easy. Takes all hand saws 4 to 16 points per inch. Relieves eye-strain. No experience needed.

FREE Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges. Send coupon today. No Salesman will call.

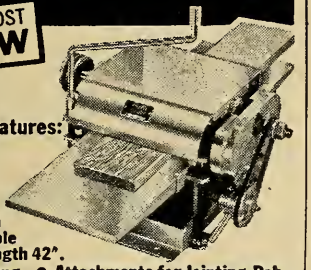
FOLEY MFG. CO. 679-6 FOLEY BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.
Send FREE Price Guide and Foley Retoother circular.

Name _____

Address _____

DO MORE PLANING JOBS

WITH LOW COST **BELSAW**



Exclusive MONEY-MAKING features:

- Full 12½ in. x 6 in. capacity.
- Power feeds at 14 to 34 per min.
- Machined cast iron bed with adjustable rolls—total bed length 42".
- Provides for Grinding Knives in Cutterhead.
- Attachments for Jointing, Rabbeting, Tongue, Groove, Matching

Belsaw Multi-Duty Planer for cabinet shops, builders, lumber yards, woodworking plants and spare time work shops... Now you can convert low cost rough and random size lumber into high priced cabinet finished stock... Easy to make flooring and popular patterns. Belsaw quickly returns cost with savings on raw material... profits on finished stock.

Send Today for FREE literature on Belsaw, the LOW COST, high speed production planer.

LOW DOWN PAYMENT EASY TERMS

BELSAW MACHINERY CO.
238 Field Building Kansas City 11, Missouri



PLUMB EASY—with LINEMASTER PLUMB BOB REEL

SAVE TIME, EFFORT, RE-SETS!

- Unbreakable driving point
- Non-fouling reel.
- Adjustable line drag.
- Easy, foolproof suspension from overhead lines.
- Fixed distance from vertical surfaces.

ONLY $3.25 POSTPAID, with 50' nylon line (less bob)
Satisfaction guaranteed—send cash, check or m. o.

LINE · MASTER MFG. CO.
Box 3821 (Dept. C2) Seattle 24, Wash.

NEW TOOL BOX

A new and practical tool box which can be adapted for use by carpenters on any type of work.

Keeps your tools in order and protects them from being dulled, broken, or other damage.

This box is revolutionary and serves your exact needs. Can be easily carried, rolled or hung on the wall.

For complete blueprint, plus clear, simple instructions on how to build this box, send $1.00 to

Leo Kuhlman, Route 1, Moorehead, Minn.
Member of Local 1176, Fargo, N. Dakota

FAMOWOOD . . . the AMAZING

ALL-PURPOSE PLASTIC for wood finishes!



Applies like putty . . . Sticks like glue!

FAMOWOOD is the answer . . where wood finishes are important. Simple to use . . . efficient, lasting, time-saving, when filling wood cracks, gouges, nail and screw holes or correcting defects. Dries quickly, does not shrink. Stays put under adverse conditions.

FAMOWOOD sands easily, does not gum up sander. Takes spirit dye stains freely. Waterproof and weatherproof when properly applied. Ready to use . . . "right out of the can." Fifteen matching wood colors with matchless wood finishes. **Dept. 528**

BEVERLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
9118 South Main Street Los Angeles 3, Calif.

CARPENTERS THE LUND BELT LOOP HOLDER

has everything you want



- CONVENIENCE—Your hammer will always be within easy reach.
- FREEDOM—Both hands free at all times.
- SAFETY—No more worries about dropping that hammer.
- RUGGEDNESS—Top grade cowhide to give many years of service.
- LOW COST—Only $1.50 at lumber dealers everywhere.

$1.50

If your dealer is unable to supply this item send $1.50 for each LUND BELT LOOP HOLDER to:

Paul Lund, P.O. Box 756, Elmira, N.Y.

Dealers invited



BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send $1.25 to **Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.**

CABINETMAKING



Low Cost Home Craft Course Now Available

Make money. Become a skilled woodworker. Interstate's new woodworking course tells and shows how to turn out hundreds of professionally constructed and finished wood projects with hand and power tools. Twenty-two profusely illustrated manuals. Over 1,000 pages. Over 75 projects. Written by expert instructors. The *only* complete course available today! Get full information without obligation... today.

HOW TO BE A SKILLED WOOD WORKER

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

INTERSTATE TRAINING SERVICE
SCHOOL OF WOODWORKING
Dept. F-85, PORTLAND 13, OREGON



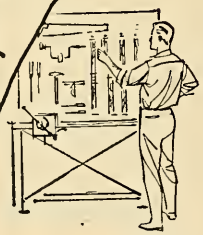
NEW

perma pak

FOR GREENLEE TOOLS

newest, best way to buy and keep bits and chisels . . . every tool reaches you factory-sharp in a permanent container.

Perma-Pak hangs at your workbench or fits neatly into your tool kit. Sizes boldly labeled to give you instant selection. Only GREENLEE has Perma-Pak . . . only Perma-Pak gives you these advantages . . and at *no extra cost!*



Look for GREENLEE tools in new Perma-Pak at your favorite hardware or building supply dealer.

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN
GREENLEE

GREENLEE TOOL CO.

2086 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	42-45
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41
Empire Level, Milwaukee, Wis.	43
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	1
Evans Rule Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	42
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	44-47
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	46
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	3rd Cover
W. H. Kensmoe, St. Paul, Minn.	40
Leo Kuhlman, Moorehead, Minn.	45
Line Master Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.	45
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	5
Paul Lund, Elmira, N. Y.	45
Magna-Set Co., Milford, Conn.	44
Mason Engineering, Kalamazoo, Mich.	45
Milwaukee Electric Tool Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	3rd Cover
Skil Corp., Chicago, Ill.	4
Spot-Bob Co., Santa Ana, Cal.	42
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	44
Three In One Saw Filing Guide Co., Seattle, Wash.	44
U. S. General Supply Co., New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

Beverly Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	45
E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	47
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	48

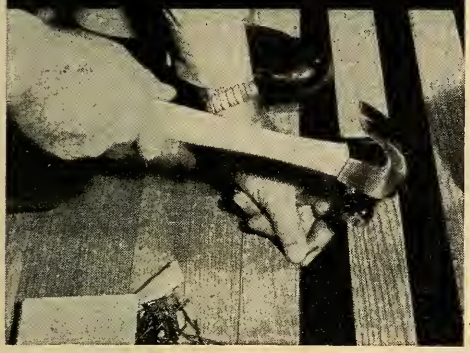
Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Interstate Training Service, Portland, Ore.	45
D. A. Rogers Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	43
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	38

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR
LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

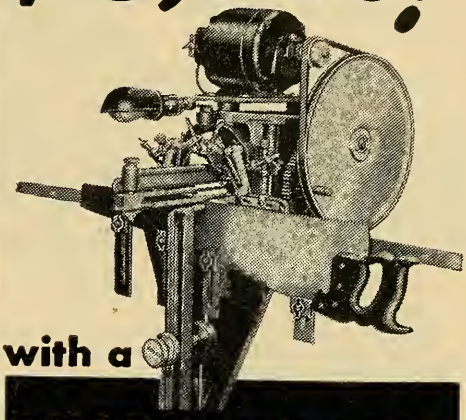
BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.
World's largest maker of hardwood flooring



Look for the Bruce Brand and Union Label

Last Year's Profit
$3,000!



with a

FOLEY *automatic* SAW FILER

"Last year's profit amounted to $3,000. Not so bad for a one-man outfit"—from Chas. C. Hough. James B. Williams wrote us—"I made $765 last year filing saws, and it sure comes in handy. I do this work in my spare time." Men in communities of all sizes make up from $3 to $6 an hour with the Foley Saw Filer working full time or part time.

It's no trick to take care of the saw filing for your neighborhood hardware or lumber dealer — plus looking after the saws for farmers, townspeople, manual training departments and factories. The Foley files all hand saws, also band and cross-cut circular saws. It's a repeat cash business, no canvassing, no eye-strain and no experience needed.

Send For FREE BOOK

"MONEY MAKING FACTS" shows just how you can start at home in your spare time working in your basement or garage. It's an immediate cash business that can develop into a full-time repair shop. Time payments if desired. Send coupon to day—no salesman will call.



Send for **FREE BOOK**

FOLEY MFG. CO., 618-8 Foley Bldg.
Minneapolis 18, Minn.
Send me free book "Money Making Facts," and Time Payment Plan.

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Can a leopard change his spots?



yes...easier than rust spots caused by ordinary nails can be changed



ORDINARY NAILS—
rust and cheapen the appearance of any home—causing expensive premature repainting.

USE **nichols NEVER-STAIN** **ALUMINUM Nails**



Rustproof — Strong — Economical

LAST INDEFINITELY

- **Designed to comply with FHA requirements**
- **Strong tempered aluminum alloy**

There is a Nichols "Never-Stain" Aluminum Alloy Nail for every application where the elimination of rust streaks and stains is desirable — over 50 different types and sizes.

nichols
WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS for CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 152, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

LOOK! fastest cutting hacksaw you can buy!

The perfect tool for cutting in dormers, windows, walls . . . 100 and 1 uses. 6¾ lbs. 14½" long. Full ⅓ hp, Milwaukee-built motor. Needs no starting hole in wood or like materials. Cuts *any* shape . . . clean and fast . . . 37 strokes a *second!* Rugged SAWZALL pays for itself fast. With assorted blades and carrying case.

Only $94.50 net



Milwaukee
SAWZALL
2250 STROKES A MINUTE
for fast, easy sawing thru:
• WOOD • TRANSITE
• NAILS • FORMICA
• STEEL • VENEERS
• TUBING • PLASTER
and many other materials

See your Milwaukee distributor, or write for folder SW6.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP.
5360 W. State St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-6

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FOOTINGS, FLOORS

by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. Ask about our part time sales plan. Exclusive territories now open.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.

Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.

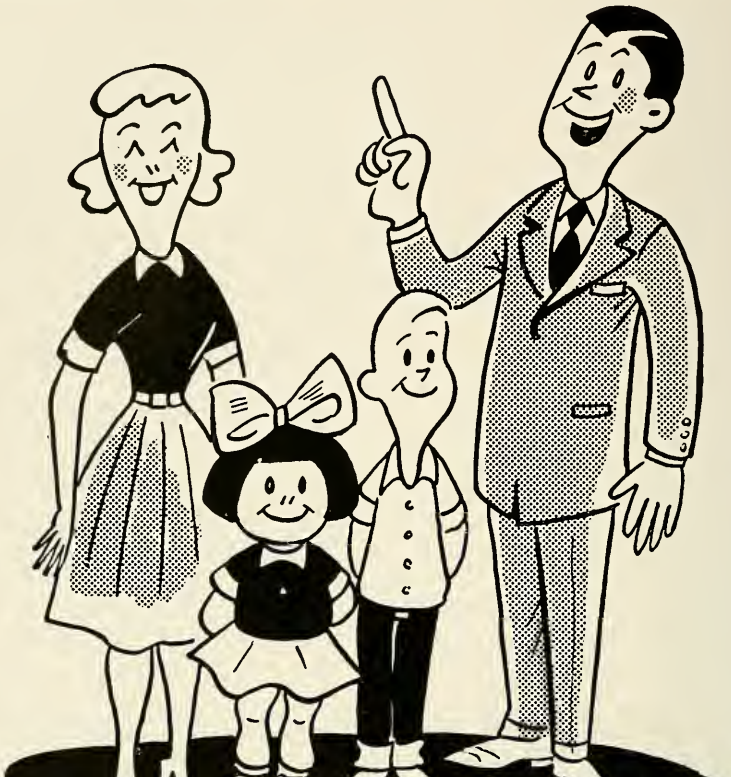
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.

☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Free Folders

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zn. _____ State _____



we all want a better America!

We all want to vote for liberal, forward-looking candidates who believe in all the people, not in just the rich few.

And we all can IF . . . We are registered. Are YOU?

Check with election officials at your city hall or county court house and see what the registration dates are.

Then BE SURE to register.

Published in the public interest by COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO
815 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Indianapolis, Indiana

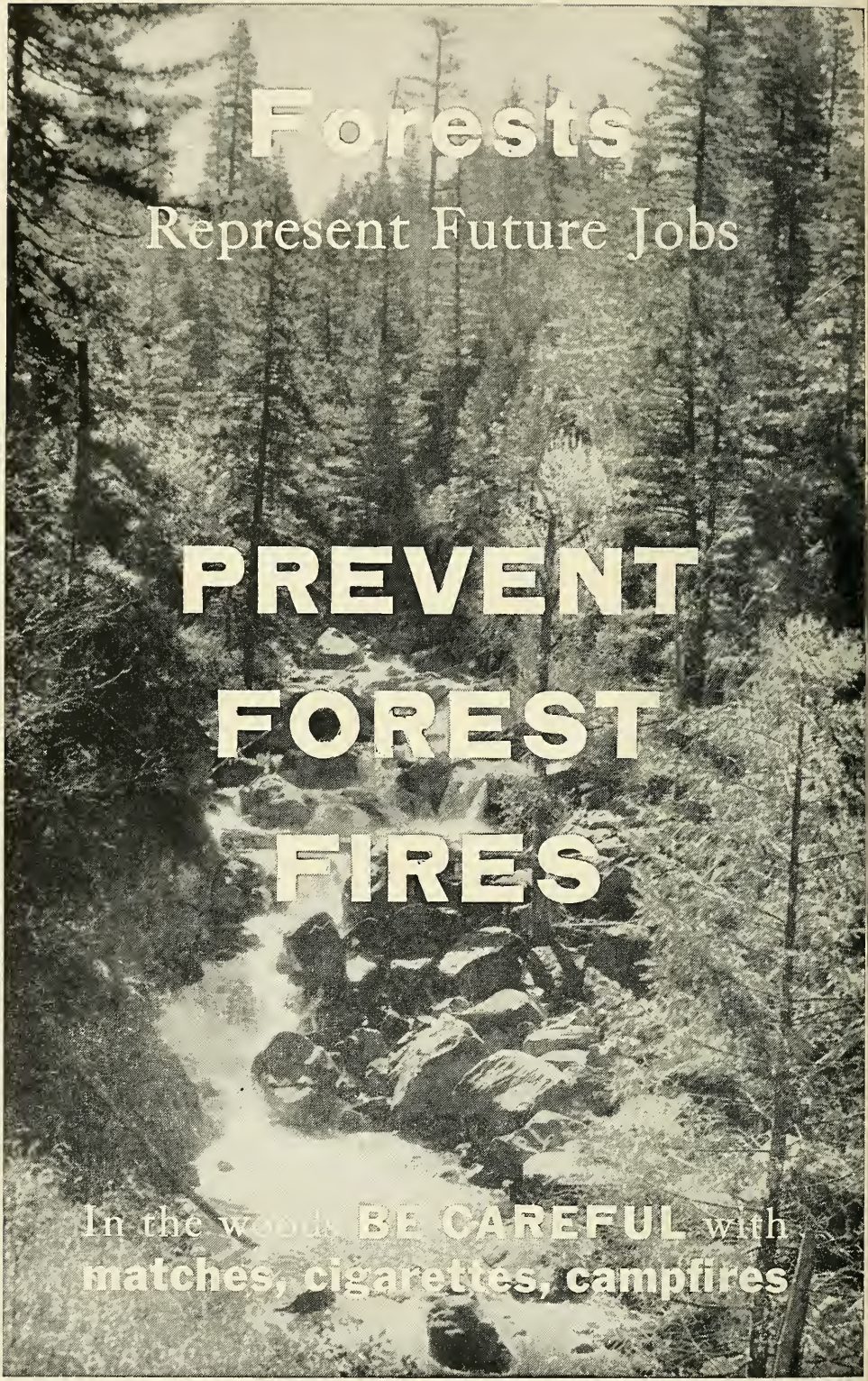
THE CARPENTER

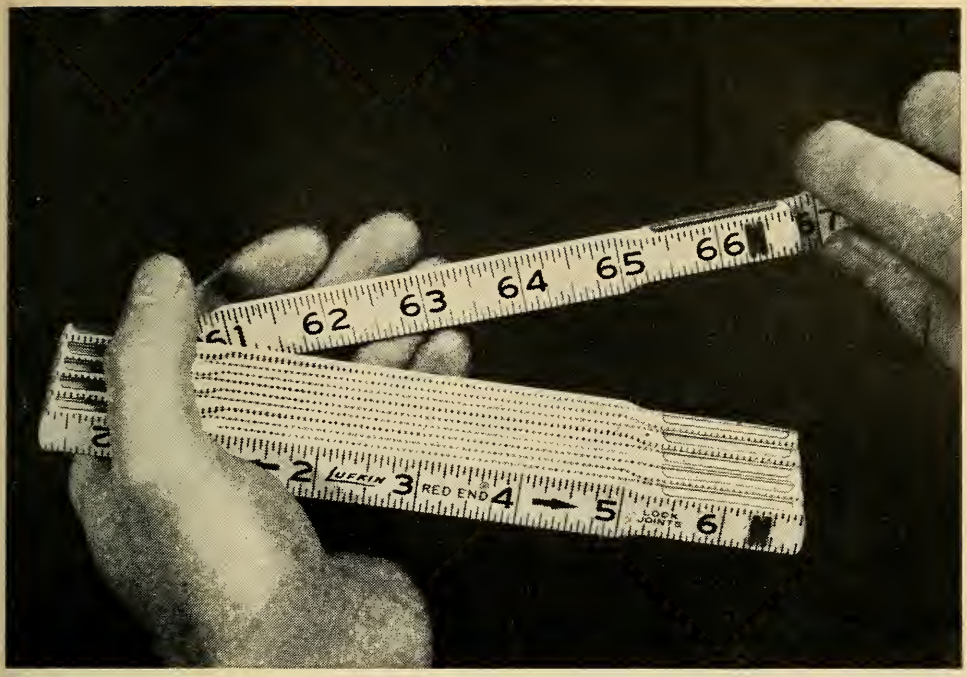
FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JULY, 1958




Forests
Represent Future Jobs
PREVENT
FOREST
FIRES
In the woods BE CAREFUL with
matches, cigarettes, campfires



RED END 066

CLICK! It locks like a latch

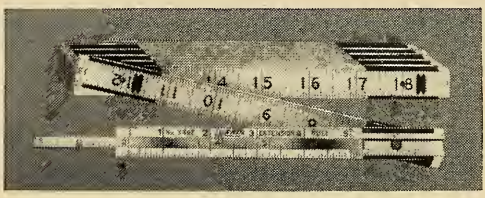
Open and close any Lufkin Red End . . . and listen to those joints. Click! Click! Click . . . like a well-fitted latch!

Now open it all the way. Pull any two sections. Not a bit of end play, not a trace of sloppiness as in so many other rules. Here's one that will *stay* accurate.

Hold it by the center section . . . edge up . . . fully extended. See how it holds . . . how the tightly locked joints refuse to fold even when you shake it. You can poke *this* rule into all kinds of hard-to-measure spaces.

Maybe *you* never noticed these features of a Red End. But they're all part of the reason why more carpenters and other craftsmen won't buy any other rule. You'll feel that way too . . . once you've owned one.

Ask your dealer to show you the Heavy-Duty X-46 . . . with extension for inside measurements.



THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • MIDDLETOWN, N.Y. • BARRIE, ONT.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Which Way Personal Liberty? - - - 7

Added vigilance is needed on the part of citizens if individual freedom is to survive its latest threat; 20th century snooping.

Lumber Industry Hasn't Learned - - - 10

Wood products fall behind competing materials due to wrong slant of advertising. Lumber industry fails to tell the public of the many advantages of its products.

Your Child And The Future - - - - 14

Formal education becomes of increasing importance with the growth of industrial technology.

Michigan's Dream Come True - - - 19

Again Brotherhood members make a great contribution to the growth and progress of a part of America.

Theodore Roosevelt, Dedicated American - 21

The memory of a great President is honored on the centennial of his birth.

Supreme Court Decisions Bring New Threat - 28

High Court may have returned labor litigation to hopeless jungle of state laws, after years of uniform federal regulation.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

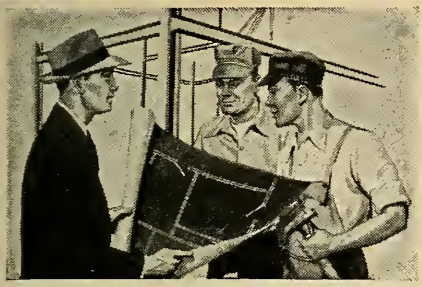
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 12
What's New - - - - - - - - 17
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 23
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 30
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 33
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 37
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 39

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
H-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

Can a leopard change his spots?



yes...easier than rust spots caused by ordinary nails can be changed



ORDINARY NAILS—
rust and cheapen the appearance of any home—causing expensive premature repainting.

USE nichols NEVER-STAIN ALUMINUM Nails



Rustproof — Strong — Economical

LAST INDEFINITELY

- **Designed to comply with FHA requirements**
- **Strong tempered aluminum alloy**

There is a Nichols "Never-Stain" Aluminum Alloy Nail for every application where the elimination of rust streaks and stains is desirable — over 50 different types and sizes.

nichols
WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA



ROCKET®
—the choice of over a million work-wise men

$5.25
No. A16—16 oz.

Why do so many men—especially carpenters—choose to swing a ROCKET over all other hammers?

They like its style—its gleaming, forged-steel octagon head, and its chrome-plated, tubular steel handle.

They like the perfectly balanced "feel" that only a ROCKET gives them. They like the way its tough, shock-absorbing, boron-alloy handle helps them pour added driving power to the head—with minimum fatigue.

They like the ROCKET's added safety, too. With the strongest handle-to-head attachment in the business, the head can't fly off. The neoprene-fiber cushion grip won't slip wet or dry, even in gloved hand.

There's no other hammer to match it. Its patented construction far outlasts ordinary hammers. See the ROCKET at your hardware or building supply store. Three weights: 13, 16 and 20 oz. True Temper, 1623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.



ROCKET rippers, hatchets and ball peins, too. 16 and 20 oz. rippers; ball peins from 8 to 32 oz.

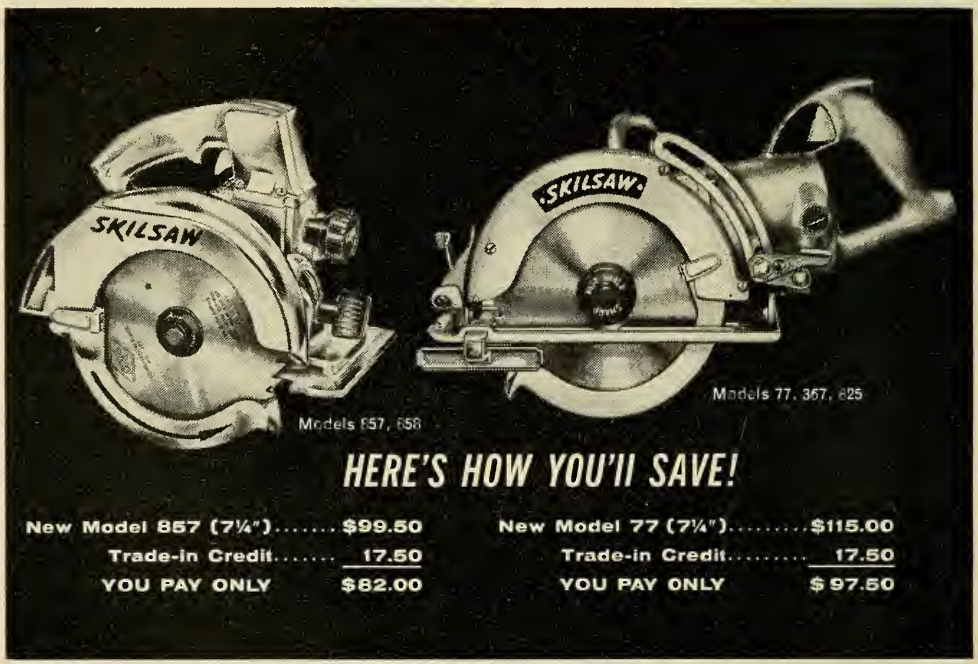
TRUE TEMPER

THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB

SKIL announces a spectacular

Trade-in Sale!

your old saw is worth $17.50 on any one of these five popular, new SKIL SAWS



HERE'S HOW YOU'll SAVE!

New Model 857 (7¼").....	$99.50	New Model 77 (7¼").....	$115.00
Trade-in Credit.....	17.50	Trade-in Credit.....	17.50
YOU PAY ONLY	$82.00	YOU PAY ONLY	$97.50

- Now is the time to act—and save as you have never been able to before! It's the BIG Sale of the year and it covers the most popular SKIL Saws on the market!
- For a limited time only—this offer ends July 31st—we will pay you $17.50 for your old saw when you trade it in on any one of these outstanding SKIL Saws.
- This is the deal you have been waiting for—you can't beat it anywhere. Get to your SKIL Saw distributor today—clip this ad out to remind you—and take your old saw with you.

You'll walk away with a brand new SKIL Saw—the saw that carpenters and builders say is the best on the market!

Trade-in offer also applies to these 3 Skil Saws!

This offer also applies to the Model 367 (6½"), which regularly sells for $95.00. With your old saw you can buy it now for only $77.50. Also included is the amazing Model 825 (8¼") which sells for $135. With your trade-in you can own this 8¼" SKIL Saw for only $117.50. Another 8¼" saw—the popular Model 858, a well-known $115 seller is reduced to $97.50 with your old saw.

SEE YOUR SKIL DISTRIBUTOR TODAY AND GET IN ON THIS SENSATIONAL SALE!

SKIL

Made only by SKIL Corporation, manufacturer of famous SKIL and SKILSAW products, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois

Which Way Personal Liberty?

★ ★ ★

EXACTLY 182 years ago this month representatives of the American people, meeting in Philadelphia, established the United States of America on an entirely new concept of government. What was this new concept? That there should be regular elections to determine what men should head the government? Hardly. The Greeks, among others, used this system thousands of years ago.

Was it that powers should be widely dispersed between different branches of government at all levels, national, state and municipal? Again, no. France had proved the practical value of this system long before 1776.

The new idea was this: For the first time in human history human beings were recognized as children of God endowed with certain inalienable rights which the government could not infringe upon. Always before the government was able to say "you will" or "you will not" in all areas. There were freedoms and privileges in other governments but they all existed by governmental decree. The governmentment that gave them could take them away if it became expedient to do so.

Our founding fathers changed that concept. They advanced the proposition that people were born with certain inalienable rights which government had no moral right to abridge or tamper with. They stated so plainly in the Constitution they drew up.

However, the people of 1776 still were not satisfied. They wanted even more definite prohibitions against the government encroaching on the private rights of citizens. So they refused to ratify the Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added.

As everyone knows, the ten amendments making up the Bill of Rights spell out in detail the things that government cannot do. It might better be called a Bill of Prohibitions against government. It is filled with such phrases as "the right of the people . . . shall not be infringed", "the right of the people shall not be violated", "Congress shall pass no law", etc. It puts beyond the power of Congress to amend or circumscribe vast areas of life that involve human freedom and human dignity.

These inalienable rights, which are reserved to the people intact and are specifically removed from Congressional meddling, include freedom of worship, freedom of speech and press, trial by jury, the right to assemble, and above all, the guarantee of the sanctity of person and home.

Finally, to make absolutely certain that no politician could possibly misinterpret his role as servant rather than master, the people added two more blanket prohibitions against government. The Bill of Rights also specifies that "the enumeration . . . of certain rights shall not be construed to deny . . . others retained by the people." And, "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution . . . are reserved to the States . . . or to the people."

It was this philosophy of individual freedom and personal liberty that at-

tracted to this country millions upon millions of people from foreign lands all over the world. They came here not to get rich but to breathe the sweet, pure air of personal freedom. Many of them foresook security and position and even wealth to come here. They traded status and position to come to an alien land where nothing was guaranteed them except personal freedom.

After they had been here a while they wrote to friends and relatives telling them of the new nation where life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were sacred and inviolate. And millions more living in lands with strong central governments or one-man dictatorships followed them here. This is how our country was built by the freedom-loving people from lands all over the globe.

With such a background, our heritage of revering personal liberty is both deep and strong. The people who came here in the last two centuries were the people who were willing to sacrifice everything to achieve personal liberty.

For nearly 200 years our system of government by laws rather than individuals has worked well. One by one the challenges to personal liberty that arose were beaten back. But lately disquieting evidences of a breakdown of traditional personal liberties have made themselves felt to thinking people.

Dr. Thomas M. Cooley, Dean of the University of Pittsburgh Law School, summed it all up in a speech at the first annual observance of Law Day last May 1.

Unless Americans understand and appreciate our system of law, Dean Cooley said, traditional safeguards of personal liberty may become watered down to the point where they are no longer effective.

Dr. Cooley admitted that he is disturbed to see courts defend the role of the "confidential informant in security proceedings". This indicates "we are so insecure that we must jettison one of the great basic safeguards of our law."

He also expressed himself as being worried that the government should stoop to breaking elementary rules "in its haste to deport an alien." Personal liberty is further undermined when the Attorney General "reacts to this situation by urging that aliens be given less access to the courts."

But, most of all, Dean Cooley fears the kind of public reaction that accepts such actions placidly.

"I feel a real sense of danger when popular reaction to such things is 'it doesn't matter. Nobody is hurt but the crooks and communists.'" "This tells us," he said "that the essence of the rule of law is not understood."

There is great wisdom in the Dean's words. In our anxiety to root out communists there is a natural tendency to become impatient with the laws that allow them to evade detection. But if we short-circuit our laws to get at the subversives we undercut the sanctity of the law. When we breach it in one instance we water down its effectiveness and pave the way for other breaches in less clear-cut circumstances. Once exceptions are established there is no telling where the process can be stopped. Everyone agrees that subversives must be rooted out; but the rooting out process needs to be done on a legal basis.

Personal liberty is further endangered by the rapid increase in electronic snooping devices. Today there are gadgets that can listen through walls and see around corners; there are instruments for tapping telephones and "bugging" homes. More

and more industry is using secret television cameras and hidden "mikes" to monitor the actions and conversations of employes in the rest room as well as on the job. The Fourth Amendment to the Bill of Rights guarantees "the right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. . . ."

However, the coming of electronics has made possible invisible snooping. And there are those in high places in government who argue that snooping is necessary because there are spies, blackmailers and kidnappers among us. They claim that in order to effectively control these illegal persons it is all right for the government to use illegal tactics.

Years ago Justice Brandeis effectively scotched this kind of reasoning with the following words:

"Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt of the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of criminal law the end justifies the means...would bring terrible retribution."

On this matter of ever-growing snooping, Cyrus Eaton, famed Cleveland industrialist, recently unburdened himself in some very plain language.

"I always worry," he said, "when I see a nation that feels that it is coming to greatness through the activities of its policemen."

The industrialist also said that he thought the United States had less confidence in its own people "maybe than any nation I know of on earth."

To lend strength to these views, Mr. Eaton reportedly was due to be hailed before a Congressional committee on un-American activities because his words coincided with some things communists have been saying; this despite the fact that Mr. Eaton is one of the industrial greats of our era. Few men stand to lose more from the communist threat than he does. He made a vast fortune under the free enterprise system and he has served his nation selflessly in many capacities. To question his loyalty is to give emphasis to his words that the United States has little confidence in its citizens.

As we celebrate the 182nd anniversary of the founding of this great bastion of personal freedom it is proper for all of us—rich and poor, industrialist and worker—to take a long, hard look at the direction in which we are drifting. Eternal vigilance indeed is the price of liberty. Dean Cooley and industrialist Eaton have sounded a clear warning. The myriad electronic devices that make snooping invisible point up the dangers. Each of us has a duty to ponder the course of personal freedom in this era of great stress which the ruthless communist conspiracy has brought on.

TALL TIMBER

Those "shop-grown" timbers are really reaching for the sky.

There have been instances where glued laminated arches of southern pine, at the apex, have reached a hight equivalent to that of an eight story building.

Use of these timber titans for wall and roof support permits clear span interiors of up to 250 feet wide. The arches are made of 1″ and 2″ thickness of standard southern pine lumber, as much as 19,000 board feet to a single arch, built up and bonded by glues that are waterproof and weatherproof and actually stronger than the material itself.

Lumber Industry Hasn't Learned

By GARTH SANDERS

Editor's note: This article was sent in by a Brother from Redding, Cal. Unfortunately he failed to identify the paper in which it appeared. However, it hits the nail on the head so squarely that it merits reprinting even if we do not know whom to credit.

FOR MANY YEARS the multi-million dollar lumber industry, which puts bread and butter on most of the tables in this area, has been acting like an urchin caught tossing a skunk into a church social. Even the limited advertising presently done by the various timber companies suggests that the industry is suffering from a writhing conscience.

The lumber industry has never learned the simple truths about advertising known to every small town haberdasher.

It has spent fortunes on various public relations gambits—many of which may have backfired through the strong suggestion of guilt they carried.

Even today the larger lumber firms are buying expensive space in general circulation magazines then filling it with beautifully illustrated advertisements designed to show that loggers are not really desecrating nature and are extremely kind to squirrels and skunks.

While steel, cement and plasterboards cut deeply into lumber's dwindling markets, the industry, through its Madison Avenue agencies, continues to run highly informative full-page, full-color magazine ads telling how long it takes a redwood tree to mature.

Whether this type of advertising can convince a prospective home purchaser that lumber is a highly desirable component in a house is debatable.

The peculiar reluctance of the lumber industry to approach the public directly with a sales campaign is hard to understand. Most lumber sales executives seem to feel that if they advertise in various building trade publications the matter has been adequately handled. Only "public relations" ads find their way into mass media.

For some reason the public cannot be told that wood is a superlatively beautiful and useful building material.

This reluctance to "sell" the general public on wood's qualities has exasperated many who must stand on the side and watch the key component of our region's economy wither while its rivals thrive.

I discussed the matter recently with the managing editor of an internationally distributed timber trade journal. He pulled a folded newspaper from his brief case and flipped it open. "Here's a full page advertisement for structural steel," he said. "It proclaims that more schools are being built with steel nowadays because of its safety characteristics. Last night I found this advertisement in a leading Oregon

newspaper. This morning I flew to San Francisco and found the same ad in another paper. The steel industry is promoting and out-selling us right here in the lumber region."

He was practically cursing under his breath.

"Competing manufacturers are supplying materials for ever-increasing numbers of public buildings which are built out of taxes directly and indirectly extracted from the lumber industry itself."

The lumber industry, through its failure to pre-sell prospective home buyers on the desirability of lumber, is responsible for the great loss it has suffered in home construction.

"Take a good look at housing tracts in a typical western city like Sacramento," another trade editor said. "How much wood goes into one of the new subdivision homes. The floor is a concrete slab covered with asphalt tile; the walls have wooden studs it is true, but on one side they are sheathed in stucco, on the other with plaster. Studs, ceiling beams, a single layer of roof sheeting and doors constitute the sum of forest products used in these houses.

"Ask the people who live in these kind of houses whether they would have preferred lumber instead of stucco and concrete and they answer, 'Why, we really never gave it any thought.'"

The editor went on, "It's about time the wood products industry makes sure that future home buyers give plenty of thought to lumber."

Individual members of the forest products industry are awakeninng to the need to convince the public that wood is lighter and stronger than most competing materials, that wood has a warmth no other building material possesses.

Walter S. Johnson, board chairman of the American Forest Products Corporation recently warned the industry:

"Trusting that buyers of building material will not forsake wood is wishful thinking in these days of high pressure salesmanship and effectiveness of national advertisements which sing the praises of many substitutes."

Johnson warned that the metal industries are preparing to market additional products to compete with wood.

Meanwhile, Johnson charged, the lumber industry is spending less than a third the advertising budget used by its more prominent competitors.

What is being done to promote use of forest products by the ultimate consumer? Johnson listed the $1,250,000 yearly advertising budget set up by the National Lumber Manufacturer's Association.

Even this program must be yet authorized by the various regional lumber associations.

It is aimed primarily at builders, architects, engineers and school officials. It will not carry wood products sales promotion to the people who have the final word—the homebuyer and taxpayer.

WILLIAM FRANCIS PASSES ON

A beloved and devoted member of the United Brotherhood passed away on June 11. He was William Francis, General Representative in the Boston area since 1941. A member of Local 33, of Boston, he was 69 years of age at the time of his death. The tall, white-haired representative will be sorely missed for his wise counsel and cheerful, friendly manner. He was a hard working and sincere member and his passing leaves a gap that will be hard to fill.

PLANE GOSSIP

THE POINT AT ISSUE

Labor is getting extremely skeptical of the methods the government is using to arrive at its unemployment figures. A Gallup poll type of sampling is taken each month and the results turned up by the sample are accepted as normal for the whole country. The census takers actually interview only 35,000 to 40,000 families. Furthermore, they do not count a worker unemployed unless he is actively seeking work. The guys who have been forced to quit looking for work because their shoes are worn out or do not have carfare are not counted as unemployed.

This method of tallying unemployment reminds us of one of our favorite stories.

"What is a sweater girl, Pop?" asked 10-year old Junior.

"Why . . . er . . . a sweater girl is a girl who works in a sweater factory," answered Pop, "and where in the world did you get that question?"

"Never mind that," replied Junior, "where in the world did you get that answer?"



"I'm writing to our congressman about his ignorance of our problems. By the way, who is our congressman, anyhow?"

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Congress last month passed a bill which supposedly improved Unemployment Compensation. However, the action was mostly window dressing. The bill did not commit the Federal government to do anything about Unemployment Insurance. All the measure did was set aside certain monies which states could borrow from if they decided to improve their benefit schedules.

To date, only a handful of states have shown any disposition to take advantage of the plan. Most insist they cannot act without enabling legislation, and enabling legislation cannot be secured without calling a special session of the legislature.

Actually, the new bill is a play on words and nothing else. It gives the illusion of Congress having done something about Unemployment Insurance when, in truth, little or nothing concrete was accomplished.

And a play on words can be dangerous—as the following story illustrates:

A bank president who liked to know all about his employes stopped at a new clerk's window and asked where he acquired his financial training.

"Yale," answered the young man.

"A fine school," replied the president. "And what's your name?"

"Yohnson," said the lad.

★ ★ ★

TIME FOR ACTION

At a recent convention of collection counselors (polite name for bill collectors) it was revealed that delinquencies in time payment accounts have increased tremendously since the start of the depression (oops! pardon us; we mean recession). It was further disclosed that collections are increasingly difficult to make because so many people have no income whatsoever, having both lost their jobs and used up their Unemployment Insurance benefits.

And this brings to mind the case of an Indianapolis butcher who was trying to collect a 10-months-overdue account.

To the delinquent customer he wrote:

"I think it is time you did something about this bill; after all I have already carried you a month longer than your mother did."

FALSE ECONOMY

Although an immediate tax cut could do more than anything else to increase the purchasing power of the millions of people still working, Congress and the Administration still refuse to consider such a recession remedy.

They maintain it would cost the nation too much. Yet statistics show that the recession has already cost the country $50 billion, with good prospects that the ultimate loss will hit $80 billion if the downward spiral is not reversed soon.

The situation sort of brings to mind the story of the businessman who was asleep in his hotel room when the phone rang at three a. m.

"Long distance calling!" the operator sang out.

"O.K.," yawned the businessman, "Hello." "Hello."

"What's that?" demanded the voice on the other end of the line.

"I said 'hello.'"

"Oh," said the voice, "Hello!"

There was a long pause. Finally the businessman asked:

"What do you want?"

"Nothing, absolutely nothing," replied the voice.

"Then why in the devil are you calling me up at three in the morning," roared the tycoon.

"That's simple," retorted the voice, "because the night rate is cheaper."

★ ★ ★

WISTFUL WISH

If this column keeps harping on the recession this month, it is only because the recession is uppermost in the minds of most people—the summit conference, hydrogen bomb and French troubles to the contrary notwithstanding.

Anyway, this is a story that is getting a great play among salesman these days:

Salesman (beginning to unroll his samples): "I'd like to take a minute to show you. . . . "

Prospect (curtly): "Not interested."

Salesman (eagerly) "But I just want you to see a special. . . ."

Prospect (emphatically): "Absolutely not interested."

Salesman (wistfully): "Then would you mind if I stepped in and looked at the samples myself? After all it's three weeks since I had my last look at them."

BETTER START NEEDED

Although the multi-billion-dollar highway program is several years old, road construction still has not gotten into high gear, even though construction workers could use many more jobs this summer. Red tape and dilly dallying are holding things up in many areas. Without any further comment, we tell the story of the farmer who got married.

The farmer was well into his seventieth year. The bride he brought home was 40 years his junior.

The hired hand seemed to be something less than enthusiastic. So the farmer asked him what his objections to the bride were:

"She's a mighty pretty young lady," conceded the hired hand.

"Then what seems to be the trouble," continued the farmer.

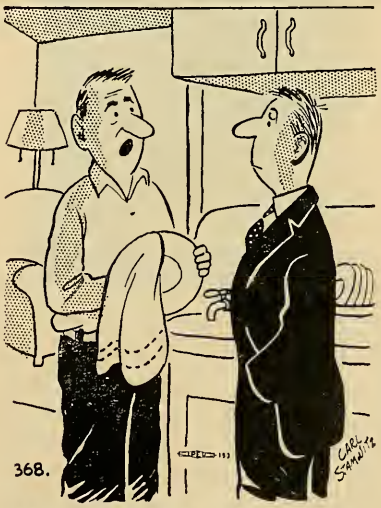
"Oh, there ain't no trouble," drawled the hand, "it's just that I hate to see a man start out to do a day's work so late in the afternoon."

★ ★ ★

A CLOSE SECOND

A magazine article passes on the information that the FBI has more than 70 million fingerprints in its Washington headquarters.

Almost as many as the average household with a couple of active youngsters.



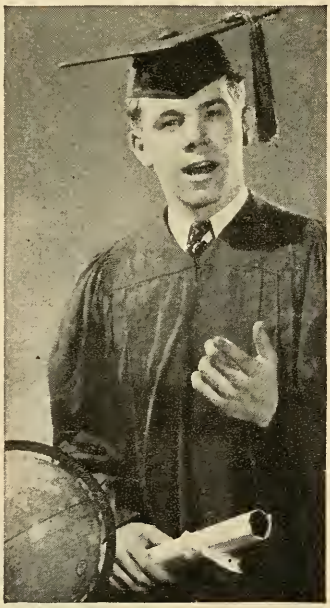
"My wife retained her union membership after we were married, and boy!—do I have to sign some agreements!"

Your Child And The Future

★ ★

IN SPITE of the recession, hundreds of thousands of youngsters of high school age will find jobs this summer. This is fine. The tragedy is that a very substantial percentage of them will keep on working instead of returning to school next September.

The sad fact of the matter is that fully 50% of youngsters who start high school drop out before graduation even in this enlightened age. This is the real problem of our educational system—all the talk about developing more scientists to the contrary notwithstanding. Far too many youngsters are forsaking academic halls for a mediocre job in industry.



His opportunity increases each year he attends school. Keep him there until he receives the maximum education possible.

Parents who allow their youngsters to drop out of school prematurely are making a serious mistake. Employment opportunities are constantly shrinking for untrained people as industry becomes more complicated and new machinery replaces muscle-power. High school may not in and of itself provide complete training for a good job, but it does provide an indispensable base upon which special training can be built. Whether a youngster goes into apprenticeship training or in-plant training, a high school diploma is a big asset. College is out of the question without a diploma. More and more firms will not hire people—even for the most menial jobs—without a high school diploma.

And the situation is tightening up year by year. Machines can now count, pack, sort, weigh and even stack goods faster than humans. Muscles are no longer much of an asset to a job seeker. What industry needs and wants is people who can think and plan and solve problems. These are things that can be acquired best by education.

Professional educators have found that there is a very close relationship between the attitude of parents toward education and the number of years their children stay in school. In other words, when parents display a healthy respect for education, children stay in school as long as they possibly can; but where parents are indifferent or antagonistic toward education children drop out at a very early age.

Here are a few statistics every parent of a school child should consider:

About 50 per cent of the students who enter high school drop out before graduation.

During World War I, about 700,000 young men were rejected for military service because they could not read or write.

In addition to persons needed as replacements, an estimated 905,000 more young people will have to be trained to become physicians, nurses, teachers, natural scientists, and engineers by 1965.

The minimum educational requirement for all 71 "shortage occupations" listed recently by the Department of Labor is at least four years of high school education.

Diplomas open doors. The twelfth grade adds $466 in average annual income. The three previous school years each adds an average of $238.

It seems to be fashionable for boys and girls to drop out of school in one community and stay in school in another. Most investigators believe that the attitudes of the adults in the community are important factors.

This is the part that is unfair to the youngsters. School gets monotonous and tedious at times. The temptation of adequate spending money is also strong in teenagers—especially in boys who live for the day when they can own a car. It is only natural for youngsters to want to quit school early if there is no strong objection from parents or if the parental attitude is one of contempt for education.

The youngsters, of course, are in no position to judge the consequences of their decisions. They do not know anything about the difficulties of getting along in the modern world without some sort of specialized training. They do not realize that the dollar an hour that looks so big to them at 17 will be a pittance when they are 25 and trying to maintain homes of their own.

Once the decision is made, however, many of them are caught in a trap from which only a few can escape by dint of almost superhuman effort. Getting an education while supporting a family is a task that calls for the maximum of determination and perseverance. Only one in a dozen can cut the mustard. The rest struggle along as best they can with the inadequate educational backgrounds they have to work with.

Bad as the situation is today for the improperly educated boy or girl, it is bound to get worse as industry becomes more complicated. The President's Committee on Education Beyond High School has determined that in the next 15 years the demand for



Our educations decide our future as individuals and as a nation.

unskilled labor will decline by 27% while the demand for skilled people will increase 45%.

These figures tell the whole story. The pathway of the improperly educated person is going to get rougher and rougher year by year. The parents who do not encourage their children to get all the education they possibly can will be doing them a grave disservice.

No child with the capacity to do college work need hesitate about at-

tending college in this day and age. College costs are high and going higher all the time, but the opportunities for making it on a shoestring are increasing also. There are more scholarships available all the time. In addition, most state universities have extension divisions where youngsters can get two or more years of college work at night or at home by correspondence. This enables the youngsters to hold down full-time jobs and go to school. It is a rugged schedule, but thousands are making the grade every year.

And statistics show that youngsters who get their educations the hard way benefit more than those who have their way paid by wealthy parents. On the whole it may take them longer to earn a degree, but they really work at it because they have to invest more of themselves in the process.

The Russian Sputniks have unleashed a great hue and cry for more super-scientists. Super-scientists we need, but ultimately the fate of our country will depend more on a solid, well-trained citizenry than it will on a handful of super-scientists.

All of us who are parents have an obligation to encourage our children to develop the talents they were born with to the maximum, whether a high school diploma or a hatful of college degrees is the maximum. Youngsters who go to work this summer and get a taste of ample spending money and plenty of free time may be loathe to go back to classroom discipline next Fall. It is up to us as parents to lend them encouragement to keep at the books as long as possible.

"RIGHT-TO-WORKERS" USE GIMMICKS IN STATE DRIVES

Far from being willing to trust in a "spontaneous" grass-roots demand for anti-union legislation, proponents of "right-to-work" laws in at least three states are using every gimmick that they can think of.

In Ohio the State "Right-to-Work" Committee is making a play for help from college students by offering liberal pay for circulation of a petition needed to get the compulsory open shop amendment on the November ballot.

The Ohio AFL-CIO reports that ads are being run in at least four college newspapers reading:

"Summer jobs (6 weeks NOT selling). Hiring 50, neat, personable college men. Will travel in small groups with supervisor. Present employes averaging $100 per week." The address on the ad is the headquarters for the Ohio "Right-to-Work" Committee. Agreements with hired circulators also state that "compensation for circulators will be an $18 per day drawing account."

This figures out at $120,000 alone which the committee obviously has on hand to reward its college petition circulators with.

In the State of Washington where a "right-to-work" drive also is underway, industrial leaders who have an interest in keeping unions down, are actively working in a "minute man" crash campaign. Newspaper reports say that "the State has been divided into 90 districts. Executives loaned by various industries, all serving on a volunteer basis, will go out into these districts with the goal of each obtaining 10 signatures a day for 10 days."

As part of the drive President William M. Allen of Boeing Airplane Company—the state's largest employer—already has sounded a call to get the 90,000 signatures needed to get the measure on the ballot.

Meanwhile, the Washington committee has hired a top flight public relations and fund raising firm to take over the campaign. The action was taken because members of the committee were dissatisfied with the way in which the campaign was being conducted.

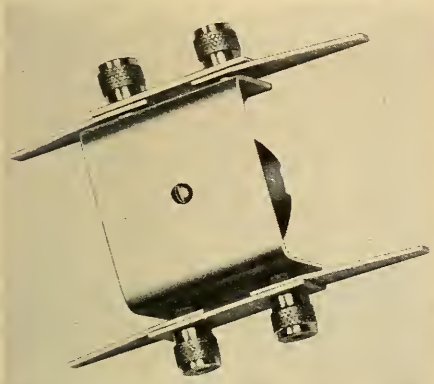
In California, too, the "Right-to-Work" proponents were leaving nothing to chance. Here they are running a two-pronged drive, one by the usual state committee supported by business and the other the personal vendetta being conducted by Senator William Knowland who has pitched his campaign for the Governorship on a "right-to-work" platform.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

A jointer and planer knife-setting device called MAGNA-SET. An Alnico permanent magnet in an aluminum frame, with adjustable legs and chrome-plated lock nuts. Said to make easy the job of aligning knives



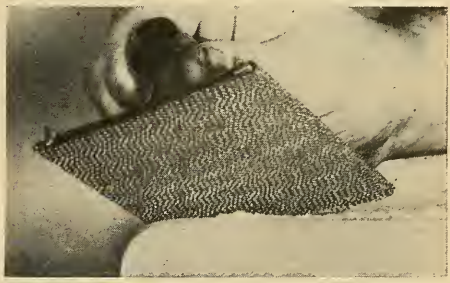
quickly and accurately in their proper position. Free information available from the manufacturer, Magna-Set Co., Dept. C, 632 New Haven Ave., Milford, Conn.

A line of sanding tools including hand sanders, all-purpose files, orbital sanding plates and four sizes of discs for power sanders. These tools have a grit surface

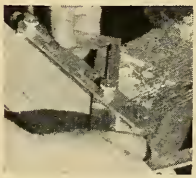


composed of tungsten carbide particles fused to sheet metal. Said to be satisfactory for use on wood, plaster, tile, plastic, masonry and all but ferrous metals. Discs for power sanders are available in five, six, seven and eight inch diameters and in three grades. Products of PAR Enterprises, Northbrook, Ill.

Steel sandpaper, said to be usable in shaping all kinds of woods, plastics, plaster, rubber, wallboard and many types of softer

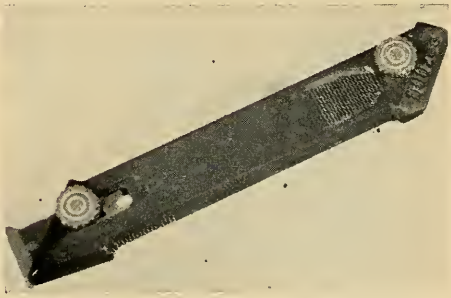


metals. Available mounted on lightweight sandpaper holders. Product of Red Devil Tools, Union, N. J.



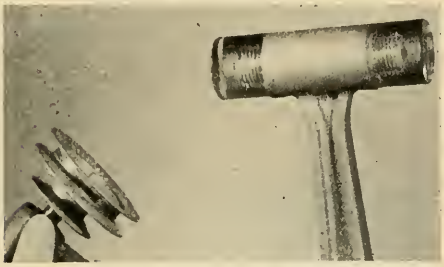
Soon to be on the market is a measuring and marking tool called the "Squangle." Can be used as a square, "T" square, right angle and level. For further information contact the Squangle Corp., 6306 176th St., S. W., Lynwood, Wash.

A versatile cutting tool, for use as a knife, scraper or carton opener. Holds a razor blade type knife on each end, with



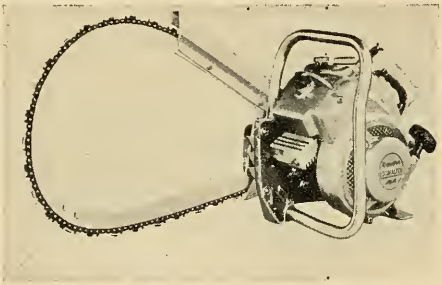
carton guard on one end. Seemingly durable, should be good for cutting composition tile, wallboard, etc. Product of Zee, Inc., 1784 Summer St., Stamford, Conn.

A soft-faced hammer with machined, removable tips. Tips are made of Tenite butyrate plastic, hammer body of a non-ferrous



alloy. Replaceable tips are screwed directly to the head. Come in 2, 2¼ and 3 pound sizes. Manufactured by the Custanite Corp., 1228 Utica Ave., Brooklyn 3, N. Y.

A gasoline powered logging saw with a 14 inch pinchless bar. The bar, of solid chrome alloy steel, is said to completely eliminate pinching. Engine rated at five



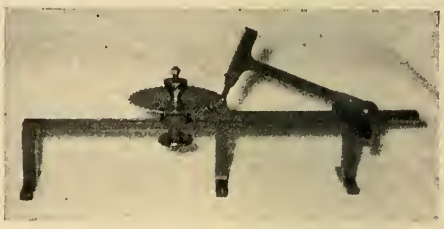
horsepower. Manufactured by Mall Tool Co., div. of Remington Arms, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

A pocket-size angle meter for estimators, installers, etc. Designed for measuring window angles for bay and other odd-shaped



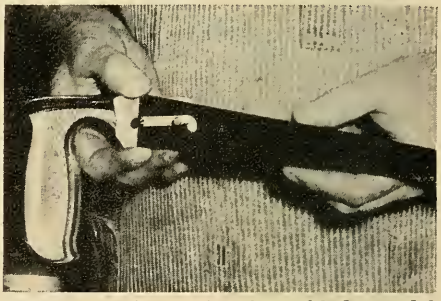
windows in the installation of traverse rods and tracks. Instruction for use on the meter. Available through Stanley-Judd, Wallingford, Conn.

A durable, simple to use saw-setting device. Frame of cast iron and hammer tip and anvil of hardened tool steel. Hammer



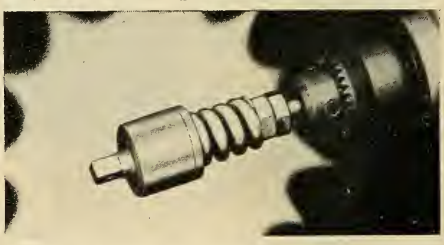
tip and anvil are replaceable. Manufactured by W. H. Kensmoe, 337 Selby Ave., St. Paul 2, Minn.

A compass saw with handle and blade improvements. Handle design permits cutting flush with surface of material being worked. Blades are removed quickly and easily. Three types of blades available, all of the same thickness. Eight, 12 and 18



teeth per inch on the three blade models for use in wood, plaster or metal. Product of Dreier Brothers, 7301 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 19, Ill.

An adapter for ¼" ½" and ⅜" electric drills for use as a torque wrench. Has an adapter for adjustable torque ranging to 120, 540 and 960 pounds for the three sizes.



Said to be made so that it will slip automatically when desired torque is reached. Product of Stockholm Tool Co., 270 E. Mound St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

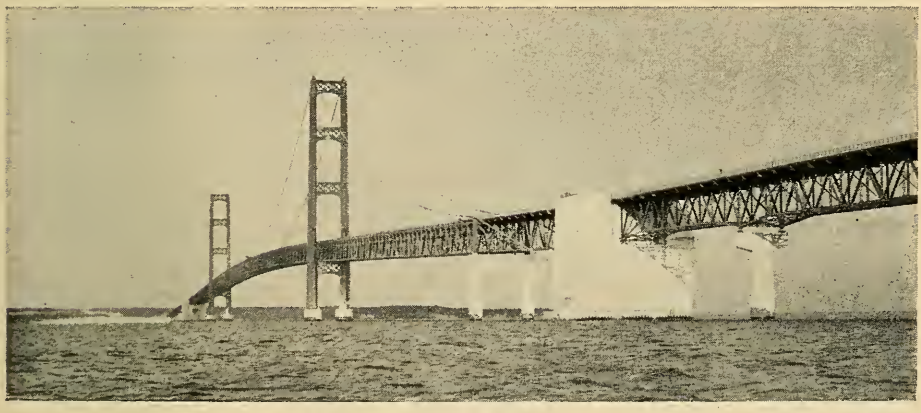
MICHIGAN'S DREAM COME TRUE

★ ★

THROUGHOUT the nation there are many fine highways, buildings and other structures, each of which is a tribute to the skill and craftsmanship of the men of the building trades. But few of these projects surpass the giant bridge dedicated late last month at the Straits of Mackinac, in Michigan.

Mackinac Bridge is the culmination of a dream of 50 years. Not only is it a monument to the skill of the craftsmen who did the actual work, but also to the people of Michigan who worked to bring the plan of the bridge to fruition.

Prior to tests and surveys, it was commonly believed that a bridge couldn't be built across the deep and wind lashed Straits. Aside from the usual compli-



Mackinac Bridge Statistics

Total length of bridge (five miles)	26,372 ft.
Total length of steel superstructure	19,243 ft.
Length of suspension bridges (incl. anchorages)	8,614 ft.
Total length of north approach spans	7,129 ft.
Total length of south approach spans	486 ft.

Heights and Depths

Main towers above water	552 ft.
Max. depth to bedrock at midspan	unknown
Max. depth of water at midspan	295 ft.
Height of roadway above water at midspan	199 ft.
Underclearance at midspan for ships	155 ft.
Max. depth of water at piers	142 ft.
Max. depth of piers sunk through overburden	105 ft.

Men Employed

At bridge site	2,500
At quarries, ships, mills	7,500
Engineers	350

cations which thwart heavy construction, the Mackinac site had its own peculiarities. The bedrock is of an uncertain nature, extreme winds rush through the passage almost constantly, the current is fast and rough and, in winter, ice pressures are great enough to crush most ships in the waters.

But the work began and continued on schedule and a great many United Brotherhood members played an important part in bringing the project to a successful conclusion. They came from all parts of the nation and worked under the supervision of Local Union No. 46, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Construction of the bridge began in May, 1954. It was stopped each year by winter's icy winds from Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

When work began, one of the world's largest construction fleets, owned by Merritt-Chapman & Scott Company, was assembled at the site. The towns of St. Ignace and Mackinaw City, terminal points of the bridge, became mazes filled with construction men and equipment.

Work proceeded rapidly and good fortune kept bad weather away until January, 1955, when the first winter shut-down occurred. By April, 1956, the ice was disappearing from the waters and the men were going back to work, with over half the bridge's 34 piers completed.

During the next month a record 6,250 cubic yards of concrete were poured in one day and at the height of the work more than 1,000 men were working on the actual bridge site, not counting several thousand others who were prefabricating parts of the structure in nearby factories.

Before winter closed the work down in 1955, the two main towers were completed to their full height. It was just in time, as two weeks later the wind increased until giant waves lashed at the piers, giving the fledgling structure its first real test. At the height of the storm gusts of wind were recorded at velocities up to 76 miles per hour. The bridge came through its ordeal with flying colors. When the men went back to the job site they found damage at a minimum. A few welding towers were blown away and a barge dragged anchor and went aground, but nothing had happened to the bridge.

In mid-summer, 1957, the main job was completed, all that was left were the finishing touches and by November 1, 1957, the bridge was ready for the first car to drive across. The Governor of the State of Michigan, G. Mennen Williams, was the occupant and with the presentation of his personal check for toll charges, the bridge was officially in operation.

Official dedication was delayed until the final sprucing up was completed. The last signs of the construction gangs disappeared and the landscapers did their work to complete the beauty of the site. When June 26th rolled around this year, everything was spic-and-span, ready for the three-day dedication celebration.

The event was a gala one, especially for the residents of the Upper Peninsula, who forsee many new developments in their area. It should mean a bright new future for the people and the country north of St. Ignace. No longer are they isolated from the rest of Michigan for several months every winter. The ferry is out of business as far as auto traffic is concerned. No longer will long lines of cars wait on the docks at Mackinaw City for the one-hour ride on the ferry across the Straits. The future looks bright for the people of northern Michigan and much of the credit is due to the many members of Local 46 who worked on the impossibility across the Straits of Mackinac.

Theodore Roosevelt, Dedicated American

THIS YEAR marks the centennial of the birth of President Theodore Roosevelt. A group of prominent citizens has banded together as the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission to appropriately celebrate the occasion.

Theodore Roosevelt was no great liberal as the term is commonly defined today. Compared to his distant cousin, Franklin D., he waged no great battles



on behalf of the common man. But he did realize the dangers inherent in the growth of monopolistic control of natural resources by a few dominent corporations In his final years in office he even accepted the fact that organized labor constitutes a dynamic and necessary segment of our society. Few

Presidents ever fought harder for the things they deemed right than did Theodore Roosevelt.

America was the ruling passion of Theodore Roosevelt's life. Not as a geographical unit or as a focus of power, but as a symbol of the Free Spirit, expressed in political institutions and social behavior, inspired by the ideal of human Brotherhood, and upheld and perpetuated by a responsible citizenry.

Freedom, he knew, is not a perpetual endowment bequeathed by the past, but an ideal to be nurtured, day by day, re-interpreted to men's minds in every generation, and re-established in their lives.

Teddy Roosevelt fought the monied interests of his day. He fought the politicians who wanted to reduce America to a dictatorship of the entrenched political brass. He fought these domestic enemies with the same courage and fervor with which he fought the Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

But above everything else, Theodore Roosevelt preached the sanctity of law and the need for all Americans accepting the responsibilities of citizenship by studying issues, voting, and participating in the processes of democracy.

In this day and age when dictatorships parade their martial might on their national holidays, it is good for the United States on this Fourth of July to commemorate the anniversary of a President who correctly assessed the real source of our strength—a citizenry steeped in freedom and dedicated to preservation of the democratic institutions which guarantee equality, liberty and brotherhood.

President Roosevelt once said with almost prophetic clarity:

"The history of America is now the central feature of the history of the world; for the world has set its face hopefully toward our democracy; and, O my fellow citizens, each one of you carries on your shoulders not only the burden of doing well for the sake of your country, but the burden of doing well and of seeing that this nation does well, for the sake of mankind."

These are words to ponder well in this troubled year of 1958 when totalitarian forces menace us on many sides. Each of us bears a responsibility for guarding, protecting, and nurturing the democratic ideals our founding fathers established at such a high price.

President Eisenhower put it this way:

"I welcome, too, the Commission's plans for following up with a nonpartisan effort to encourage each citizen to take a more active part in political life. I believe that the public will respond with enthusiasm, reflecting Theodore Roosevelt's conviction that an ounce of work in behalf of the public good is worth a ton of good resolutions or political theorizing. As this citizenship campaign is applied in communities across the land, the Commission's plan will give strength to our people and our Government in dealing with the critical problems of our times."

Delegates from unions in the Los Angeles area have recommended to the Central Labor Council that organized labor take immediate steps toward purchasing or building needed hospitals in this section. The action was taken as a result of rising costs in hospital care.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JACK AILSHIRE, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. W. ANDERSON, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
W. J. BAIRD, L .U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
MAX BERESDIVIN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
ROY BILLMAN, L. U. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
G. M. BISHOP, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. G. BLASER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
J. K. BOLEACH, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
ERNEST BOOTHMAN, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
E. R. BRENNAMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. C. BRETCHES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
LESLIE BROWN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ARTHUR BUXTON, SR., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
C. L. CARLSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOHN CHAMBERS, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
LE ROY COLLINS, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
C. C. COOPER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
ROY CRUSH, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
VICTOR DE CLARK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
D. H. DETTERMAN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN DOGGETT, L. U. 27, Toronto, Ont.
R. E. DORMAN, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
EARL EMORY, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
J. B. FEHMER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HARRY FITZGERALD, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
P. J. FOLEY, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
EARL FORISTER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
LLOYD FRAZER, L. U. 1844, Cloquet, Minn.
CHARLES GAITSKILL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. J. GETTY, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
ED GREGORY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
JOSEPH GREMILLION, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
CHARLES GRIFFIS, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD HANCOCK, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
R. E. HANSON, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
ROSS HARRIS, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
HOWARD HEFFLEY, L. U. 253, Omaha, Neb.
B. W. HERNWALL, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
ALBERT HERWIG, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
H. C. HICKS, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
KENJI HIGA, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. L. HILL, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
SAM HOLLAND, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
L. L. HUDDLESTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
G. L. JOHNSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
W. N. JOHNSON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. E. KERNAN, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
E. C. KILES, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. H. KING, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
RICHARD KOHLER, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES KOJOLA, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
JOSEPH KRITZER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHARLES LAMBETH, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
J. E. LEWIS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
FRANK LINDHOLM, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
WILLIAM MacDONALD, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
J. H. MacINNIS, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
AXEL MADSEN, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
L. G. MARLOW, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
HOWARD MARTIN, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CHARLES MASLAUSKAS, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
J. J. MATEJCEK, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
J. H. MENNE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
C. T. MILLER, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
FRED MOEN, L. U. 1844, Cloquet, Minn.
RALPH NEWELL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
A. W. NILLSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
FAULS NIXON, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
W. F. NUSBAUM, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
H. H. PHILLIPS, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Cal.
ERNEST PICARD, SR., L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
O. C. PIERCE, L. U. 1371, Gadsden, Ala.
JOSEPH POLSELLI, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
J. D. RAMSEY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
RAYBURN RANDOLPH, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
G. W. REINHARDT, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
MICHELE RICCHIONE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ARTHUR RING, L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.
THORVALD ROED, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
R. A. RUSSELL, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
GEORGE SCHEUHER, L. U. 1452, Detroit, Mich.
PATRICK SCOTT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
N. R. SHORT, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
E. F. SIEGEL, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES SILVA, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN SMITH, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
SAM SOOMSKY, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
E. C. STOCKBRIDGE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
J. V. STRANG, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
I. A. SWENSON, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
C. A. SWITZER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
E. B. TERRY, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
A. M. THERBER, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
W. D. TUCKER, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.
C. W. UTTINGER, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
CHESTER WHITELEY, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
M. L. WIGGINS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JOHN WILBUR, L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Ill.
D. K. WILSON, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
JESSE WINSTEAD, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
MERVIN WOODS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.

Editorial

Unions Keep Recession From Becoming A Depression

Although the current recession is nearly a year old, it has shown few signs of developing into a major collapse such as occurred in 1929. It is true that six million people are unemployed—and to them the recession is as serious as any depression in history. But it is also true that sixty million people are still working. The stock market is in a relatively healthy condition, and most companies are still making a decent profit.

Always before when 10% of the labor force became unemployed a major depression developed. First a few people were laid off. This affected purchasing power so that additional people lost their jobs. The process became cannibalistic with the depression feeding on itself and becoming worse by the week.

This time the downward spiral has been slowed down greatly. The six million unemployed has not skyrocketed to eight million and 10 million practically overnight.

Why has this recession been different? Probably there are a dozen reasons. All the social legislation fought for by labor over the past quarter of a century is paying off—Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, etc. Retired workers and laid off workers no longer become relief cases the day their pay stops. But the main reason why this recession has not turned into a panic is that unions have been strong enough to stave off wage cuts.

It is a tribute to the organized workers of America that they have been strong enough and militant enough to stymie widespread wage cutting attempts. The fact is that despite the recession American unions have been able to win wage increases. The wage increases might not be as big as they were a few years ago, but the very fact that our unions have been able to boost wages at all in this depressed era is a big feather in their caps.

All America has benefited thereby. The natural inclination of employers always is to attempt to maintain high profits on fewer sales by cutting wages during poor times. The real tragedy of the 1929 depression was that the unions were not strong enough to beat back endless wage cutting attempts. As wages went down and purchasing power shrank, the depression deepened. All America owes organized labor a vote of thanks for cushioning the current recession with decent wages.

Even Business Week, the national financial magazine, indicated as much in a recent issue. Business Week reported that up to now wage cutting has been held to a minimum through union efforts. The fact that unions have prevented wage cutting in the production departments has made it difficult to slash the wages of unorganized white collar workers, the magazine said.

However, salary cuts in the white collar field are coming faster every month. Philco Corporation provides an example of what a union means to workers in this recession era. Recently this company cuts its white collar workers by five

per cent at about the same time it was putting into effect a five cents per hour increase for production workers which their union negotiated.

The Philco white collar workers may feel discriminated against but the truth probably is that they would have had to take a 10% or 15% cut were it not for the fact that the production union was actually increasing wages.

The Philco case dramatically points up to the stabilizing effect unions have had in this recession era. But the same sort of thing is going on everywhere. Unions are providing a stout bulwark against ruinous wage slashing everywhere. This fact alone is doing a great deal to prevent 1958 from becoming another 1929.

And all those who condemn unions—the blatant newspapers, the professional labor baiters, the unorganized know-it-alls, and the self-important little businessmen—share the benefits.

This journal has often said that it is impossible to measure the true benefits of unionism. The part that unionism has played in keeping this recession within bounds adds emphasis to this point.

Social Security Action Near

The House Ways and Means Committee was scheduled to begin hearings on social security legislation the week of June 16. The Committee will study several hundred social security bills, including the labor supported measure, H.R. 9467, introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D., R.I.).

The Committee is expected to report, and the House to act on, some social security legislation before Congress adjourns this summer. Some adjustment in benefits is clearly needed and has substantial support. The House of Representatives must also be made aware, however, of the strong support which exists throughout the nation for the Forand program to provide hospitalization and medical care for recipients of social security benefits.

The Forand bill would:

Increase old age, survivors and disability insurance benefits by about 10 per cent.

Provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical care for persons eligible to receive old-age survivors insurance benefits.

Increase the maximum amount of annual earnings counted under old-age and survivors insurance for contribution and benefit purposes from $4200 to $6000, and the contribution rate for employers and employes one-half of one per cent each. The present $4200 base is now unrealistic because the average factory wage in the United States is now $4200. Thus many workers, including skilled craftsmen, who earn $6000 or more a year, cannot expect increased benefits proportionate to their wages.

These changes would:

Increase maximum old-age benefits from $108.50 to $118.50; minimums from $30 to $35. The cost-of-living index has risen from 114.7 to 123.5 since benefits were last increased in September, 1954.

Assure adequate medical care to that group of our people who need it most and who are uninsurable or insurable only at exhorbitant rates by private insurance companies.

Provide a more realistic basis for contributions, which would serve to increase maximum benefits to an even higher level. Although the Forand bill would increase benefits only to a maximum of $118.50, an increase in the contribution base to $6000 will permit a substantial increase in benefits. It is apparent that all persons earning more than $4200 a year have their benefits figured as though they only earned that much. This change will permit recognition of earnings up to $6000 in computing benefits, which will eventually result in higher benefits.

Enactment of the Forand bill would be the most significant achievement in social legislation in the 95th Congress.

But there is no use kidding ourselves—getting the Forand Bill adopted is going to be mighty hard. The American Medical Association, one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington, is vigorously opposed to it. Most of the employer associations are on record against it. So are some of the more reactionary farm groups. It will take a tremendous amount of pressure from working people to nullify their efforts.

The 15,000,000 Americans who are over 75 need this legislation desperately. There is no reason why they should not have it. The bill sets up the means for financing the improvements. However, the selfish interest groups do not want to pay the few extra dollars per year that the bill would cost employers as well as employes.

Organized labor is the one group that can mobilize the kind of pressure needed to get the Forand Bill enacted. If every union member will write or wire his Congressman asking him to support the Forand Bill (H.R.9467) both in the Ways and Means Committee and on the floor of the House, victory will be assured. But this is one thing each member must do for himself; it can't be left up to "George" or to the Local Union or District Council.

It boils down to this: if we put up a good enough fight, we can get the Forand Bill adopted; if we depend on the other guy to do the fighting, there is no hope. What do YOU intend to do about it?

Trade Treaty Protection

The AFL-CIO has backed President Eisenhower's Reciprocal Trade Program and the treaty with the proviso that the livelihoods of American workers must be protected. Millions of American men and women owe their jobs to foreign trade. The Trade Treaty is supposed to keep the imports coming in, and keep American workers on the job.

But the treaty must be changed before full protection can be reached. The treaty says that all goods for sale here must be marked with the country of origin. L. T. Kearney, business representative of Piano and Musical Instrument Workers Local 2549, is working on a campaign to get Illinois Congressmen to introduce legislation that will change the treaty to read that all goods for sale here must be marked on a functional and visible part of the product.

Kearney related this story to the FEDERATION NEWS: "A Chicago drum manufacturer, one of the largest in the country, was driving around the other day when he saw what he thought was one of his drums in a musical instrument store display. He wondered how the drum got there because that particular dealer doesn't buy from him.

"He went in and found the drum to be a very close copy of his $85 product. The drum in the window had an English brand name and an 'English-looking' emblem on it and sold for $18. The word 'Japan' was stamped on a metal shield that serves no functional purpose."

The drum maker told Kearney that a dishonest dealer could remove the shield and sell the product as American made. He bought the drum to show his buyers the difference in product. Kearney explained that the Chicago-made drum is far superior in material and workmanship. The drum maker has laid off about 20 per cent of his employes, all union members, because the cheap, foreign-made drums are flooding the market. Kearney is all for the trade agreement but not at the expense of his union members. He says his suggestion for marking a functional part of any product will go a long way toward protecting the American worker and public.

We feel that the AFL-CIO Legislative Department should push for this type of legislation.—Chicago Federation News

A Merchant Who Can See Beyond His Nose

If there is any one segment of American business that depends in large part for its prosperity on union wages, that segment is small-town merchants. Most small towns have only one or two main industries. The people working in these industries make up the vast bulk of the customers of the town merchants.

When the industries pay decent wages, the merchants make out okay. When the wages are poor, the merchants are poor too. As simple as this fact is, one would suppose that small-town merchants would be enthusiastic union boosters. Actually, however, there are few groups in the nation that are more blindly and unthinkingly anti-union than the store owners in the average small community.

There are exceptions, of course. And an Indiana Business Agent ran into one recently.

A car dealer in a small town in central Indiana was going to remodel his show rooms. When the Business Agent heard about it, he called on the dealer to urge him to have the remodeling done union.

"You bet I will," the dealer replied. "I have been in the car business in this town for 30 years and I haven't sold a car to a non-union worker yet. They never have enough money to finance a car. When I sell a car to a working man he turns out to be a union member every time. Sure I want union men to build my new place—without them I couldn't stay in business six months."

If all small-town merchants were that wise, many more of them would be expanding their places of business even in this recession period.

Supreme Court Decisions Bring New Threat

★ ★

STATE COURTS now have the power to levy punishment in damage cases involving labor relations, as a result of two decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in May. The decisions hold that the Taft-Hartley Act does not replace the authority of states to grant remedies in such cases. In both cases, the state courts were upheld by six to two decisions, with Chief Justice Warren and Justice Douglas dissenting in both cases. Justice Black did not participate in either case.

In a case originating in Alabama, Paul S. Russell sued the United Auto Workers, claiming that mass picketing and threats of violence prevented him from working at a $100 a week job for two months. Russell, who is a board member of the National Right-to-Work Committee, attempted to drive his car across a mass picket line but was stopped. Later he attempted to drive across the line and was allowed entry into a struck plant.

He sued the UAW for $50,000 for malicious interference with his lawful occupation and a jury granted him $10,000, which the Alabama Supreme Court later upheld.

In California, Marcos Gonzales sued the International Association of Machinists. He claimed that expulsion from the union prevented him from working and the expulsion was illegal. The basis for the expulsion was that Gonzales alledgedly made false and malicious statements about a fellow member. A State court ordered him reinstated to membership and awarded damages in the amount of $6,800 for lost wages and $2,500 for physical and mental suffering.

The basis of the dissents, written by Chief Justice Warren, is disagreement with the idea of letting state courts award compensation in areas which conflict with practices established under the principles of the Taft-Hartley Law. He also held that many state laws affecting damages, and the different attitudes of the many juries which could be found in such cases, was in direct opposition to the idea of a uniform federal law; a guiding principle of Congress in first establishing the Wagner Act and later the Taft-Hartley Law.

In commenting on the two suits, one prominent labor attorney recently stated that the rulings "might imperil the very right to strike by making bankruptcy the penalty for engaging in this guaranteed constitutional right."

William T. Harrison, executive secretary of the National Right-to-Work Committee, hailed the Russell decision. He declared that it would "make unions think twice before using violence on the picket lines," overlooking the fact that Russell's testimony admitted he had not been physically harmed.

The general opinion of labor attorneys is that these two decisions will have the effect of curbing legitimate strikes in unfriendly areas. In right-to-work states, for instance, unions would naturally expect more severe decisions than from federal rulings.

In an editorial, the New York Times also voiced criticism of the decisions: It asked, "Is it sound public policy to leave open the floodgates of all the state courts to differing interpretations of what are 'unfair labor practices' in interstate commerce and of what the penalties should be for pursuing them—as these Supreme Court decisions seem to have done?"

"This certainly contradicts the idea of a uniform federal labor law on which the Taft-Hartley Act was based."

The Times also urged Congress to provide legislation specifically granting the NLRB authority to act in the cases.

The view of the majority of the Court in the Russell case shows the need for Congressional clarification of the NLRB's authority. It holds that the authority Congress vested in the Board in regard to back pay awards did not intend this power to constitute an exclusive pattern of money damages for private injuries. But, said the majority, in effect, the unions conduct was not protected by Federal law and therefore could have been enjoined by the state.

Chief Justice Warren's remarks in his dissent seem a wise and clear rebuttal of the majority viewpoint: "The Federal Act (Taft-Hartley) represents an attempt to balance the competing interests of employe, union and management. By providing additional remedies the states may upset that balance as effectively as by frustrating or duplicating existing ones."

Today, when many members of Congress are constantly prattling about "saving unions for their members" it would not seem amiss for them to be spending their time solving such problems as arose in these two cases, and clarifying federal jurisdiction in all situations involving labor unions in interstate commerce. It will certainly be a hopeless puzzle for unions if they must submit to the laws of each of the 48 states.

INDUSTRIALIST TELLS HOW 'WORK' LAWS UNDERMINE UNIONS

The president and board chairman of a major corporation detailed his reasoning to trade unionists why so-called "right to work" laws can actually wreck unions.

Industrialist John I. Snyder, Jr., head of U. S. Industries, Inc., provided this information to some 900 delegates attending the Second Anuual Industrial Relations Conference of AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department, in New York City.

"It is ironic," he said, "that in all of the discussion in and out of Congress about laws to insure internal democracy within unions, no one has stressed sufficiently the imperative importance of getting the employes themselves to exercise their right as members of a union to take part in its affairs."

The industrialist pointed out that "those who are clamoring for tighter curbs on unions are simultaneosuly pushing for a right to work law," adding:

"If they wanted to be fair about it, they would have to admit that active participation in union affairs in the interest of union democracy and the right to work law are mutually inconsistent.

"I say this simply because the right to work law offers employes an incentive to forego their right to shape the destinies of the union since thereby they can save the expense of their monthly dues without losing any of the benefits the union has won for them."

Snyder, himself, has negotiated union shop contracts with the International Association of Machinists, who represent his 6,000 employes.

The two-day conference provided almost bi-partisan support for union security and in opposition to "work" laws.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months July, August and September, 1958, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

The second constitutional convention of the Canadian Labour Congress met April 21, 1958 in the Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg, Manitoba. In attendance were 1538 delegates representing 1100 organizations.

Welcoming the delegates to the city was the Honorable Stephen Juba, Mayor of Winnipeg, who wished them success in their deliberations.



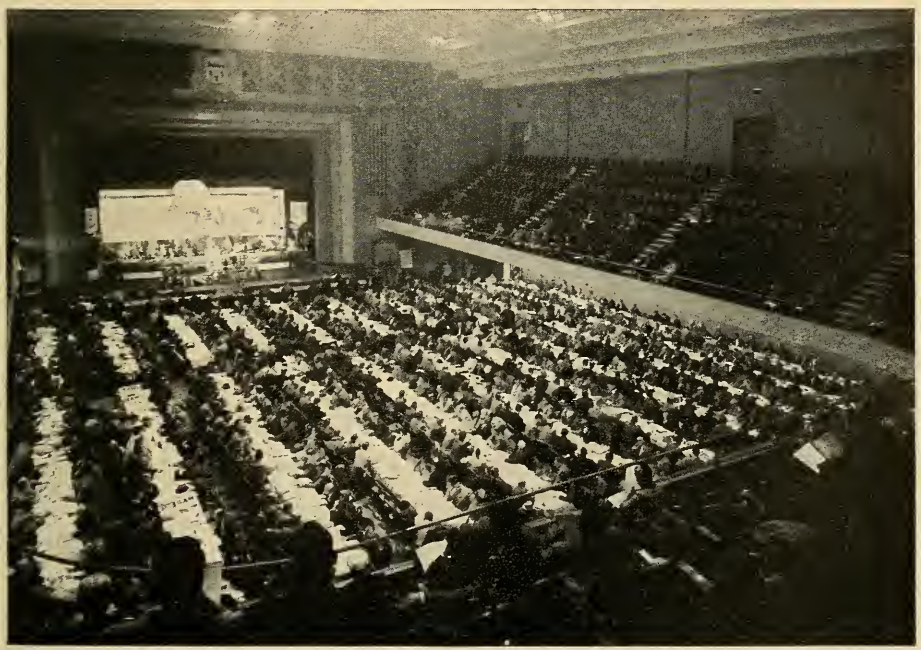
Claude Jodoin, left, confers with Prime Minister Diefenbaker at the convention.

As president of the Congress, Claude Jodoin conducted the proceedings of the convention.

Speakers addressing the convention included John Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada; and Joseph A. Bierne, president of the Communications Workers of America. Mr. Bierne was AFL-CIO fraternal delegate to the convention.

In its second year of existence, the result of the merger of Canada's two great labor organizations, the Congress was given a report of the activities of the two preceding years and advised that the details of the merger had been successfully concluded.

Many matters concerning both national and international affairs were brought to the attention of the convention. The current economic situation was given primary consideration and problems pertaining to this and other matters were presented in the form of resolutions. They are summarized as follows:



The convention assembled as proceedings get underway in the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium.

POLITICS: Establishment of a labor party to bring about a realignment of political forces in Canada.

TAXATION: Recommendation for numerous revisions, especially the increasing of basic exemptions for relief of lower income groups.

MINIMUM WAGES: Suggest the establishment of $1.25 per hour as a federal minimum wage.

LABOR LEGISLATION—Demand that it be made more equitable in regard to peaceful picketing, use of injunctions and fair wages and conditions in government contracts.

Viewing the campaign promises of the newly elected government, the convention called upon it to increase its efforts to bring about an immediate end to the recession.

Two affiliates were expelled as the result of raiding charges. They are the Operating Engineers and the Federation of Technical Engineers. The former organization has about 10,000 members in Canada and the latter approximately 800 members. The larger organization received a vote of 999 for expulsion and 239 against. The vote on the Federation closely paralleled; 994 for expulsion and 244 against.

The executive and administrative structure of the organization was amended in several ways. The Executive Committee was instructed to meet at least six times a year and the Executive Council at least four times annually. A second executive vice president was added to the list of officers, plus four general vice presidents. The general vice presidents are to be added to the Executive Committee which is to be added to the Executive Council.

Although widespread support had been indicated in favor of annual rather than biennial conventions, a motion from the floor to this effect was defeated by a large majority.

Officers elected for the next two years include:

Claude Jodoin	President
Donald MacDonald	Secretary-treasurer
Stanley Knowles	Executive Vice president
William Dodge	Executive Vice president
William Mahoney	General Vice president
Frank Hall	General Vice president
William Jenoves	General Vice president
George Burt	General Vice president

	Regional Vice presidents
D. J. Gannon	Atlantic Provinces
James A. Whitebone	Atlantic Provinces
Louis Laberge	Quebec
Huguette Plamandon	Quebec
Roger Provost	Quebec
Andrew V. Cooper	Ontario
Larry Sefton	Ontario
Paul Swaity	Ontario
W. J. Smith	Ontario
C. Reimer	Prairie Provinces
Donovan Swailes	Prairie Provinces
J. Morris	British Columbia
E. P. O'Connor	British Columbia

At the conclusion of the business of the convention, on April 27, it was adjourned sine die.

Fraternally,
Andrew V. Cooper
William Page

ROOM FOR ROYALTY, SAYS UNION

Britain's largest union decided that in a democratic Socialist society—the kind that the British Labor Party is working for—there may even be room for royalty—as long as they work. The Record, official publication of the 1,250,000-member Transport & General Workers Union, took official cognizance of recent criticism directed at the throne. After giving some of Queen Elizabeth's ancestors a vigorous clobbering, for idleness and extravagance, the union magazine added: "In our new democratic society, there will be room for individuals from the privileged class—both of blood-royal and ancient British lineage—for many of them have great gifts. The service entrusted to them will depend upon their willingness to serve, exactly as it will for the rest of us."

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR HONORS BROTHER

A Certificate of Meritorious Service, from the Office of James Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, was recently presented to Wilmer T. Wilson, business representative of Local Union 2012, of Seaford, Delaware. The award, only the fourth presented in the State, is in recognition of Brother Wilson's outstanding service in the apprenticeship training program.

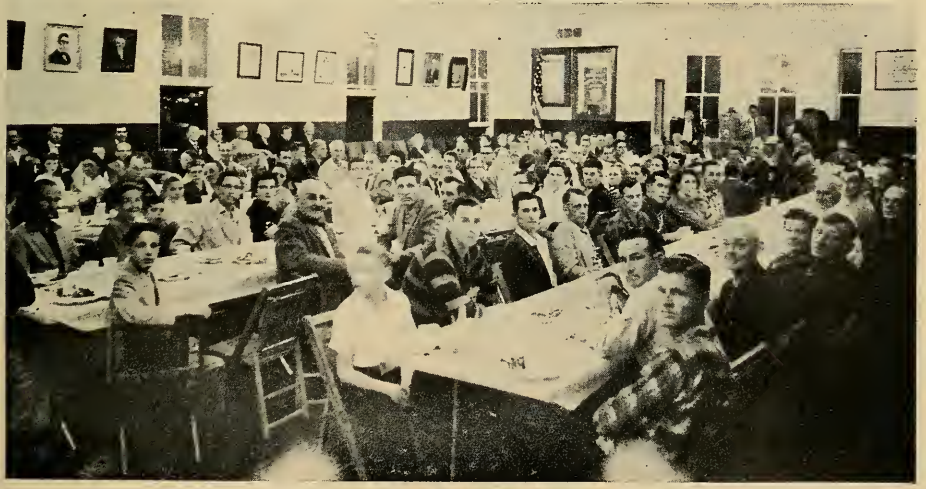
The Certificate, presented by John J. Petras, State Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, reads as follows: "In recognition of his outstanding service in the interests of developing and maintaining the highest standards of trade craftsmanship and giving of his time and services unsparingly and without personal consideration."



John Petras left, smilingly presents the Certificate to Wilmer Wilson, in recognition of his work in apprenticeship training.

SHREVEPORT LOCAL HOLDS OPEN HOUSE

Local Union 764, of Shreveport, Louisiana, held open house early this year to get acquainted with the people in their community and help the City of Shreveport know



Guests at Local 764's open house.

more about them. The Local has had a fine history of community service during its 57 years and is proud of its accomplishments and can rightfully boast that "Its members built Shreveport."

It has many devoted members in its ranks, but one family leads the parade when it comes to representation in Local 764. Four brothers from one family, Charles F., Dan B., John N. and W. H. Leslie are all members of the organization. Dan joined the United Brotherhood in 1922, while the other three Leslies all were initiated in 1924. All were originally initiated into Local 764 with the exception of W. H., who joined at Local 1564, Casper, Wyoming.



The four Leslie brothers, of Local 764. From the left: Charles, Dan, W. H. and John, who have a total of 136 years membership between them.



Pins in recognition of 50 years continuous membership were presented at the open house. The recipients included A. M. Bond, A. P. Parker, Sr., S. D. Holt and J. E. Morris. Other 50-year men of the Local include C. C. Davenport, 57 years membership; Alex Butler, 57 years; and R. E. Stripling, 55 years.

From the left: R. E. Stripling presents pins to his fellow 50-year men, Brothers Morris, Holt, Parker and Bond.



A few of the members of Local 764's Auxiliary, No. 588. From the left, front row: Mesdames A. H. Williams, S. D. Holt and R. E. Stripling. Standing, D. D. Alexander, E. D. Baker, J. D. Nugent, D. H. Daniel, G. R. Rogers and H. L. Ferguson, Sr.

DENVER GRADUATES HONORED WITH BANQUET

Graduates for 1958 of the carpentry apprenticeship program of the Denver, Colorado area were recently honored with a banquet at the Albany Hotel. Of the 37 graduates, 20 were able to attend and were presented with completion certificates as journeymen carpenters. Those not in attendance were presented with their certificates at a later date.

Presentation of certificates was made by Frank Urban, State Apprentice Supervisor, and Ted H. Morris, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Main speakers at the banquet were Clifford B. Noxen, regional director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, and Howard L. Johnson, principal of the school where the new jour-

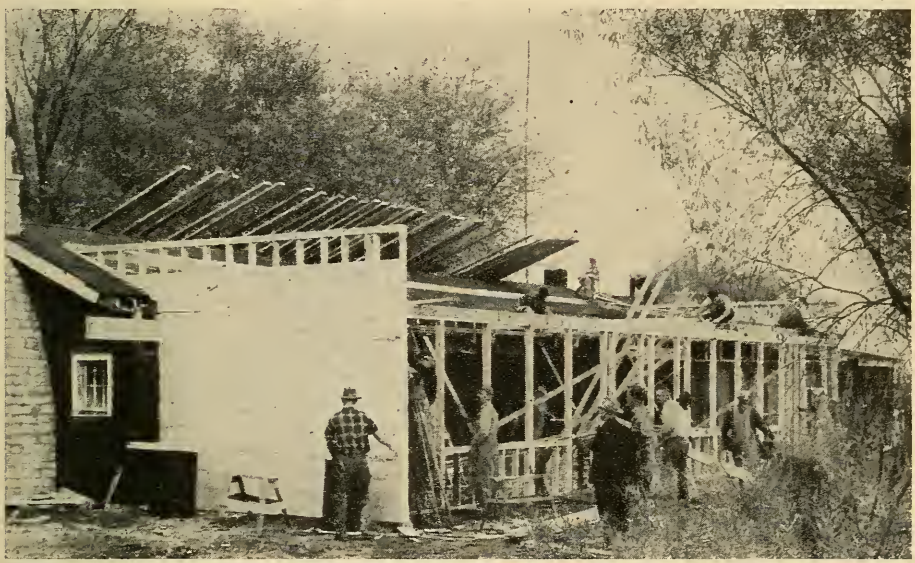
neymen received their training. William Holland, of the Associated Building Contractors, acted as Master of Ceremonies.

New journeymen honored at the banquet include: Ernest Angelo, Anthony Borgheinck, R. L. Butcher, J. P. Copley, G. D. Curley, T. E. Giblin, G. D. Hilterbrand, A. A. Kirkegaard, J. B. Masters and W. J. Moose, Jr.

Other new journeymen are: S. J. Nuanes, B. R. Paulter, J. D. Shiflet, C. H. Simons, R. P. Skrbina, G. R. Smith, Jr., W. D. Stagg, Alfred Ulibarri, Wm. Van Wyke and Marvin Wren.

CHICAGO COUNCIL AIDS RETARDED CHILDREN

Thanks to the Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council, the retarded children of the area of Lansing, Illinois, will have a better opportunity to grow up and live more normal, healthier lives. The Council and its affiliated unions, including members of the United Brotherhood, recently gave freely of its time and funds to help remodel a structure owned by the Lansing Community Parents' Association, a group devoted to the education of retarded children.



Members of the Chicago and Cook County Building Trades Council hard at work remodeling the Lansing, Illinois, School for Retarded Children.

On being petitioned by the Association for help in the work, the Council members wholeheartedly pledged their aid. Although the work practically required that they rebuild an old structure, the job was done and the charitable group now has fine, modern quarters in which they can carry on their good works.

Much of the material was donated by building contractors and material dealers, while some was sold at cost. All the labor was donated by the members of the Council and they also provided funds to pay for the materials which had to be bought.



The completed job; an attractive, modern, efficient structure, well-suited for the work of the Lansing Parents' Association.

The completed structure includes three classrooms, a large, general activity room and a complete kitchen for the care of 45 children. It was well-planned by a competent architect, who also donated his services.

The project has been completed and turned over to the Lansing Community Parents' Association, whose members are now able to give functional education, in a proper building, to these kids who need an extra helping hand. The school will be able to function efficiently and we imagine the men who worked on the project also will be able to do even better work, knowing that they helped someone who really was in need.

OREGON "PROS" CONVERT GARAGE TO LIBRARY

They say that if you want something done right it's usually necessary to do it yourself, but this isn't always the case, as some public spirited Astoria, Oregon, citizens can testify.

The Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce recently sponsored a program of converting a garage into a public library, to replace a badly out-dated building. They called for fellow JC members to volunteer to work on the remodeling job and started in on the task. But they soon ran into difficulty in supporting a heavily timbered roof and the job hit a snag.

The head librarian, Mrs. Farnsworth Wright, quickly came to their rescue. She contacted Local 780, of Astoria, and asked for assistance. It came in the form of 11 volunteer workers who donated their free time for two consecutive Saturdays.

Three of the men, Roy Wait, Oscar Wrausmann and Jim Larson, also worked frequently during the week. On the second Saturday 12 volunteers worked and the job was completed by the end of the day. Others working on the conversion job included Oscar Erickson, George Hanselman, Arvid Jacobson, Arnold Lyngstad, Hilmer Lofgren, Marvin Mathre, Ray Mathre, Ragnar Swanson and Tony Naimo.

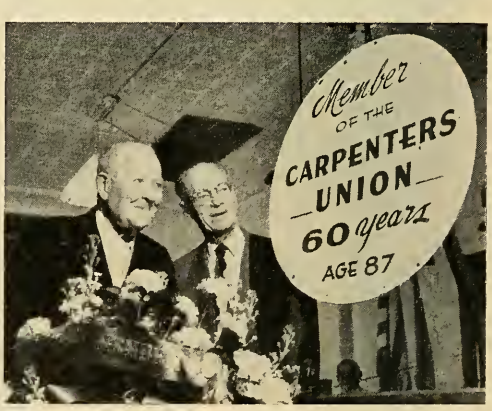
Not only did the members of Local 780 complete the ceiling supports, but installed a false ceiling, installed several doors and removed the old doors and remodeled the remainder of the interior.

The Brothers of Local 780 did a fine community service on the library job, also proving that it takes a "pro" to do the job right.

TOLEDO BROTHER HONORED FOR 60-YEAR MEMBERSHIP

A large number of members of Local 1138, of Toledo, Ohio, recently attended a special meeting in honor of their senior member; Hiram Kline. Brother Kline, who is now 87 years of age, was initiated into the Toledo Local on April 15, 1898, and has remained in good standing ever since.

Brother Kline recalls when, as a youngster, he took his first carpentry job. His employer was a non-union contractor who paid him $1.75 per day. His second job was with a union contractor and the pay was $3.00 per day. That convinced Kline of the value of the union and he immediately joined and preached the gospel of unionism to all the workingmen he met.



Hiram Kline, left, is introduced to his fellow members of Local 1138 by its president, Charles Walker. Kline served his entire 60 years of membership in the Toledo Local.

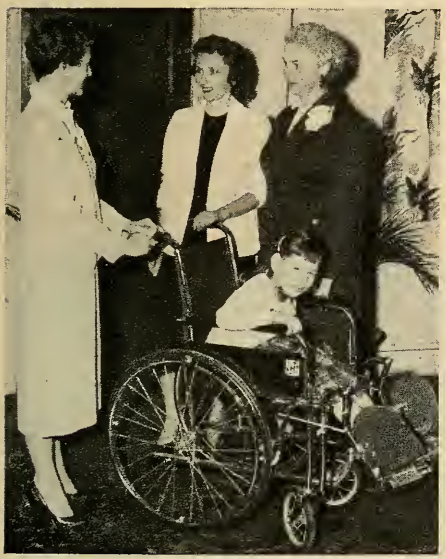
Serving as United Brotherhood representative, in the early 1900's, Brother Kline also helped organize other local unions, bringing to many young men like himself the protection of an organization which he had learned was devoted to the rights of the workers in their fight for a fairer share of the products they produced.

Brother Kline was presented with a meritorious service award by Charles Walker, president of the Local.

In all his years as a member of the organization Brother Kline worked hard to help bring about the goals of the United Brotherhood and to convert the disbelievers to the creed of Brotherhood and unionism.



FLORIDA LADIES HELP THE HANDICAPPPED



Miss Esther Morgan, left, teacher of Highland School, accepts the wheelchair from Mrs. Ernest Jackson and Mrs. Toney Janoskie. A young pupil of the school, Marsha Parker, gives the gift a tryout.

As its special project for 1958, Ladies Auxiliary No. 736 of Daytona Beach, Florida, recently gathered funds to buy equipment for the use of handicapped children in a nearby school. Through the use of the equipment the children will be more able to overcome or at least partially compensate for their physical handicaps.

The first piece of equipment puchased was a wheelchair, which was presented to the special education unit of Highlands School by Mrs. Ernest Jackson, president of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. Toney Jonoskie, a member of the committee whose project it was to get funds for the chair.

Other members of the committee engaged in this very worthwhile project are Mrs. Robert Maw, chairwoman; Freda Wolf, Etta Stevens, Charlotte Huhn, Marie Bruno, Mildred Edwards, June Hamilton, Janet Bradwell and Epsey Findley.

The Ladies receive a lot of pleasure from their various fund-raising activities, but when they know the money is going for such a worthwhile project as this one, it makes their task doubly pleasant. Such work not only reflects credit on the individuals and auxiliaries, but their sponsoring local union and the American labor movement as a whole.

NOVEL PARTY HONORS SENIOR MEMBER

To the Editor:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 677 of Denton, Texas, recently honored its senior member, Mrs. Ella Wills, with a surprise birthday party. We wanted to do something different so we planned a program patterned after the famous TV show "This Is Your Life." The presentation was in the form of a long poem, with a booklet of photos and illustrations highlighting the outstanding points of Mrs. Wills' life. Information and photos for the program were from material received from her friends and relatives all over the country. It was quite a tough job assembling all the material but everyone, including Mrs. Wills, enjoyed it so much that we are sure it was worth the effort.

We hold coffee parties and socials regularly between meetings. A recent party at the local American Legion Hall netted us more than $130.00, the proceeds going to one of our Sisters who has had a prolonged illness in her family.

On April Fools' Day, Mrs. J. T. Wilson entertained the Auxiliary with a party and everyone had a fine time, as we usually do.

Although this letter may sound as if we spend all our time with parties, this is not the case. We have our charities of various types and to keep financing them, we hold a great variety of fund raising activities.

We enjoy THE CARPENTER and quite often discuss the various articles at our meetings. Especially enjoyable is the "To Our Ladies" page, which gives us an opportunity to keep track of the activities of our sister groups throughout the U.S. and Canada.

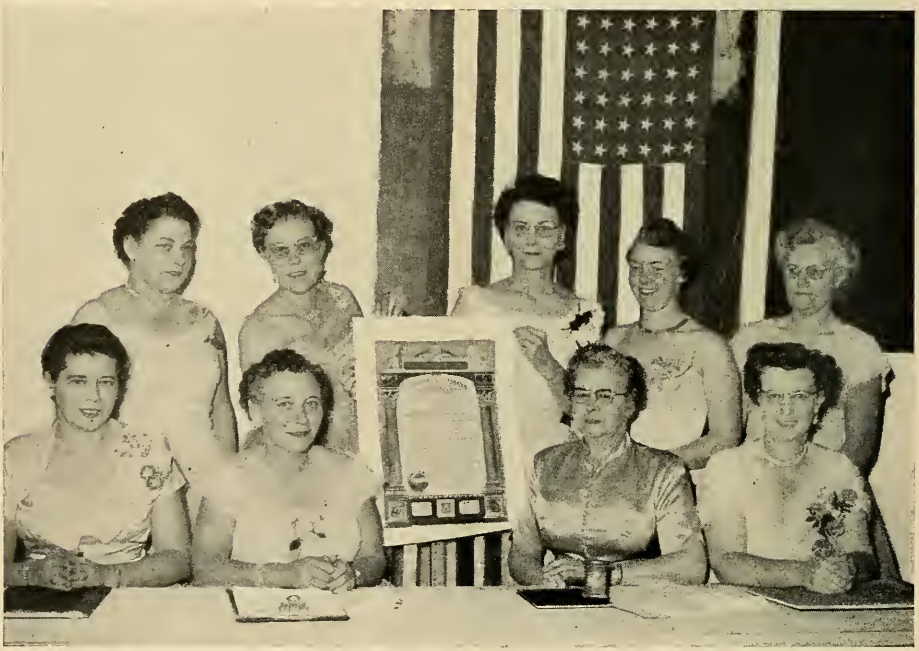
Fraternally,
Mrs. G. A. Offenbacker,
519 Center St., Denton, Texas.

NEW AUXILIARY CHARTERED IN CALIFORNIA

Although Local Union No. 1570, of Marysville, California, has been in existence for 51 years, it never before had a ladies auxiliary. Last November a group of wives of the men of the Local decided it was time that such a group would help not only the union, but the community as well, so we proceeded to organize Ladies Auxiliary 748.

By the time we received our charter, 31 Ladies were on our rolls as charter members. Don Lee, president of Local 1570, was the installing officer, presenting our charter and installing the first officers. He was assisted by Gail Gordon, secretary of the Sierra Nevada Foothill District Council, with which the Local is affiliated.

Our first slate of officers includes the following: Vera Carver, president; Nettie McNew, vice president; La Vona Hubbard, recording secretary; Dorothy Fuller, financial secretary; Elsie Davis, conductress; Ann May Lee, warden; and Hazel Emmerson, Delores Dryer and Valasti Lindsey, trustees.



Charter officers of Auxiliary 748: Seated, from the left: La Vona Hubbard, Nettie McNew, Vera Carver and Dorothy Fuller. Standing are Elsie Davis, Ann May Lee, Hazel Emmerson, Delores Dryer and Valasti Lindsey.

Business meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month and social affairs on the third Friday.

We became affiliated with the California State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries in February, and in this and other affairs, our sponsoring Local has been of great assistance. As we have survived the pangs of beginning our organization with no great ill effects, we would be happy to give any assistance we can to other groups contemplating founding an auxiliary group.

Fraternally,
Nettie McNew,
845 Alpine, Marysville, Cal.

Craft Problems

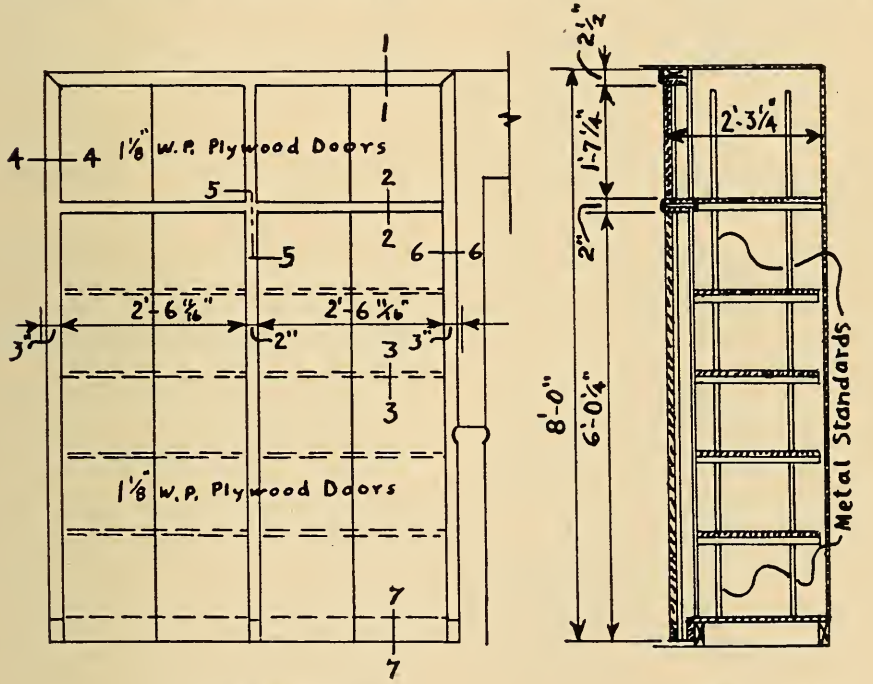
Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 356

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 12th lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

Cabinets:—When cabinets are thought of, built-ins is a commonly used term. Cases is another term that is used to designate the things we call cabinets. A home that does not have built-ins or cabinets, could hardly be called a modern home. The housewife of today wants, in most cases, up-to-date conveniences in her kitchen. What used to be called the pantry, is a thing of the past.



DETAILS of STORAGE CASE in SERVICE HALL

Fig. 81

Elevation and Section:—Fig. 81 shows to the left an elevation and to the right a section of a storage case. The sections that will follow are indicated by the figures 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, etc. Fig. 82 shows the sections from 1-1 to 7-7, shown by Fig. 81 to the left. The figures and notes should be studied. Fig. 83, to the left, shows an elevation of the wardrobe and the wardrobe doors in the bedrooms. A section of this fixture is shown at the center. To the right are shown, top drawing, the heads, middle drawing, the jamb, and bottom drawing the sill. Where these are cut through is shown on the elevation to the left.

Sliding Door Pocket Frame:—The sectional lines shown on the elevation to the left, Fig. 84, gives the lines where the cut-through sections were taken, that are shown at A-A and B-B, center and right. Section

C-C is shown by Fig. 85. The figures and notes give further information.

Details of Closets:—Sections A-A and B-B of the closet in the hall are shown by Fig. 86. Fig. 87 shows sections of the living room closet, the linen closet and the coat

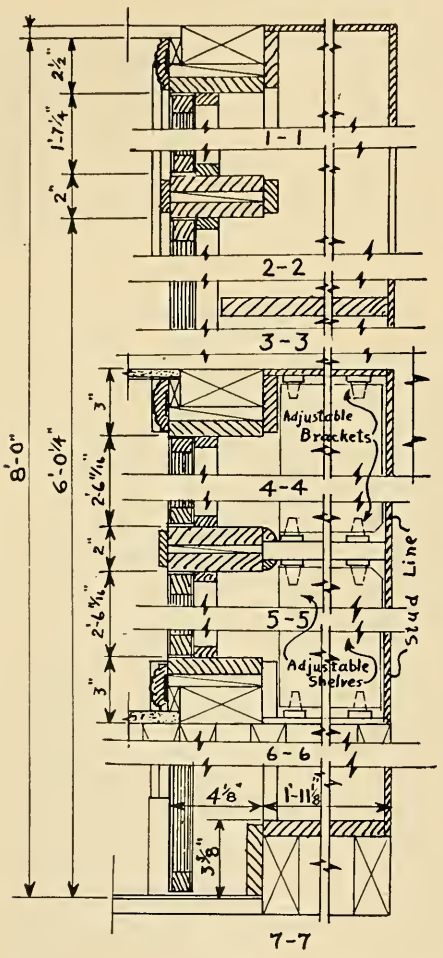


Fig. 82

closet. Also the elevation of the linen closet, to the center right.

(Specifications continued.)

FOLDING DOOR

1. **Folding Door:**—Furnish and install in den a "Modernfold" door as manufactured by New Castle Products Co., New Castle, Indiana.

(a) Door shall be top supported without floor guides and shall be completely fabricated at factory, including track and all necessary hardware for installation.

(b) Track shall be recessed No. 8 custom track for No. 8 custom door. See drawings for size and height of opening.

(c) Doors shall be covered with durable, flame-resistant, plastic-coated fabric, color as selected.

(d) "Modernfold" doors shall be equipped with hardware and moldings and shall be fully guaranteed for one year against defects of faulty materials and workmanship.

PAINTING

1. **Scope of Work:**—There shall be included in this work the furnishing of all labor required for the complete paint finish of all interior and exterior woodwork, metal work and the walls and ceilings of such rooms as are specified below to be painted. All material and labor including brushes, tools, ladders, etc., shall be furnished by this contractor.

2. This contractor will be required to prime exterior woodwork as soon as woodwork is delivered on the job.

3. Quality of Materials:

(a) All materials shall be of the best of their respective kinds as specified and

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

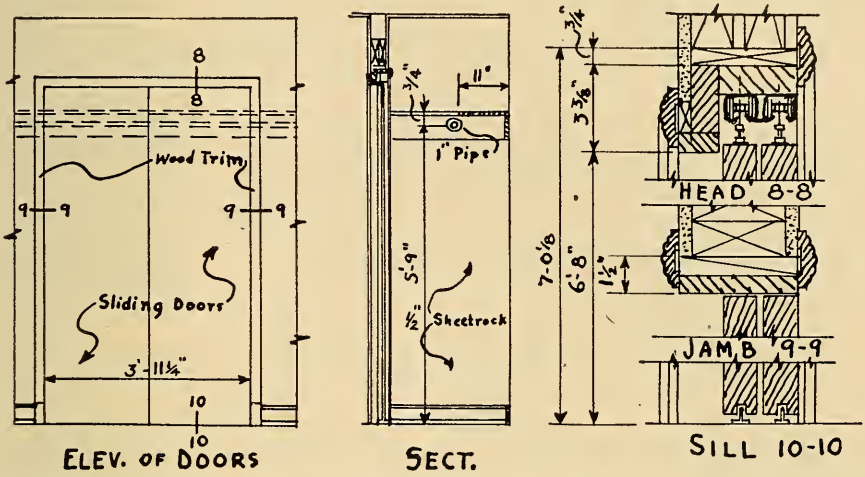
NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

applied strictly according to the manufacturer's specifications and to be subject to the approval of the architects.

(c) All white lead shall be pure Carbonate of Lead, free from acid, equal to Carter's National Lead Company's "Dutch

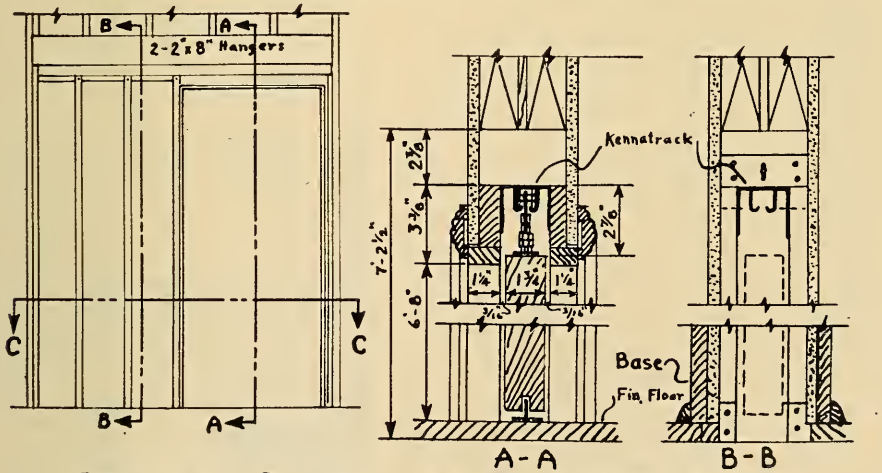


DETAILS OF WARDROBE & WARDROBE DOORS IN BEDROOMS

Fig. 83

(b) All ready mixed material shall be delivered to the building in, and used directly from the manufacturer's original containers. All linseed oil shall be pure kettle

Boy," or approved equal. All colors shall be pure pigment ground in linseed oil. All colors and shades of colors shall be as selected or approved by the architects. Wall



DETAILS OF SLIDING DOOR POCKET FRAME

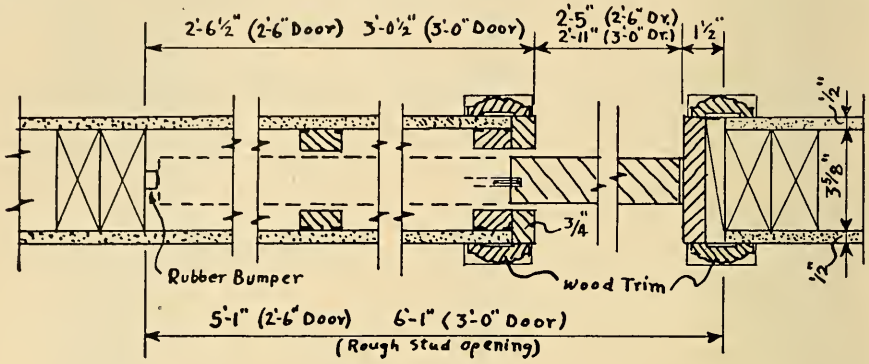
Fig. 84

boiled, well settled oil. All turpentine shall be clear, free from matter in suspension, and white. All driers shall be free from adulterance, sediment, resin and matter in suspension.

and ceiling paint shall be Glidden "Spred Satin" or approved equal. Enamel shall be Sherwin-Williams "Semi-Luster" or approved equal. Undercoat shall be Seidlitz, or approved equal. Exterior paint for doors,

door screens and shutters shall be Cabot's "Collopakes." Varnish shall be Pratt and Lambert's "38" Pale Trim Varnish. Stain shall be Pratt and Lambert oil stain.

as to prevent spontaneous combustion. Oily rags of waste shall be kept in covered containers and removed from the building as quickly as possible.

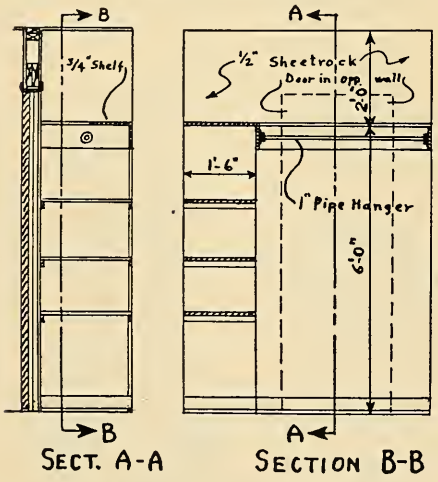


C-C

DETAIL OF SLIDING DOOR POCKET FRAME

Fig. 85

5. **Covering and Protection:**—The contractor shall exercise all reasonable care to prevent the splattering of paint. Drop cloths shall be used wherever necessary, and they shall be furnished in ample quantity so that



DET. OF CLOSET IN HALL

Fig. 86

complete protection is afforded. All splashes and droppings shall be cleaned off thoroughly and all stain shall be removed.

6. **Storing of Material and Waste:**—All materials shall be stored and cared for so

7. **Samples:**—The contractor shall make up samples of exterior and interior finish for the approval of the owner.



8. **Priming:**—All wood frames, sash and exterior and interior woodwork that is to be painted shall be primed with white lead and oil on all sides as soon as delivered on the job.

9. **Puttying:**—After all woodwork has received the first coat of finish all nail holes and other imperfections shall be puttied with putty stained to match finish.

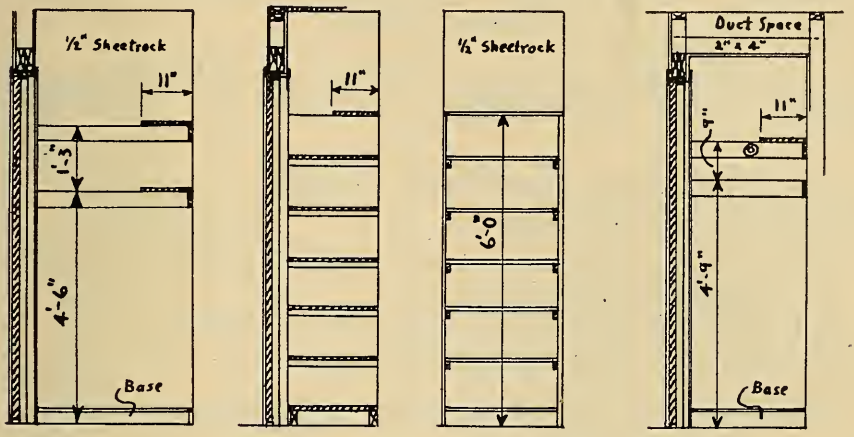


Fig. 87





BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send **$1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.**

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Don't Get Sore

at Broken Handles, Loose Grips, Tired Hands

Buy Estwing "3 in 1" Tools

1. Everlasting Cushion Grip of Vinyl-Nylon
Easiest of all on the hands

2. Unbreakable Forged One-Piece
Head-Handle, Spring Tempered Backbone

3. With Hickory Handle Lightness

Bought by Skilled Carpenters Everywhere

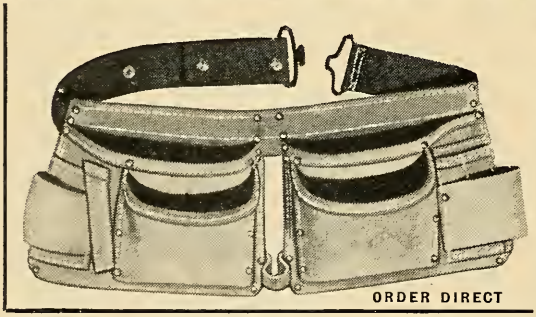


Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

CARPENTER 2-BAG SPLIT-LEG 'TOP GRAIN' LEATHER WAIST APRON

NEW SENSATIONAL DESIGN — PRACTICAL — FUNCTIONAL — BUILT TO LAST FOR YEARS

FREE LEG ACTION for CLIMBING, KNEELING, or BENDING—FEATURES 4 LARGE NAIL POCKETS, SNAP-ON BELT



ORDER DIRECT

Terrifically functional for rough carpenters, carpenters and joiners, builders, construction men, floor layers —in fact there are hundreds of uses for this amazing garment in most all segments of carpentry and it's allied field. **ORDER TODAY—PROMPT DELIVERY.**

DESCRIPTION:
Beautifully made in med. wt. 'top grain' saddle tan smooth moccasin leather. APRON HAS: 2 large flared inside and 2 medium sized pouched outside nail pockets —2 handy punch or nail set slots and a pencil pocket. All pockets are leather bound. Wide saddle leather right side hammer loop and left side loop for other tools. Saddle stitched and capped rivet construction. Wide canvas web adjustable belt with snap-on buckle.

POSTPAID
In Calif. add 4% tax **$10.95** SORRY! NO C. O. D's.

GUARANTEED to PLEASE or YOUR MONEY BACK

R. G. NICHOLAS APRON CO.
7600 STATE ST.
HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

EMPIRE *Crystal Vision* LEVELS



Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Close end plate construction. Patent Pending
5. Shock-proof — Shatter-proof Mounting.
6. No shadows — no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO. 10920 West Potter Road Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN

Model 252-M — Magnesium
Model 252-A — Aluminum

24"	$8.80
28"	$10.00
30"*	$10.50
42"*	$15.50
48"	$16.00
78"†	$27.00

*Aluminum only
†Magnesium only



—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

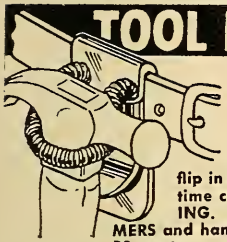
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



On All Printed Material

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

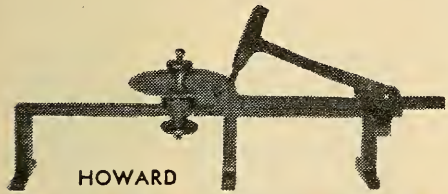
No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
***SAVE*—2 for $1.50——6 for $3.50.**
(Member of Local 54)

YOU CAN START A $4000 A DAY BUSINESS
IN YOUR SPARE TIME!



Make Big Cash Profits In Your Home... Sharpening Household, Gardening and Shop Tools.

Turn spare time into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. No experience needed to sharpen knives, scissors, shears, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, axes, chisels and circular saws . . . Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost easy-payment plan. Send Postcard today for **FREE BOOK.**
BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO 7129 Field Bldg., Kansas City 11, Mo.



A simple and inexpensive circle saw set for saws 4" to 24".
Made of heavy cast iron that will last for years.
The hammer tip and anvil are made of hardened tool steel that can be replaced easily when necessary. The angle at which the hammer and anvil bend the teeth may be adjusted by pivoting the arm supporting the hammer and anvil.
There is no finer saw set made.

W. H. KENSMOE
337 Selby Avenue, St. Paul 2, Minnesota

BLUEPRINT READING
TRAIN AT HOME
Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons
Send Coupon Today For Free Information

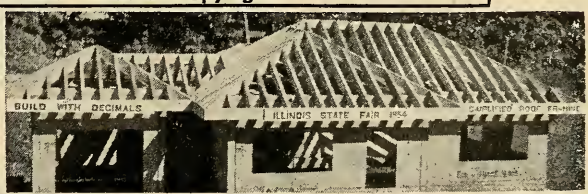
BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51-A, Ill.
Please send free information:
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

FRAMING THE ROOF IN DEGREES OF THE ANGLES

THE DAHLSTROM PITCH RISE DECIMAL FRAMING SYSTEM
An engineering lift in roof framing
U.S.A. and Canadian copyrights

A MODERN CALCULATING SYSTEM.—In simple easy to use, DECIMAL FIGURES. —Now frame ranch types, any type of roof in degrees of the angles. Using simple decimals for every thing.

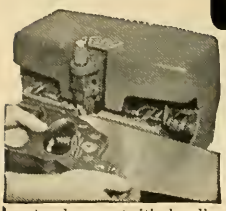
Tables of figures—for 350 pitches, with instructive Manual. Sent Post Paid, Money order or check_____$3.50



—Guaranteed, must satisfy or price refunded.
Dahlstrom Engineering Service, P. O. Box 433, 167 Delaware, Benton Harbor, Michigan

Set a Hand Saw in 32 seconds

FOLEY Power SAW SETTER



for hand and band saws

The Foley Automatic Power Setter has exclusive "twin hammer" action (one for each side of saw), operating from a single spring, insuring utmost accuracy. ONCE through turns out a perfectly set, true cutting saw. No tooth breakage, relieves eye strain. Sets all hand saws (with handles left on) and band saws from 4 to 16 points per inch.

FREE—Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges, also Foley Setter circular. Time Payments if desired. Write today—no salesman will call.

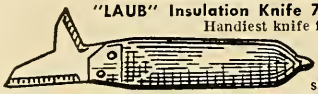
FOLEY MFG. CO., 781-8 Foley Bldg. Minneapolis 18, Minn.

"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6¼ in.
Designed by a member of Carpenters Local No. 7.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming, Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. **One Dollar** for 1 knife. Extra hook blades $1.50 a Doz.

"LAUB" Insulation Knife 7 in.



Handiest knife for cutting Insulation, Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. Built-up roofing, cork. Double renewable blade. Strong light metal handle. Extra blades 3 for $1.00.

If your local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer cannot supply you send $1.25 for 1 knife to:
DAN C. LAUB, 6526 45th Av. N., Minneapolis 27, Minn.

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for **FOOTINGS, FLOORS**

by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. Ask about our part time sales plan. Exclusive territories now open.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Free Folders
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zn. _____ State _____

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only _____ $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.



TUNNEL LOOP
4-POCKET LEATHER NAIL BAG

Beautifully Made in Top Quality 6 to 8 oz. Brown Smooth Moccasin Cowhide

Money Back Guarantee

ONLY
$4.00 POST PAID
No C.O.D.'s
Add .16c Tax in Calif.

Features: 10" large inside, 6" outside leather bound pouched pockets. 2 small tool slots, plus strong hammer loop. Saddle stitched. Capped rivets. Size 10 x 12"

1¾" Leather Belt for bag. State Waist size. $2.00
2" Web Army Pistol type Adjustable Belt Snaps On $2.00

NICHOLAS MFG. CO. 7600 State St. Huntington Park, Calif.

NEW!
Evans POWER-TAPE



No More Pushing Blade Back Into Case!

Here's the greatest single mechanical advance in steel tape history! Press the button gently with your thumb — blade returns smoothly. *You control the speed.* Release the button — blade stops instantly. No "creep," no lost measurements! Chrome-plated case, GIANT sliding end hook — for inside-outside measuring. White steel blade, marked in inches and feet-and-inches — no figuring! Free Tenite carrying case with magnifying lens.

Only **$1.89** (10 ft.)

Unconditionally Guaranteed
6, 8, 10, or 12 ft. lengths
Get POWER-TAPE today!
Available only at hardware stores

Evans RULE CO. Elizabeth, N. J. Montreal, Que.

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	45
Dahlstrom Engineering Service, Benton Harbor, Mich.	45
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	46
Empire Level, Milwaukee, Wis.	44
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	44
Evans Rule, Elizabeth, N. J.	46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	46-48
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	46
Irwin Auger Bits, Wilmington, Ohio	3rd Cover
W. H. Kensmoe, St. Paul, Minn.	45
Dan C. Laub, Chicago, Ill.	46
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	1
Mason Engineering, Kalamazoo, Mich.	43
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	3rd Cover
R. G. Nicholas Apron Co., Huntington Park, Cal.	44-46
Skil Corp., Chicago, Ill.	6
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	47
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	48
True Temper Corp., Cleveland, Ohio	5
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	45

Carpentry Materials

Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	4

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	45
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	3rd Cover
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	40

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY
PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

STANLEY "SURFORM"®

New surface-forming tool
Does 1001 jobs

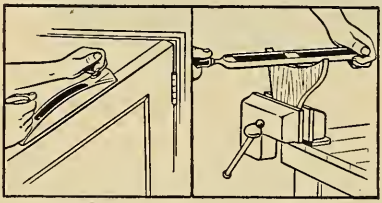


SURFORM — Plane type **$3.69**

Saves time on all kinds of materials!



SURFORM — File type **$2.69**



Fitting . . . Forming . . .

Stanley ***SURFORM*** forms the surface of wood, plywood, floor tile, hard rubber, plastics, copper, aluminum —even mild steel. It smooths down wood . . . cross grain, with grain, end grain—12 times faster than other wood forming tools without clogging! It's easy! It's fast!

450 sharp edges work together!



This cutting strip is the secret of ***SURFORM***. The tool steel strip has 450 tough, razor-sharp teeth that really cut, and 450 holes that take the cuttings away from the work. No skill is required . . . you can't go wrong. Nothing to adjust. Depth of cut is automatically controlled.

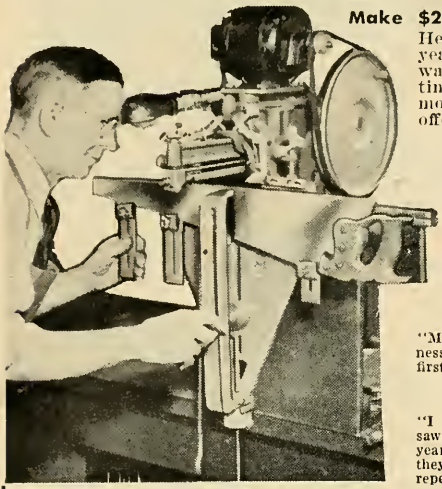
Tough, long-lasting replacement blade fits both tools — 98¢.

Your hardware dealer has Stanley ***SURFORM*** now. Look for it. Try it. For free descriptive ***SURFORM*** folder, write Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, 267 Elm Street, New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY

The Tool Box of the World

GIVE YOURSELF A RAISE-NOW!



Make $20 to $30 a Week Extra Income in Spare Time

Here is 1958—are you going to get ahead faster this year? How—ask the boss for a raise? That doesn't always work. Here's an idea—be your own boss in spare time and give yourself a raise. $20 to $30 a week extra money is easily possible with the machine and the plan offered in this ad.

Earn from $3 to $6 an Hour with FOLEY SAW FILER

Here is a steady repeat CASH business you can start in your own basement or garage and make from $3 to $6 an hour in your spare time. You can file all hand saws, also band and crosscut circular saws on the Foley Saw Filer. The adjustments are simple—there is no eye-strain—and you can start right away to turn out perfect cutting saws. Time Payments if desired.

"My spare time saw filing business has made me $952 the first ten months."
—R. T. CHAPMAN

"I have done 4 or 5 thousand saws in my spare time in the 4½ years since I got the outfit, and they are all coming back with repeat orders."—LEN CREGO

"Last year's profit amounted to $3,000. Not so bad for a one-man outfit."
—CHARLES C. HOUGH

"I made $756 last year filing saws, and it sure comes in handy. I do this work in my spare time."—JAMES B. WILLIAMS.



Send Today for Free Book "MONEY MAKING FACTS"

"MONEY MAKING FACTS" explains how you can get business from hardware stores, homeowners, farmers, carpenters, schools, mills, factories, etc. Get the facts—send coupon today for this practical, money-making plan. No salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. 718-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send me free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS" and Time Payment Plan.

Name _____

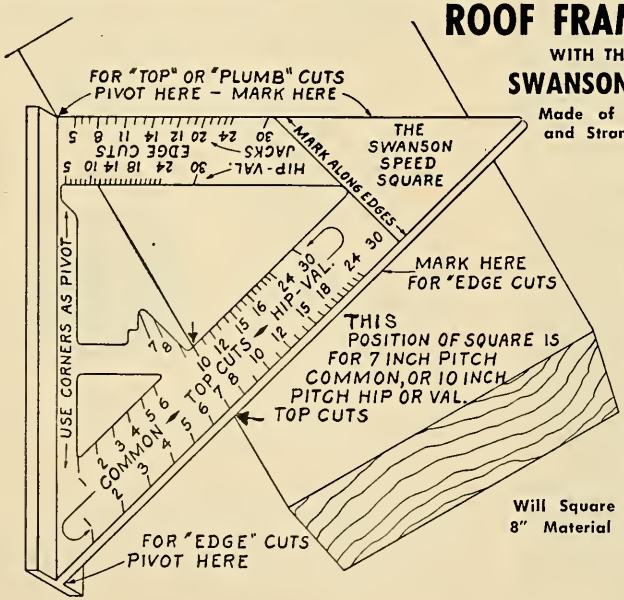
Address _____

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE

Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish



A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Will Square 8" Material

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder_____$3.25 C.O.D.'s__$3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

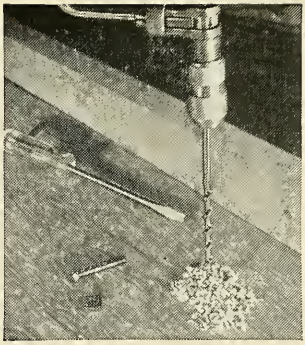
A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and **IN ONE MINUTE** the cuts. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. *Money back privilege.* Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

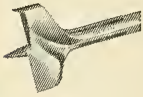




62T solid center type



Speedbor "88" for electric drills



Door Lock Bit

Irwin auger bits

every bit as good as the name

Irwin auger bits make boring jobs easier, speed-up work. Clean, fast, accurate cutting action. No clogging, no binding. Hardened full length — stay sharp much longer. Complete range of types and sizes. Buy individually or in sets from your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer.

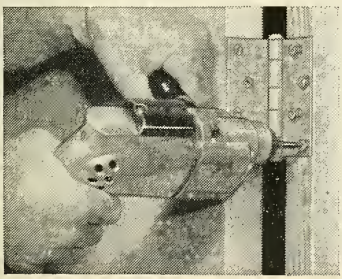
Free Booklet tells how to Use, Care, Select Auger Bits. Fully illustrated, many useful and money-saving hints. Write Irwin, Dept. 1-C, Wilmington, Ohio today.



IRWIN
Wilmington, Ohio

the original solid center auger bit
•
screw drivers
screw driver bits

$39.95



World's FIRST

DRIVER-DRILL

IT'S 2 TOOLS IN 1 — a powerful screwdriver and ⅜"-capacity drill. Geared down to 275 RPM, this unique new Millers Falls tool has extremely high torque and is easy to control for accurate free-hand driving or drawing wood screws up to #10 x 3" and machine screws up to ¼". In seconds, a special geared key chuck converts it into a sturdy power drill. Your choice of pistol grip or saw grip models. Wide variety of bits and sockets.

For further details write
MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Dept. C-24
Greenfield, Mass.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868 ®

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-7

Slums

and what they do to People are a national disgrace



From The Carpenter
222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

LET'S GET ON WITH THE JOB OF MAKING
OUR TOWNS AND CITIES DECENT
PLACES TO LIVE FOR
ALL PEOPLE

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

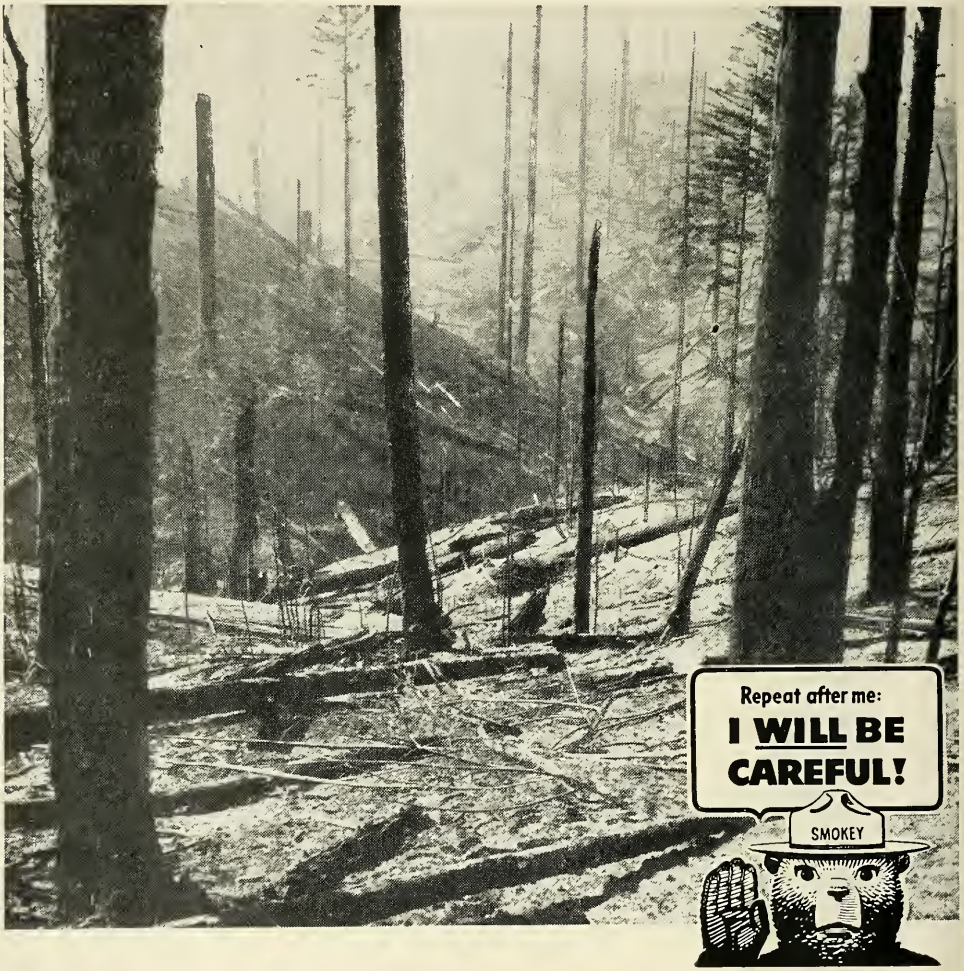
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

AUGUST, 1958



ALASKA ROAD

Nice Spot for a Picnic?



It *was* . . . just a short while ago. People came here to relax and enjoy the cool green of the forest. There were squirrels, deer and birds. There were fish in the streams.

But now there is nothing . . . nothing but desolation.

How did this fire get started? It wasn't lightning or some other natural cause. *Someone was careless.* Someone flipped a cigarette from a car window, left a campfire smoldering, or tossed away a match that "appeared" to be out.

It's the same story across the nation. Forest fires burned 10 million acres of America's valuable timber last year. And 9 out of 10 of these fires were caused by *people* . . . mostly *good* people like you. One moment of carelessness, in each case, did the job.

Be careful in the woods this year. Be sure every flame, every spark is *dead out.* Crush your smokes, drown your campfires. When you drive use the ash tray in your car. *Be careful. Please.*

Remember—only you can

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



LUFKIN

CHROME CLAD®...

won't rust, chip or peel

There's no paint on a Lufkin Chrome Clad Mezurall® tape rule blade. The bold, black markings are bonded to the basic metal . . . protected with several electroplatings that give extra strength to the blade. The final coat is Lufkin's exclusive Chrome Clad finish. Glare-free, smooth, rust resistant . . . it's the most durable tape rule you can buy.

Plated steel case is light, strong, long-lasting. Blades are easily replaceable. The Mezurall Chrome Clad comes in 6-, 8-, 10- and 12-foot lengths . . . either ½″ or ¾″ width.

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • NEW YORK CITY • BARRIE, ONT.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 8

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

What Does The Score-Card Show? - - - 5

A shorter work week and more public projects are needed to get the economy back in high. The potential is there; all it needs is a bit of pump priming through forward-looking action.

ALASKA—A New Star, A New Hope - - 8

Alaska's future is in the hands of its valiant people; a potentially great state in the making.

Wood Construction Proves Advantages - - 14

Economy, utility and beauty of wood sells four church congregations.

Savings Alone Can't End Slump - - - 16

Savings backlog is non-existent for the average worker. Lack of money to fall back on is made evident by slumping sales.

P-Day, A Milestone For Detroit - - - 22

Pension plan negotiated by the Detroit District Council may mark the beginning of a new day for the building trades.

Background For The Future - - - - 29

Roosevelt University teaches Washburne apprentices a new subject; The Union And Its Operation.

For A Better Tomorrow—VOTE - - - 31

Your future as a unionist and a citizen depends upon the people who are in office. Make sure they represent your best interests by voting for the candidates you think are best.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

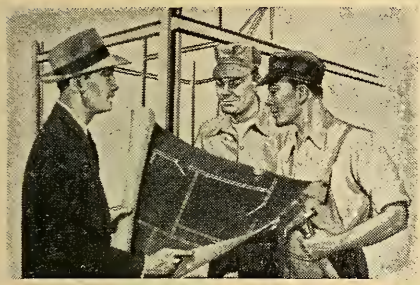
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 12
What's New - - - - - - - - 20
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 28
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 33
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 34
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 39

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
K-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

BOOST YOUR WEEKLY PAY -- Stay Longer On Each And Every Job

Here's The Know-How That Puts You In Big Demand

Cabinetmaker's Manual

THE COMPLETE, MODERN GUIDE TO WOODWORKING

ALL ABOUT WOOD and other Materials—Grades, Varieties and Uses—all about Laying-out Operations—all about Hand Tools and Power Tools—Improved Shop Methods—Furniture Restoration—all about setting up and running a Profitable Cabinet Shop as a Business—Countless Short-Cuts, Professional Secrets, Tricks of the Trade—40 Valuable Charts & Tables—Time-Saving Methods—Money-Saving Tips—Tools Illustrated—All Hand, Power, Portable & Production Types—Glues—Abrasives — Hardware —Cabinet-Shop Estimating—Simplified Record Keeping—Furniture Restoring for Profit—*And Much, Much More*—everything about up-to-date cabinetmaking now revealed in this big, fact-packed book. *448* Quick-Answer PAGES—Over *10,000* Valuable FACTS—Over *1,000* Show-How Diagrams, Drawings, Photographs.

CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL by Whitney K. Towers, woodworking consultant to cabinet shops, aircraft builders, furniture manufacturers, brings together in this one big volume all the cabinetmaking know-how you'll ever need. Whether expert or newcomer you'll find here the quick answer to every phase of the craft.

You must see **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL** to appreciate its vast scope. See it to enjoy its wealth of information. Send your order now while wonderful "Project Book" is included free!

THIS BOOK FREE

* For Limited Time Only, receive entirely without cost "**Cabinetmaker's Project Book**" ideal companion volume as your reward for examining the big, new fact-packed **CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL.**

Partial Glimpse of Vast Contents
Just read a few sample chapter headings:

Laying-Out Operations. Blueprint Reading. Making Shop Drawings. Drawing to Scale. Pictorial Drawing. Architectural. Electrical Symbols. Plumbing Symbols. Layout Tools and Procedure. Angle Layout. Hopper Layout. Rod Layout. Geometrical Layout. Bill of Material. Board Measure. Table of Board Footage.

Materials Used in Cabinetmaking. Structure of Wood. Commercial Hardwoods. Commercial Softwoods. Manufacturing Lumber. Seasoning Lumber. Color and Figure of Woods. How to Identify. Grading Lumber. Lumber Defect Rules. Softwood Classifications. Standard Sizes. Stock Moldings. Veneer. Plywood. Modified Woods. Adhesives. Gluing Properties of Woods. Laminated Plastics.

Working With Power Tools. Operations of Woodworking Power Tools. Accessories and Attachments. Jigs and Fixtures for Production Work. Circular Saw. Jig Saw. Jointer. Planer. Drill Press. Wood Shaper. Lathe. Power Sanders. Router. Spray Finisher. Radial Saw. Combination Workshop. Portable Power Tools. High Production Woodworking Machines: *Variety Saws, Rip Saw, Band Saw, Jointer, Planer, Shaper, Automatic Lathe, Sander, Molder, Borer, Mortiser, Tenoner, Dovetailer.*

The Small Woodworking Enterprise. Cabinetmaking as a Business. Capital and Finance Aspects. Locating Your Shop. Efficient Layout. Equipment. Type of Organization. Estimating Costs. Establishing Selling Prices. Sales Methods. Marketing. Picking a Product. Testing a Product. Credit and Collections. Simplest Form of Business Records.



41 grand projects in "**Cabinetmaker's Project Book**" include finest collection of working drawings of Cabinets, Cupboards, Chests, Bookcases, Built-ins, etc. Accurate, dimension drawings, every construction detail. Fully illustrated.

* MAIL THIS GIFT CERTIFICATE TODAY

Home Craftsman 115-K Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

YES send me for 10-day examination new, complete "CABINETMAKER'S MANUAL." After 10 days FREE Trial, I will return book and owe nothing, or remit $2 monthly until low introductory price of only $6.95 plus small shipping charge is paid.

Either way, you keep "Cabinetmaker's Project Book" forever, **ENTIRELY FREE!**

*Also send **ENTIRELY FREE** the valuable companion volume "**CABINETMAKER'S PROJECT BOOK**" containing 41 Beautiful Projects.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____Zone____State_____

☐ **SAVE MORE** Check here and enclose only $6.95 and we'll pay all shipping and postage charges on both big books. Refund guaranteed if not delighted.

What Does The Score-Card Show?

★ ★ ★

By O. William Blaier, 2nd General Vice President



SOCIAL PROGRESS in America seemingly is made in spurts and jerks. In the decade preceding World War I many pieces of progressive legislation were passed; the Clayton Act, Workmen's Compensation, etc. Then came an era of conservatism in the 1920's. Social legislation came to a halt.

However, the depression of the 1930's ushered in the greatest wave of progressive legislation America has ever seen. Unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and a host of other improvements were born during the 1930's. They did much to make the lives of working people happier and more secure.

But they have been on the statute books for 20 years now with very little change or improvement. I believe the time is here for another round of forward steps in the never-ending struggle to make life in America better and safer. The score card shows it.

The war created an enormous pool of new money, of savings, and of potential credit; all of which was released as the war ended. By "doing without" because of the prewar recession and wartime controls, people were wildly eager to buy.

From 1925 through 1945 for example, we had been underbuilding and there was a tremendous accumulated demand for new housing. Also auto manufacture had been totally shut down since 1941.

Improving business, discharging of servicemen, rising incomes and the buying desire all combined to create new markets.

Availability of savings touched off the spree, but "easy credit" carried it on and on.

The boom fed of itself, creating new jobs in manufacturing and service industries, accelerating the movement away from farms to city jobs, and greater cash incomes. Family incomes rose sharply.

Transportation underwent a revolution as railroads replaced steam engines with diesels, trucks took over a greater share of total traffic, airlines came into their own, and the auto population jumped from 40 million to 65 million.

Finally, industry had to modernize and expand its facilities for greater efficiency and greater output. Capital outlays rose year by year, with an extraordinary jump from 1955 through 1957.

Along with this was a tremendous surge of births, a fast rising total pop-

ulation, and new demands for schools, hospitals, roads, public works, commercial buildings and stores.

With prosperity apparently permanent, everybody joined in the same spending spree, including local governments, with a result that we expanded industrial capacity beyond immediate needs, mortgaged our incomes to the hilt, and housing passed its peak. Individuals everywhere were having a hard time to meet current debt payments, and had to forego new purchases.

I firmly believe, as do practically all of you, in the democratic capitalistic system which we enjoy here in the United States of America. I firmly believe that in all the history of mankind, nobody has conceived a system as great as ours has been and as great as it can be in the future.

As I understand this democratic capitalistic system, there are four basic elements in it, that is, in our economic life. One of these, of course, is foreign buying of our goods. We of the trade union movement support the foreign aid programs of our government in practically every aspect, provided it does not cause a breakdown in our economy to the extent of severe unemployment and/or depression.

The second element is government buying. When we talk about government buying, we mean such things as the field of public works, aid in the construction of schools and hospitals, improved harbor facilities, sanitation and flood control systems, and the road building program. As great as our program is, we must firmly remember this fact, that this is only a temporary solution to our problems.

There is fear in the minds of many statesmen about deficit spending. This is a foolish fear, because where in the world is there greater constant deficit spending than right here in the United States of America? Millions of dollars are spent in advertising by the corporations of our land to encourage the citizens of our land to engage in a program of deficit spending.

When you buy an automobile on time you are participating in a program of deficit spending. You are making a down payment and you are going into the hole for many months to eventually own clear title to that car.

What is true of automobiles is true of almost everything which we buy, homes and refrigerators, baby buggies or clothes. So why should our government fear deficit spending when deficit spending is one of the things which has made our country great, our people prosperous, and which has filled our homes with so many of the good things in life?

Also in this connection we must remember that it is again foolish to say why should we burden future generations with debts which we incur today. I ask the question, why shouldn't we burden future generations with some of the debts we create today? Here is a simple illustration. If we build a new school and pay part of it out of current taxes from this generation, we are creating wealth for future generations. It takes a child eight years to go through grade school. Assuming that a school is good for 50 years, over six generations of children will pass through the portals of that grade school. So why shouldn't our children and our children's children help to pay for the wealth which we create today?

The third great leg of this economic table is consumer purchasing. Only human beings have purchasing power. Animals don't have purchasing power. Machines don't have purchasing power. Somebody may say,

"Oh, yes, Bill, but what about corporations?" Corporations are artificial people and corporations are made up of groups of people. When a corporation purchases something, again it is human beings exercising their purchasing power. We must get purchasing power into the hands of all Americans.

The fourth and most important leg of this economic table is business buying. This we must have. Only through business buying can we have our productive machine working at full blast. Only through business buying can we have full employment. Of course, these other things are necessary, but this is the big one. This is really what has made our country great. Here are the jobs in the mills and mines and factories of America. Here are the profits in the mills and mines and factories of America. Here are the goods we need, either in existence or potential goods. Here are the monumental buildings, the banks, offices, colleges, schools, hospitals; also the power plants, sanitation systems; the apartments and housing for the American people, which all create the wealth of the nation.

I do not subscribe to the theory which we are beginning to hear today that America has overbuilt her capacity to consume. I do not subscribe to that at all. Human beings have purchasing power and human beings want more and more things. This I firmly believe in.

We must find a solution for this problem of business buying. We are in a recession. Do you realize that this is the third recession we have been in during the past decade? They came in 1949, 1954 and 1958. A great people such as ours has harnessed the atom. We are now learning to put it to work. We plan ahead for almost every aspect of our daily lives. We plan ahead for the day we are going to get that new house. We plan ahead for the day we are going to send our children to college. We plan ahead for the day of our death. We plan ahead for the periods of our hospitalization. We plan ahead for the purchase of insurance of various kinds to cover many future contingencies or difficulties.

Why can we not plan ahead for continuous business buying? Why can we not plan ahead for full time employment in our country? It is the policy of our government to have full employment. It is so stated in the laws of our land. So I propose that we do something about it.

There were many who shouted and believed that the eight hour work day would bankrupt the nation. There were many who shouted and believed that the five day work week would have a tendency to retard progress of the country. Proof of the pudding is in the eating and this nation has progressed more since the eight hour day and five day work week than any other country in the world.

Why not establish a seven hour work day, thirty-five hour work week?

With the contemplated increase in marriages by World War II births beginning about 1960, and growth in population from 170 million to 200 million by 1970, why not reduce Social Security eligibility to age 60?

Why not establish or continue a public works program, deficit spending, consumer purchasing, business buying, shorter work week and social security. And with a free trade union movement acting as a collective bargaining agent, the worker will be insured a fair share of what is produced and the ultimate result will be continued prosperity.

ALASKA—A New Star, A New Hope

★ ★ ★

ON JULY 4, 1959, it is expected that a new star will be added to the flag of the United States as Alaska becomes the 49th state in the Union. The House of Representatives, the Senate and the President have each signified their approval of Alaskan statehood and it is now up to the Alaskans themselves. They are expected to decide affirmatively in a special election late this month.

Alaska has come a long way since William H. Seward engineered its purchase from Russia in 1867. As Secretary of State under President Andrew



Vast sections of Alaska are as yet virtually unexplored.

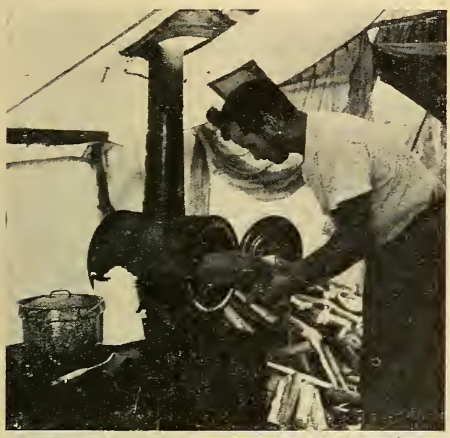
Johnson, Seward was soundly criticized for "wasting" $7,200,000 on 586,400 square miles of ice and snow. But the money derived from gold, fish, timber and furs has surpassed the original purchase price many times. And now oil and mineral deposits are adding to the harvest of the empire of the north.

Under the Russians, Alaska was just an outpost, used mainly by fishermen and trappers. It might have remained in the same status under Americans had it not been for the discovery of gold in 1896. The many prospectors and adventurers who flocked north in the '90s proved hardy enough to stay and build communities and develop a new way of life in a strange and fascinating land.

Perhaps gold wasn't the sole lure that was attractive to the men of the

gold rush days, for many stayed even though they didn't find a fortune. But they must have found something captivating in the way of life in this vast, sprawling land. Certainly their life and progress wasn't easy. Immigrants didn't swarm in and immediately populate the land to its farthest reaches. Only the plucky came and only the hardy stayed.

Alaska was and still is a land of opportunity, but not for the lazy or



Pioneering is not a lost art for many Alaskans.

weak. With a little luck, lots of ability and an untold amount of hard work, fortunes can still be made there. It's still a land of growth, with more than twice the area of Texas and one-fifth the size of the entire United States.

The one big drawback to rapid expansion in Alaska is the ever present transportation problem. If you go anywhere its either by plane, ship, truck or even dogsled in some instances. But no matter where you go, it's a long tough haul. The majority of the bigger cities are located on the coast. Several, like the capitol, Juneau, are smack up against a mountain and the only way to spread out is up or down the coast, never inland.

There are links with the interior, but they are few. Many of the 3,500 miles of roads in the Territory just go out of a town until they run into a natural barrier, mountains or water, and that is where they stop. The one railroad in Alaska is owned by the federal government. It runs from Seward to Fairbanks. A road is now under construction which will link Nome with Fairbanks. The most important and famous road in the Territory is the Alaskan Highway. It is the only land link with the U.S. and is usable most of the year. Alaska's part of the road is paved, although the Canadian portion is not. Plans are being considered for a railroad to the States, but at the present they are just plans.

Due to the long haul by ships, planes or trucks, prices for goods are extremely high in the Territory. If you want something quick, you ship



The mineral resources of the newest State have hardly been scratched.

by plane. If it is big, it comes by ship, but no matter what it is you have to get it from the States. Obviously the cost of living is high; from 25% to 100% higher than Seattle, according to the distance goods must be shipped, trucked or flown.

At present, fishing is still the dominant industry, but it is on the decline. As the hauls of the fishermen get smaller, the businessmen look to timber, oil, tourists and minerals as new sources of income. Oil has been dis-

covered at several spots and at least two major companies are undertaking vast oil prospecting programs.

Population is growing rather rapidly. The 1950 Census placed it at 128,000, and current estimates are around 210,000, one-fourth of which is military and federal government personnel.

As a result of the many federal workers and military installations, government payrolls presently account for about 70% of Alaskan income. With the tense international situation, and Alaska's tremendously strategic position, there is no indication that this will change with the advent of statehood.

The educational picture of Alaska is also bright. There are many good primary and secondary schools, and the University of Alaska, at Fairbanks, has an enrollment of about 700 students. It will soon be augmented by Alaska Methodist University, which will be under construction at Anchorage next spring. The oldest school in the Territory is Sheldon Jackson Junior College, founded by Presbyterians at Sitka, over 80 years ago.

The United Brotherhood is fairly well represented throughout the Territory. We have 14 local unions with a total membership of more than 2,400 Brothers. The first of these (Local 2556) was chartered at Ketchikan on May 17, 1937. Local 1501 was founded there just one month later. Other Locals in Alaska are No. 466, Sitka; 1174, Cordova; 1243, Fairbanks; 1281 and 2520, Anchorage; 1621, Homer; 1950, Haines; 2162, Kodiak; 2247 and 2865, Juneau; 2251, Palmer; and 2304, Seward.

Everything in Alaska seems to point to a bright future, from the recently discovered oil fields to the millions of acres of timber. But the people aren't sitting around waiting for things to happen; they start a job and finish



In Alaska, the most modern and the most primitive modes of transportation blend.

it right. Their spirit and enterprise were mainly responsible for the surprising Congressional approval of the statehood bill. The road from Nome to Fairbanks is 700 miles long, over mountains and across the tundra. It will take five years or more to build, but the job will get done.

One big stumbling block in their path of progress is food production. Contrary to popular conception, much of the climate is similar to that of the states around the Great Lakes, and especially suitable for dairy farming. At present they produce only about five per cent of their food, mainly in the Matanuska Valley, but they are still opening new lands to farms.

Since most of the strategic metals are found in Alaska, mining, of one type or another, is certain to play a big part in the people's future, just as it did in their past. Gold is still being mined, but not by prospectors on every creek. Coal is found almost everywhere, but the transportation problem keeps it from being mined in great quantities. Other minerals include antimony and zinc, with most of the rest of the alphabet liberally represented.

Timber too, will one day be the backbone of a basic Alaskan industry. Pulp mills are now being built and timber harvests are increasing annually. Great acreages of federal lands will go to the new state within a few years and much of these are covered with spruce and hemlock.

From Point Barrow, on the Arctic Ocean, to Ketchikan, on the southern tip of the Alexander Archipelago, hope is running high. They feel that their state will someday be among the greatest. From experience Alaskans have learned to be optimistic conservatives. They hope and plan and work hard, then if they are defeated they just start working again. It took them 46 years to get from territorial status to statehood and now that they have their own future in their hands, watch them shape it up.

This, the last American frontier, may be the best after all.

(All photos are through the courtesy of the Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc.)



To get from one place to another is still an adventure in parts of the great Alaskan wilderness.

PLANE GOSSIP

BRAIN TWISTERS FOR TWISTED BRAINS

A lot of people seem to be convinced that all of our national problems can be solved by developing more scientists and mathematicians. A firm dissenter to this school of thought is Jane Goodsell, PAI columnist, who has learned by bitter experience that the two and two that make four on paper do not always achieve the same results in real life.

The following are a few examples she cites to uphold her theory:

★ ★ ★

Problem: A newly-wedded pair plans to start their family when their savings total $1,000. Their present rate of saving is $42 a month. When will they be able to afford a baby?

Answer: About the time their second grandchild is born.

★ ★ ★

Problem: If your new car has a 500-mile warranty on defective parts, and you drive an average of 17 miles a day, when will your warranty run out?

Answer: The day before the motor develops a funny knock.



"Naw—I doubt if he's wearin' that because of the president's 'Chins-up' speech...It's more likely he injured his neck."

Problem: A child, getting an allowance of 50 cents a week, saves every penny of it to buy a bicycle costing $34.95. How long will it take him?

Answer: About six weeks. By that time his parents or his grandparents will take pity on the poor little lad.

★ ★ ★

Problem: A man awakens at 7:45, and realizes that the alarm clock failed to go off. He has exactly 11 minutes in which to catch his bus. If he shaves in 4½ minutes, dresses in 3 minutes, spends 1½ minutes explaining to his wife why he hasn't time to eat breakfast, and sprints two blocks to the bus stop in 1½ minutes, can he make it?

Answer: No. On a morning like this, the bus is always 2 minutes and 10 seconds ahead of schedule.

★ ★ ★

Problem: A high school student arrives home from school at 4 p. m. with three hours of homework to do. Eating dinner takes half an hour. He spends one hour watching television, and 40 minutes talking on the phone. What time does the student get to bed?

Answer: It is impossible to answer this question. Under certain conditions, a youngster can do three hours of homework in 20 minutes.

★ ★ ★

Problem: If each person requires three square feet of floor space, how many people can you get into a room of 14x20 dimensions?

Answer: If you're the type who worries about this sort of thing, you'd better give up the whole idea of having a party.

★ ★ ★

Problem: A boy buys four goldfish. Two of them die, and he buys twice as many goldfish as he had in the first place. One-fifth of the total number of goldfish he has bought die, so he adds to them a number equivalent to 3 times the square root of the lowest number of goldfish he has possessed at any time. How many goldfish does he now have?

Answer: That boy is overfeeding those fish.

Problem: Family A and Family B rent a beach house together during the month of August. In Family A, each son has twice as many sisters as he has brothers, and each daughter has the same number of brothers as sisters. In Family B, there are three daughters, and each daughter has a brother. How many children are there in both families?

Answer: **Too many for the bathroom situation in that beach house.**

★ ★ ★

SOMETHING OF A MESS

After some six months of "wait and see" policy, the recession is getting worse rather than better. Still Washington hestitates about inaugurating a hard-hitting program capable of getting millions of people back to work.

The way the Powers-That-Be in Washington are trying to get the economic show back on the road through half-measures and pussyfooting reminds us of the bride who announced:

"I'm sorry dear, but it's canned beans again for dinner."

"What happened?" asked the groom.

"Well," replied the newlywed, "I had to use the soup to put out the fire when the pie fell into the pork chops and caught them on fire."

★ ★ ★

ADAGE IN RHYME

To those who talk and talk
This adage does appeal:
The steam that blows the whistle
Never turns a wheel.

★ ★ ★

NOTHING CHANGES MUCH

Cicero wrote two thousand years ago that mankind was always making six mistakes, and things haven't changed much since then—we're still making them.

1—The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others.

2—The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

3—Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.

4—Refusing to set aside trivial preferences.

5—Neglecting development and refinement of mind, and not acquiring the habits of reading and study.

6—Attempting to compel other people to behave and live as we do.

A LOGICAL ANSWER

The country is full of people who know exactly what is wrong with the world. They are constantly telling us over radio and TV. Every paper is full of their preachings. Even Joe Paup, the poor man's philosopher, can be included among their number. And for our money Joe's observations come about as close to hitting the nail on the head as any we have heard of as yet.

"The trouble with the world," says Joe, "is that there are too many retail minds trying to solve wholesale problems."

★ ★ ★

ONE OF LIFE'S MYSTERIES

We are living in the middle of an age of scientific progress unequaled in human history. Scientists are prying into the farthest reaches of space, time, life and the universe itself. The marvels they are uncovering baffle the ordinary mind completely.

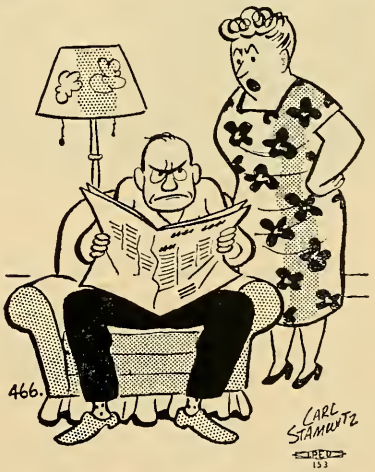
Perhaps in time they will even find out why people born with the narrowest minds are usually equipped with the widest mouths.

★ ★ ★

WHO GIVES A DARN?

A midwest theater owner ran the same picture for 30 days straight. There were only three complaints.

There might have been more but it was a drive-in theater.



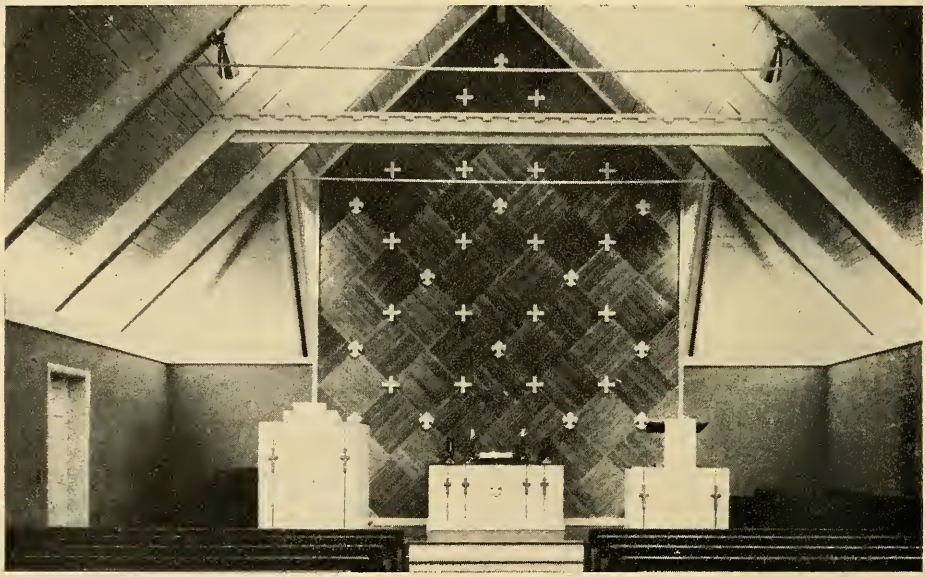
"If it wasn't for your union paper, you wouldn't know that 'Right-to-Work' laws just give you a 'right' in the breadbasket."

Wood Construction Proves Advantages

★ ★

BECAUSE a small, midwestern Presbyterian congregation with a very limited budget had the foresight to hire an architect who understood the advantages of wood construction, it is worshipping today in a fine modern structure. Three sister congregations have taken a page from the same book and are now holding services in new church homes they can afford.

The problem facing the architect was to erect a church large enough to hold nearly 200 worshippers on a budget of approximately $50,000—the price of a not too fancy home. To meet the challenge, he turned to wood construction.



The sanctuary pictured above demonstrates the appealing decorative effects that can be achieved with wood at minimum cost.

In designing the basic church, the architect used standard wood items carried in stock in local lumber yards to build a beautiful structure at minimum cost. Wood is used extensively throughout the church not only for construction purposes but for decorative effects as well.

Each church contains 4,600 square feet of floor space. The over-all dimensions are 75 feet by 66 feet. L-shape in design, the church has the sanctuary and two-story Sunday School wing in split-level arrangement. One large classroom is at the rear and on the upper level is separated from the sanctuary by a folding door permitting it to be used as overflow space for the sanctuary. One hundred and seventy-five people can be seated in the church proper and an additional 50 in the balcony or classroom.

Decorated exposed wood trusses and exposed wood deck ceiling are used in the sanctuary. The oak finish-

ing in the chancel is simple and effective and the minister's chair, also of oak, harmonizes with it.

Hardwood floors are used in the sanctuary, chancel, a section of the corridor, nursery, crib room and kindergarten.

Behind the altar the wall of striated plywood panels is painted a rich gold. White fleur de lis and Greek crosses of wood intersect at the corners. Church symbols used on the interior and exterior of the church are also made from wood.

A folding door between the nursery room and the kindergarten permits the rooms to do double duty. With the door folded back, the one large area can be used for meetings and banquets.

An outstanding feature of the exterior design is the fleur de lis panel and the bell tower. Deep red face brick with wood trim composes the exterior walls and the exposed wood, including the wood spire, is painted white.

These features plus cove lighting in the sanctuary, warm air heating and an automatic outside floodlighting arrangement were incorporated in churches which cost two congregations $46,000, one congregation $49,000 and a fourth, $52,000.

By using wood throughout the architect provided a clever and appealing economical solution to the church housing problem and designed a church that satisfied four congregations' demand for esthetic beauty and yet met the restrictions of their small budgets.

What these midwestern churches have done in providing beautiful, practical structures at small cost has been done by many school districts that faced restricted budgets. Some areas have provided two safe, attractive all-wood schools for what one school of substitute materials would have cost.

As citizens, as members of church congregations, lodges and civic bodies we who follow the trade of carpentry, have the obligation to spell out the obvious advantages of wood construction whenever a new structure is contemplated. By doing so we can help ourselves doubly—we can help the organization get the most consrtuction for its money, and, at the same time, promote the skills of our trade.

MITCHELL REPORTS MOST UNEMPLOYED PROTECTED

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell reports that 70 per cent of the workers covered by the federal-state system of unemployment insurance live in states which provide additional benefits to workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit rights.

Two-thirds of those workers who have exhausted their benefits since June 30, 1957, live in the same states.

Commenting on the first month of the program, Secretary Mitchell said a Bureau of Employment Security report showed 15 states and the District of Columbia had signed agreements to participate in the new federal program for paying extended benefits to workers exhausting their benefit rights.

These states, he added, act as agents of the United States for the purpose of paying additional benefits, with federal funds, to eligible workers covered by their state laws, federal civilian workers and Korean veterans.

Five additional states, Secretary Mitchell also reported, have amended their state laws to extend benefits on a temporary basis to state covered workers who have exhausted their benefit rights.

Savings Alone Can't End Slump

★ ★

AS THE current recession slops over into its second year, official Washington is still standing pat on a "wait and see" policy. The recession really began pinching in July of last year. At that time both the President and Congress termed it a "temporary" thing. They reassured the people that things would straighten themselves out naturally in a very short period. Now a year has elapsed and economic conditions are no better than they were 12 months ago. For most people they are worse. However, "wait and see" still is the backbone of the official attitude toward the depression.

According to Washington thinking, people have scads of money stashed away in bonds, savings accounts, checking accounts, etc. All that is needed to get consumption back into high gear is for people to start spending their accumulated savings. So we get slogans "Have Confidence in America," "You Auto Buy Now," etc. The Advertising Council proudly points out that U.S. citizens have $340 billions in savings available for immediate spending. The Securities and Exchange Commission puts the estimate even higher; over $480 billion.

On paper, these figures are impressive. But a little analyzing reveals that they are not all they seem. The truth of the matter is that many of the items SEC and other government agencies classify as "savings" are not savings at all. A little digging also reveals that the bulk of such savings as do exist are concentrated in a very few hands.

Here, in a nutshell, are a few factors that undercut the theory that slogans can pull us out of the recession:

1. The so-called "savings of individuals" include many items that cannot be classified as savings by any stretch of the imagination. Billions of dollars of assets of non-profit corporations are included. So are the assets of thousands of unincorporated businesses. Neither of these items means much to an individual citizen. He cannot spend the assets of his lodge or PTA. More often than not the money that an unincorporated business has in the bank is working capital rather than savings. Deduct the billions represented by these two categories, and the "savings of individuals" item shrinks considerably.

2. Additional billions that do not belong there are included in the estimates of personal savings because such things as pension reserves and welfare fund reserves are added in. Private and government insurance reserves are given consideration too. However, these can hardly be classified as spendable income. The pro-rata share a worker may have in a welfare plan or a pension plan can hardly be classified as spendable income. He cannot write a check on it or use it to make a down payment on a car. Technically he has something he can collect on under given conditions, but as far as the immediate picture is concerned, his buying power is nil insofar as these items are concerned.

3. Another great fallacy compounded by the "savings of individ-

uals" estimate is that billions in cash and checking accounts are classified as "savings." It is true that many people have cash in the pocket or money in a checking account a few days after pay day. But the money is not savings. It is money earmarked for paying the rent and gas bill and oil bill. The individuals may have it but they have it only because they have not paid their bills yet. To all intents and purposes it is money already spent rather than savings.

4. What true savings do exist—cash, savings accounts, Savings Bonds and other items not already earmarked for specific bills—are concentrated in the hands of a very few individuals who make up only a very small portion of the consuming public. A little checking reveals that at the beginning of this year some 18 million families (consumer spending units) of the 57 million existing in the nation owned only from $1 to $499 of these savings. Another 14 million families actually had none. Even before the recession began ordinary working people had few liquid assets such as uncommitted cash or checking accounts. Early in 1957, the average skilled and semi-skilled worker had $212 in these holdings. Over 25% had none at all. The average unskilled and service worker had liquid assets of $6. Nearly 50% of this class of worker had no uncommitted cash at all.

5. Personal ownership of marketable securities—federal, state, and municipal bonds and the stocks and bonds of corporations also is supposedly high. However, the actual fact of the matter is that only 11% of American families own this type of investment. The wealthiest one per cent of the population owns the great bulk of such assets. To assume that exchange of this type of investment for consumer goods could end the depression is wishful thinking. The people who own the vast percentage of such investments are already pretty well fixed in general. They already own homes and cars and electrical appliances. Even if they bought new ones annually their purchases would only keep the wheels of industry humming for a few months each year because they make up such a small group.

It sounds fine to say that the carpenters of Muncie, Indiana, and Henry Ford have a billion dollars between them. They do have. But unfortunately 99 and 44/100ths of it is owned by Mr. Ford. He is in a position to buy what he wants but few Muncie carpenters are. So the fact that holdings in stocks and bonds are high is no indication that vast potential purchasing power lies in that area. Such holdings simply are not widely enough diffused.

The real core of the economic problem is not that people are hoarding their money but rather that too few of them are making enough to live decently. To begin with, there are something like six million unemployed. They have no income at all other than what they may be getting in the form of unemployment insurance for a few months. When their benefits are used up their purchasing power drops close to zero.

Another untold number of millions are working a short work week. Their purchasing power, too, is curtailed severely.

However, the most serious lag in purchasing power stems from the fact that too many people working full time do not make enough to maintain a reasonable living standard. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor estimated average weekly earnings in all manufacturing in May as $81.24. Yet the Heller Committee of the University of California

indicates that it takes $112.14 a week to maintain a family of four in modest comfort these days. In other words,, the average worker in manufacturing is $30.90 a week short of maintaining a decent living standard. (See table above.)

Enticing liquid assets out of bank accounts and mattresses may help to alleviate the recession some, but the real answer will never be reached until such time as the spread between actual wages and the amount of money needed to keep a family in modest comfort is wiped out.

That the Heller Budget is modest and by no means luxurious is illustrated by some of its allowances.

Heller Budget for Wage Earner[1]
San Francisco
September 1957

	Necessary Weekly Income	*Necessary Annual Income*	*Percent of Income*
Total cost	$112.14[2]	$5,831.70[2]	100.00%
Income taxes	11.14	579.09	9.9
Food and beverages	33.75	1,755.00	30.0
Housing	13.85[2]	720.00[2]	12.3
Household operation (utilities, laundry supplies, etc.)	4.21[2]	218.78[2]	3.8
Housefurnishings (furniture, appliances, etc.)	4.18	217.12	3.7
Clothing and upkeep	9.13	475.03	8.1
Transportation	10.20	530.44	9.1
Medical and dental care	9.03	469.62	8.1
Personal insurance (including government insurance)	4.68	243.58	4.2
Personal care (barber and beauty service, supplies)	2.10	109.38	1.9
Recreation (paid admission, TV, vacations, etc.)	4.10	213.05	3.7
Tobacco	1.95	101.40	1.7
Education (school dues, supplies, etc.)	.13	6.63	0.1
Union dues	1.09	56.48	1.0
Gifts and contributions	1.66	86.30	1.5
Miscellaneous	.30	15.50	0.3

[1]Annual income necessary for "commonly accepted" standard of living for wage earner, wife and two children renting a home in the San Francisco area in September 1957, as estimated by Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California.

[2]Home owner needs $320.15 more a year ($6.15 per week) for housing, $56.48 more a year (1.08 a week) for household operation.

Monthly rent, for 4 or 5 rooms, is $60 a month (excluding utilities). In the case of an owned home, the purchase price is $12,839 (with monthly payments of $82.29).

The family budget includes a used car (1952 model) bought at a price of $553 and allowance is made for a replacement by another used car every 4 years.

On clothing, the husband owns one hat and gets a new one ($9.22) every four years, has two suits and buys a new one ($60) every three years, and has six ties, with a new one ($1.50) added every year. His annual bill for all his clothing, including dry cleaning, is $121.

And it should be pointed out that the cost of living has risen month by month since this budget was made.

A year of "wait and see" has produced nothing but more recession. Millions of working people can wait no longer. It is time Washington faced the problem realistically. Perhaps there is enough pent up money to give the wheels of industry a little added momentum, but they never will get turning in high gear until the working people get a fairer shake. "Wait and see needs to be changed to "up and at 'em."

CANADIAN JOBLESS CALL FOR WORK AID

Over 200 unemployed workers from many Ontario communities told the federal cabinet at Ottawa that drastic action to implement a full employment policy in Canada should be undertaken immediately by the government.

The jobless workers arrived in a 50-odd car motorcade which started in hard-hit Windsor, Ontario, and gathered strength as it moved toward its meeting with six Tory cabinet ministers in the center block of Ottawa's Parliament Buildings.

The main argument was presented by Canadian UAW director George Burt, a general vice president of the Canadian Labour Congress.

CLC executive vice presidents Stanley H. Knowles and William Dodge were among others who spoke.

The brief on behalf of the unemployed called for:

—taxation of auto manufacturers on profits rather than product, to encourage and increase sales;

—limitation of the importation of auto parts into Canada;

—investigation of the large number of small cars entering Canada from Europe and encouragement to their manufacturers in locating plants in Canada;

—renewed efforts to eliminate Canada's big wheat surplus, thus boosting farm economy and providing a wider market for farm implements; and

—action to help the hard-pressed Canadian textile industry.

Unemployment, the brief stressed, is "disastrous for those it directly affects," but is also "a constant danger to those it has not yet hit."

"A democratic society can and must provide for all its citizens the means to achieve economic security and an ever-rising standard of living," the brief continued.

"We believe that the final test of a free society is its ability to offer every worker the opportunity to work.

"Instead of a positive program, leaders in business, finance and industry have come up with 'You Auto Buy Now' slogans and 'pitch' fests," the brief observed.

What's New

This column is devoted to new developments in materials and products of interest to members of crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood. The articles are presented merely to inform our readers, and are not to be considered an endorsement by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

For information concerning products which are described in this column, please do not write to THE CARPENTER or the General Office, but address all queries to the manufacturer, whose name appears at the close of each article.

New plastic gloves, said to be tough enough to be reusable and inexpensive enough to be disposable. Available in large, medium and small sizes, they are packed in rolls of 12 to 1,000. Made of Polyethylene material they are pre-talcumed for ease in putting on and taking off. Further information may be acquired by writing to Plasticsmith, Inc., Box 415, Concord, Cal., or Plasticsmith, Inc., Chicago Daily News Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



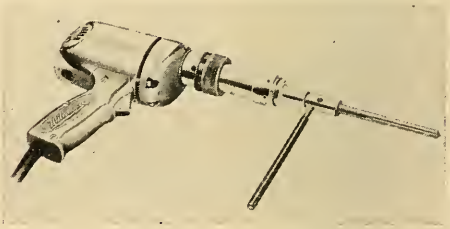
Galvanized steel, corrugated roll roofing. Comes in 31 foot rolls, with the nailing edge crimped for easy application. A sealing mastic is factory applied on the lap edge. A scored line is impressed into the crimped edge, serving as a positive nailing guide and to help insure a tight seal when pressed into the mastic on the lap edge. Manufacturer claims tests showed no water leaking on almost flat roof. Made by Ceco Steel Products Corp., 5601 W. 26th St., Chicago 50, Ill.



A steel, portable drinking fountain of four gallon capacity. Outer jacket of galvanized steel, inner jacket stainless steel, fully insulated. Said to maintain water temperature within 10 degrees for 12 hours. Has a hand-operated pressure pump, provides instant flow of water at the press of a button. Product of Industrial Products Co., 2902 N. Fourth St., Phila., 33, Pa.



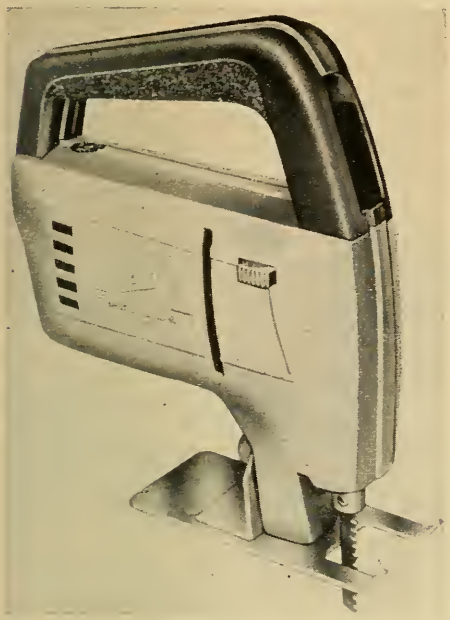
A lightweight, ½ inch capacity electric hammer. Weighs four pounds and is 11¼ inches long. Has adjustable blow and idling action. A knurled collar near the chuck can be set to maintain the force of the blow until reset. Hammer action stops when tool is not on the work. Product of Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., 5360 W. State St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.



A material called Magna-Bond Putty X, for restoration or repair of badly rotted wood or spot repair of metal surfaces. Said to be impervious and completely resistant to moisture, salt water, most acids, petroleum products, soaps, sunlight and weather. May be applied with brush or trowel, it is self-levelling. Product of Magna-Bond, Inc., 1718 S. 6th St., Camden, N. J.



A portable, electric jig saw said to cut through two inch wood, or ⅛ inch steel. Includes a blower vent to keep work clear of dust or chips. Saw delivers 3,400 strokes



per minute, weighs only four pounds, is 6¾ inches long and 6½ inches high. Powered by AC/DC 115 volt motor with 3.1 ampere rating, product of Thor Power Tool Co., Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

Aluminum flashing in easy to handle coils. Available in widths of from three to eight inches, 10, 14, 20 and 28 inches, all in



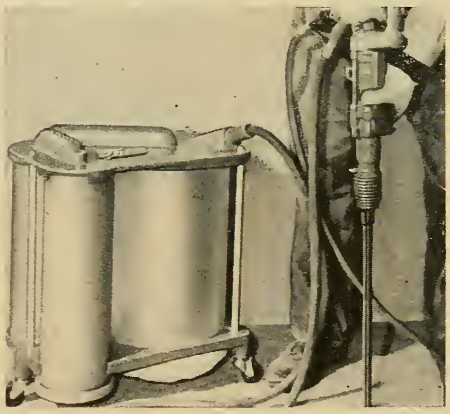
50 foot continuous coils. Said to be designed to comply with FHA requirements. Product of Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa.

Two new books should be a great help in estimating construction costs. Their titles are "The Architects Estimator" and "The Professional Construction Estimator". The former text is a reference guide to current unit building costs, containing many tables



for calculating quantities of materials. Its form is a loose leaf binder for easy insertion of revised material. The latter publication is a labor and material calculator, giving the time it should take to execute a project by units. These publications may be purchased through the Professional Publishing Co., of Pasadena, P. O. Box 5205, Pasadena, Cal.

An air hammer which sucks in chips and dust through a hollow drill. The dust moves out of ports in the back of the head of the tool to special dust-extracting tanks. Hollow steels and bits available in sizes from ⅞



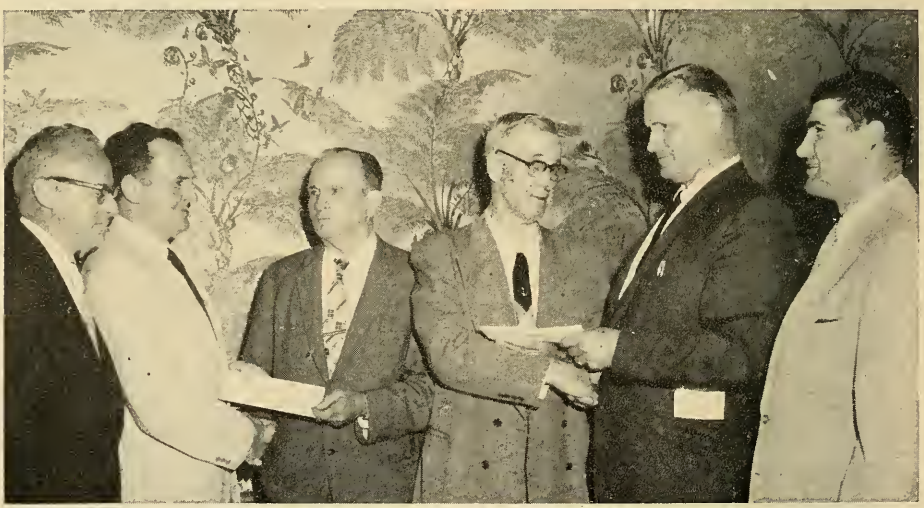
through 1⅜ inches. Dust extractor consists of three plastic dust-collecting and air filter tanks mounted on a wheeled cart. Manufacturer claims that air siphoning action does not interfere with operating efficiency of the hammer. Product of Thor Power Tool Co., Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

P-Day, A Milestone For Detroit

★ ★

LAST MONTH an informal luncheon at the Belcrest Hotel, Detroit, marked a very important occasion for the carpenters of that area. At that time first pension checks were handed to retired old timers under the program negotiated by the Detroit District Council in 1956.

Eleven old timers, veterans who fought the good fight in many union battles over the years, were selected to represent the 400 eligible pensioners at the Belcrest Hotel luncheon. They were personally handed their pension checks by L. M. "Boots" Weir, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit District Council. All of them at one time or another in their union careers served in official capacities in the District Council.



The first pension checks paid by the Detroit District Council of Carpenters were paid to Vern Lough of Local 19, and Dick Vannatter, of Local 983. Shown at the presentation ceremonies are, from the left: Russell M. Tolley, pension consultant; Stanley Veigh, AGC representative; Brothers Lough and Vannatter, "Boots" Weir and Boaz Siegel, attorney.

Although only a handful of District Council officers and pensioners were on hand to inaugurate the pension plan, surely the spirits of thousands upon thousands of early day carpenters were there too—the spirits of men who worked out their active years in the construction game only to live out their declining days in poverty and want.

The pension plan was negotiated in 1956, but succeeding generations of union men clear back to the turn of the century worked for it and dreamed of it. They built their unions and stuck by them through thick and thin. They attended meetings when they were tired and busy. They walked picket lines in rain and cold to uphold union principles. Their efforts built the foundation on which all the advances of today—including the pension—rest.

Speaker after speaker at the luncheon paid tribute to the old timers who devoted their time, effort and

money to bettering the living standards of those who were to follow.

Council secretary-treasurer Boots Weir acted as toastmaster. On behalf of the entire Council membership he extended to the 11 senior members representing 400 of their brother pensioners congratulations and every good wish for "fruitful and happy lives" in the twilight years.

He explained to the senior members the operation of the pension plan and the hard work that went into securing it for them. He also introduced Russell Tolley of Russell Tolley Associates, the consultant firm supervising the pension plan for the Council.

Robert Wanderlich, of the Detroit Carpenter Contractors Association, brought the best wishes of his body and Stanley Veigh, assistant secretary of the Detroit chapter of the Associated General Contractors, brought greetings from Secretary Ralph A. MacMullan and AGC members.

"I think this the greatest event that ever occurred for members of the Carpenters Union," Veigh said in offering his congratulations.

Only those who have some understanding of what the founding fathers of the United Brotherhood faced in 1881 can appreciate the truth of Mr. Veigh's words. Seventy-five years ago carpenters worked from 10 to 12 hours a day for a dollar a day. They had no unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation. The man who was hurt made out as best he could on his own. The man who was killed found a resting place in a pauper's grave unless fellow workers could raise enough money to give him a decent burial by passing the hat. The man who became too old to hold his own in the killing pace of the day fell back on the generosity of his children or lived out his final years in a charitable institution.

Over the years unions eliminated these unhealthy conditions—some by



The 11 old-timers honored as recipients of the first pension checks at Detroit are, seated from the left: Tom Sinclair, Local 337; John Albright, Local 1301, Vern Lough, Leslie Sitts, 982; John Nauman, Local 998; and Ora Bugbee, Local 915. Standing, Abraham Davidoff, Local 1513; Robert MacDonald, Local 19; Tom Saunders, Local 1433; Anthony Hellner, Local 674: and Dick Vannatter.

(continued on page 30)

Editorial

The "Good Old Days"

By Father Ralph Gorman, C. P.

Reprinted from The Sign, National Catholic Magazine

Occasionally we read a speech delivered before a Chamber of Commerce or N.A.M. group in which the speaker expresses nostalgia for the good old days. It soon becomes evident that he means the good olds days before strong unions, before the income and corporation tax, and before the government started "sticking its nose" into business.

We often wonder if the speaker really knows what he's talking about. We wonder if he knows anything about what happened in this country prior to his own school days.

What was it really like in those "good old days," at least for anybody but the rich? What was it like to be an ordinary workingman, say about mid-nineteenth century or even about 1900?

It wasn't an easy life. In fact, it bore a close resemblance to slavery.

Here are a few samples. And they are characteristic, not exceptional.

In mid-nineteenth century, New England women mill workers labored 75 hours a week for less than $1.50, and each had to operate four looms. A Holyoke mill manager found his employes "languorous" because they had taken breakfast, so he ordered them to come to work before breakfast. Another manager remarked: "I regard my work people just as I regard my machinery. So long as they can do my work for what I choose to pay them, I keep them, getting out of them all I can."

The principle followed was to pay workers just enough to enable them to maintain sufficient strength to continue working.

A short time later, conditions got even worse. Whole families labored in the mills twelve to fourteen hours a day for three to four dollars per worker. Children worked from five in the morning until eight at night, with a half-hour for breakfast and a half-hour for dinner, for six days a week, and in filthy surroundings.

In the 1850's the *New York Times* and the *New York Tribune* estimated $11 a week as the minimum expenditures for rent, fuel, food, and clothing for a workingman's family. Horace Greeley stated that: "the average earnings of those who lived by simple labor in our city—embracing at least two-thirds of our population—scarcely if at all exceed one dollar per week for each person subsisting thereon."

And it would require a volume to describe the slums in which these workers lived.

Conditions had not improved much by 1900. Unskilled workers averaged about a dollar and a half a day. Nearly 6½ million workers were idle at least part of the year and therefore without income. In the garment shops of Boston,

women earned $3 to $5 a week, and women sewing at home thirty to forty cents a day.

At this time the working day averaged ten hours a day six days a week. More than a quarter of the boys from ten to fifteen were gainfully employed at an age when all of them should have been in school. For both children and adults, standards of safety were practically nonexistent.

How were they making out on the right side of the tracks at this time?

In 1900, Andrew Carnegie got 23 million dollars (tax free in those days) from his steel company alone. The Morgans, the Astors, the Goulds, the Rockefellers, and other robber barons of the era were taking in money so fast their greatest difficulty was to spend it. They tried to outdo one another in building palatial residences and country villas and in gaudy display of their riches. The papers of the time referred casually to Mr. Gould's $500,000 yacht, Mr. Morgan's $100,000 palace car, and to Mr. Vanderbilt's $2,000,000 home with its $50,000 paintings and $20,000 bronze doors. One millionaire had a bed of carved oak and ebony, costing $200,000. Another decorated his walls with enamel and gold at a cost of $65,000 and George Gould slept in a bed priced at $25,000.

This was in the U.S.A. when there were no unions or a few weak unions, no income taxes, and no government "interference" in business. Nobody would want to go back to that—not even the glib orators before managerial groups. What they need is a little knowledge of the social and economic history of the United States.

Welcome To NCIP

The number of organizations dedicated to tearing down the labor movement would fill a good-sized phone book. Now, at long last, comes one dedicated to the proposition that a strong and healthy labor movement is a good thing for the country and its long-range prosperity.

Last month a group of important people of liberal persuasion—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Senator Herbert Lehman among them—formed an organization known as the National Council for Industrial Peace.

The long-range objective of NCIP is the promotion of good labor-management relations and the avoidance of industrial strife. But, say the founders, this cannot be achieved until the campaigns of the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for more right-to-work laws are blunted. Such laws are a distinct threat to the orderly processes of collective bargaining which have been built up over the years by forward-looking representatives of management and labor, they said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Sen. Lehman, co-chairmen of the new council, also announced the appointment of John M. Redding, former assistant postmaster general and public relations executive, to the post of director of NCIP.

Right-to-work laws are "an attack upon organized labor and industrial peace and stability," the council's co-chairmen said, as they announced plans to oppose proposed statutes in California, Kansas, Ohio and other states where they will appear on the ballot in November.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Lehman issued a call to "all right-thinking citizens from all walks of life" to join in the council's campaign, declaring that the "false propaganda" from the proponents of right-to-work legislation "must be exposed and countered."

Right-to-work laws are "openly disruptive of mature, sound collective bargaining because they prohibit management and labor from signing contracts with union security clauses which are in the best interest of both the company and the workers," NCIP pointed out. They do not "guarantee any right to work" but instead are "clearly and solely aimed at weakening the trade union movement and thus weakening the basic economy of the U.S., which is built upon mass consuming power."

It is about time the forward-looking people in the nation had a vehicle for counteracting the flood of right-to-work propaganda which anti-labor groups are unleashing on the nation. Judging by its opening statement, NCIP is going to fill this need admirably.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Senator Lehman are persons of vast experience in legislative and economic matters. They have the ability to separate the wheat from the chaff in the hurley-burley of power politics. They are wise enough to realize that a sound, progressive labor movement is a tremendous asset to the nation. Labor's cause has been strengthened substantially by their active entry into the ranks of opposition to right-to-work legislation.

We wish them and the National Council for Industrial Peace every success.

Canada Has Runaway Shop Problem, Too

Apparently the United States has no monopoly on the runaway shop. Canada, too, seems to suffer from this evil.

A runaway shop is a shop that pulls up stakes in one community to move to another community for some real or fancied advantage. More often than not the move is inspired by a desire to get out from under the necessity of having to deal with a union. In other words, many such moves are moves from an organized area to an unorganized one.

But regardless of what may motivate a move, it invariably leaves a lot of employes in a financial pickle—people who committed themselves to buying homes and furnishings and appliances on the strength of their jobs. When the jobs blow up in their faces they are in trouble; particularly if the moving company shows them no consideration.

Writing in the Windsor Guardian, one of Canada's better labor papers, Hugh McConville takes to task a tool company which recently pulled up stakes in Windsor without so much as by-your-leave.

He points out that a community is largely shaped by the kinds of industries it has within its borders. Stable industries mean stable communities. On the strength of the jobs and incomes provided by these industries, communities build schools and parks and churches. People buy homes and cars and furnishings. This involves a responsibility to the community. Mr. McConville put it this way:

"In a great sense, then, industry has a deep moral responsibility for the welfare of the people who work for it and are it.

"For an industry to move into Windsor, to proclaim that it has a great future in the community and vice versa (as it did when it built its new plant), to lead its workers into a feeling of security and then destroy all this in one sudden, virtually unannounced blow is immoral."

What is the solution? "Regulation," says Mr. McConville.

"For an industry to do this (move unexpectedly) is to rape the people of a community just as the lumber and pulp industry once raped the forests of this country.

"If the exploitation of our forests is now under strict control of the government, should not the exploitation of people be even more so?"

California Celebrates Apprenticeship Month

"Special" weeks or months are a gimmick the publicity men have run to death. There are "wartless pickle week" and "arch supporter month." They come along about as fast as ad men can think them up, and mostly they are both meaningless and harmless.

But once in a while a sincere and honest cause gets a welcome boost by the designation of a fixed period as a special occasion for focusing attention on that cause. Such an event was the proclamation by Governor Knight that July should officially be celebrated as Apprenticeship Month in California.

California is a State that long has encouraged apprenticeship training. Charles "Chuck" Hanna, a member of Local Union No. 1599, Redding, heads the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations. And there is more than a little connection between this fact and the fact that the State is wide-awake on the apprenticeship training front.

The theme associated with Apprenticeship Month was "Hire An Apprentice." Bumper cards, placards and other forms of publicity kept the people of California constantly reminded of the need for maintaining an adequate pool of properly trained men and women as a foundation for future prosperity.

Too many people still regard apprenticeship training as a sort of stepchild of education. California's celebration of Apprenticeship Month should have helped to overcome some of this ignorance. Perhaps eventually a National Apprenticeship Month can be instituted to do the job on a countrywide basis.

Housing Needs Help From Congress

Recently the Senate approved a broad housing bill that can help give the ailing home construction industry a needed shot in the arm. It is not as liberal as working people would like to see it, but it does make some effort to break the financing log-jam that has slowed building to a walk.

As the House takes up the measure, serious consideration ought to be given the provisions of H.R. 10457. This bill would make it possible for the Federal Housing Commissioner to purchase FHA-insured mortgages when foreclosure was imminent because the owner became unemployed or ill. This feature alone would increase confidence in home buying where it is needed most—among the middle income people.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay**, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

NEW LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2852 Hamilton, Ont.

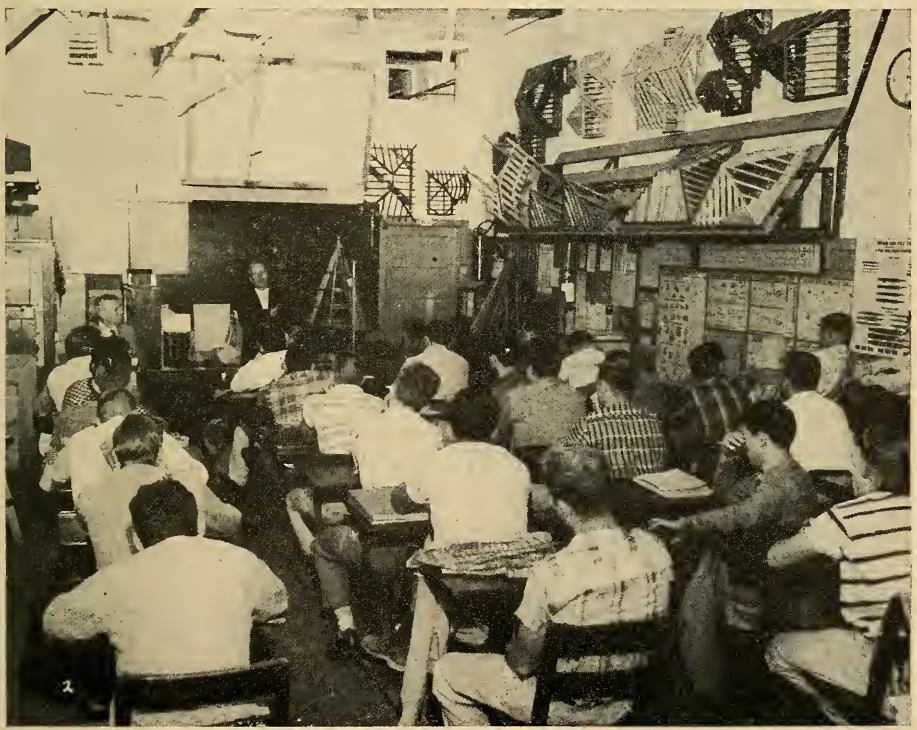
2863 Tyler, Texas

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

Background For The Future

AN UNUSUAL but interesting experiment was conducted late in June in Chicago. Under the supervision of Roosevelt University, five indoctrination sessions in the function and operation of unions were conducted among third year apprentices at Washburne Trade School.

The experiment was actually a well planned short course in modern unions. The class of 105 apprentices was given a thorough grounding in several phases of today's labor union activities. The young men participated freely in each session and at the close of the fifth one they were asked to evaluate the program and offer suggestions for its improvement. Although many ideas were received, the apprentices were in agreement that the course was very helpful to them and should be continued for future classes.



Stanley Johnson tells Washburne carpentry apprentices how a bill becomes a law in one of five sessions conducted by Roosevelt University.

The course was conducted by six men. Each has a sound background in one of the five subjects which was presented to the group. The general procedure of the sessions was to show a film, then have the discussion leader deliver a lecture upon his subject and finally, opening the class to questions from the apprentices.

Frank McCallister, director of the labor education division of Roosevelt University, conducted the opening ses-

sion. His subject was concerned with American labor union history, and included a film entitled "Labor's Challenge," produced by the Teacher's Union.

Ed Wyler, General Representative of the United Brotherhood, supervised the showing of "The Carpenters' Home," and gave a full explanation of our retirement program. He was followed by Al Partridge, director of Radio and TV at the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois, who showed the apprentices the proper way to take part in formal meetings, with assistance from a film entitled "Parliamentary Procedure."

The union label and its purpose was the subject of the fourth session, under the direction of Peter Bochstahler, secretary of the Chicago Union Labor League. The accompanying film, entitled "Democracy on Display," depicts past union-industries shows.

The final session was conducted jointly by Stanley Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Irwin Klass, editor of Federation News, official publication of the state federation. They dealt with how laws come into being. The film, "The Legislative Process" showed actual sessions of the Indiana State Legislature.

What the future holds for American labor unions is anybody's guess. Today a smaller percentage of union members than ever before are carrying on the bulk of the work. Local meetings are generally poorly attended and disinterest is common among many. It is no secret that the leaders of labor would like to see more members take an active part in the affairs of every local. Their help is needed and courses such as this one conducted by Roosevelt University would do much to stimulate interest among the youngsters coming into the ranks of labor.

With a firm background of knowledge of their union's general activities, the young members will be much better equipped to help do their share of what may be a tough job. Now, with many labor-haters beating on legislative doors, trying to bring about the downfall of unions, it is certain that there are many tasks in which the new, but well-informed member can take a hand.

(continued from page 23)

P-Day, A Milestone For Detroit

collective bargaining, some by legislative action. Pension plans such as the one established by the Detroit District Council place the capstone on the great superstructure of humanitarian advances gradually won by organized labor. They presage the day when building trades workers can work out their active years in safety, dignity and security, and live out their declining years in peace and comfort.

The Detroit pension plan was negotiated in 1956. However, payments were not started until last month in order that a substantial reserve fund could be accumulated to put the program on a sound financial footing.

Brotherhood unions in a number of areas now have pension plans in effect. More were negotiated this year. Eventually pension plans should be in effect everywhere.

Newspapers, which are quick to publicize real or fancied union shortcomings, are hesitant about giving space to such accomplishments. But the member who begins drawing a pension in his retirement years needs no newspaper to tell him that his union dues are the best investment he ever made.

For A Better Tomorrow — VOTE

★

LABOR'S POLITICAL SLOGAN for 1958 is "Register Today So You Can Vote For A Better Tomorrow."

A better slogan could hardly be chosen. Today the nation is faced with many critical problems. The foreign situation is explosive. Unemployment is running far too high for a healthy economy. Inflation is eating away at savings and reducing the purchasing power of all people. Taxes are breaking the backs of working people. Anti-labor legislation is threatening the effectiveness of collective bargaining.

If tomorrow is to be better, these problems must be solved. And the men who will bear responsibitly for solving them are the men we will elect come November. If we elect the right kind of men, we can look for fair and honest solutions. If we let the election go by default we can expect the special interest groups to profit at our expense, for they never pass up an opportunity to push their hand-picked candidates.

It is as simple as that. We get the kind of government we fight for. The rich and the powerful always participate to the fullest possible extent in every election. They are smart enough to know that they will come out on top every time working people fall down on the job of registering and voting. And too often working people accommodate them by failing to register or failing to vote.

This is especially true of registering. Studies show that as high as 75% of some local union memberships are not registered. Think of it; three out of four workers are not registered in some areas. Without being registered it is impossible to vote. No wonder working people get so much bad legislation thrown at them. They ask for it by neglecting to participate in the No. 1 responsibility of good citizenship—voting.

Although the General Election does not take place until November, regis-



"Voted, Mom?" the youngsters are sure to ask. And you'll be mighty glad you did. Their schools and playgrounds—and futures—are on your ballot. You're voting for the kind of country they'll grow up in. A vote for any candidate is a vote for your own kids!

tration deadlines come much earlier in most states. The enclosed list indicates when registrations close in many states. Consult the list then make sure you are registered and prepared to vote. You might do even more—make sure that your family and your friends are registered too. If tomorrow is to be better we must pave the way for it today.

CLOSING REGISTRATION DATES FOR 1958 GENERAL ELECTIONS

State	Senate Race	Governor's Race	Last Registration Date
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Sept. 29
Arkansas		Yes	October 1
California	Yes	Yes	Sept. 11
Colorado		Yes	October 20
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Sept. 27 & Oct. 11
Delaware	Yes		October 18
Florida	Yes		August 9
Idaho		Yes	November 1
Illinois			October 6
Indiana	Yes		October 6
Iowa		Yes	October 25
Kansas		Yes	October 14 & 24
Maine	Yes	Yes	August 19
Maryland	Yes	Yes	Sept. 23
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	October 3
Michigan	Yes	Yes	October 6
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	October 15
Missouri	Yes		October 8 & 11
Montana	Yes		Sept. 20
Nebraska	Yes	Yes	Oct. 24 & 25
Nevada	Yes	Yes	October 4
New Jersey	Yes		Sept. 25
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	October 6
New York	Yes	Yes	October 11
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Sept. 24
Oklahoma		Yes	October 24
Oregon		Yes	October 4
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Sept. 15
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	Sept. 5
South Dakota		Yes	October 28
Tennessee	Yes	Yes	Oct. 15 & 25
Utah	Yes		October 29
Washington	Yes		October 3
West Virginia	Yes		October 5
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	October 22
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	October 20

NEW POSTAL RATES IN EFFECT AUGUST 1, 1958

First Class-(letters, regular mail) Four cents each ounce or fraction of an ounce. Postal and post cards, three cents.

Air Mail-Seven cents each ounce or fraction of an ounce; limit eight ounces. Air postal cards, five cents.

Special Delivery-Thirty cents up to two pounds.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

PAUL ACKERMAN, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
O. B. ANDERSON, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. J. ANTHONY, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
R. J. BEEKMAN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
EDWARD BENSING, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
ROSS BLACHFORD, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
P. J. BOUDREAUX, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
JAMES BROUGH, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
P. B. BROWN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
CARL CARLSON, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
JOHN CLEZY, L. U. 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.
M. P. DUNCAN, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
PAUL DUPLESSIS, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
H. R. EDELMAN, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.
GROVER EHRHARDT, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
A. T. FAULKNER, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
JAMES FINCH, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
D. M. FORSYTH, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
PROBY GALBREATH, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
M. H. GARRETT, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
ARISTOTILE GIARDIELLO, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
L. B. T. GILLIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
K. G. GLESON, L.U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
BENJAMIN GOLDBERG, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BERTRAM GRAHAM, L. U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
L. X. GRANIER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
H. J. GRIFFITH, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
MURPHY GUIDRY, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
NILS T. HANSEN, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
HAROLD HIGNUTT, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
RUSSELL HIMES, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. P. HORVATH, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ANTHONY HUBERTY, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
ROBERT HUNTER, L. U. 129, Hazelton, Pa.
CHESTER JENKINS, L. U. 13, Chicago, I'l.
E. A. JOHNSON,, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
L. P. KAUPIE, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
ALLEN KELLEY, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
J. J. KNOP, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
G. T. KNOWLES, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
LUCIUS KNOX, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
AUGUST KORING, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
SAM KOZAK, L. U. 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.
ARTHUR LAPOINTE, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD LARRIEU, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
L. L. LOTT, L. U. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
TOBIAS LUKKARINEN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
C. C. LUZADDER, L. U. 702, Grafton, W. Va.
K. M. MacASKILL, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
D. A. MacDONALD, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
FRANK MARTINEZ, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
RONALD McGILVRAY, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH McMANUS, L. U. 1906, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. C. McNEILL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JAMES MESSICK, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
JOHN MEYERS, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
ANTON MOLNAR, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
T. J. MOORE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
J. W. MORGAN, L. U. 702, Grafton, W. Va.
S. O. NELSON, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
H. S. NEUFELD, L. U. 846, Lethbridge, Alta.
B. L. NILES, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
LLOYD NOBERT, L. U. 1849, Pasco, Wash.
D. S. OHL, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.
WALTER OSTRANDER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
S. J. PELITERE, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN POPE, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WILLIAM PREISS, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. PURCELL, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
J. E. PUTZ, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
FRED RAMGREEN, L. U. 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.
CLARENCE RIDGEWAY, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
J. M. ROADES, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
CARL ROLFE, L. U. 871, Battle Creek Mich.
WILLIAM RUBEL, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
CARL SANDELL, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
LAWRENCE SHROYER, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
E. S. SILFIES, L. U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.
AXEL SODER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FRED SPAULDING, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
W. H. STANTON, L. U. 281, Binghamton, N. Y.
AUGUST STECKLER, L. U. 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.
JACOB STEIN, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
C. M. STROH, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
MIKE SULLIVAN, L. U. 584, New Orleans, La.
B. E. TORELL, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
MICHELE TOZZI, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
TRYGVE TRELVIK, L. U. 20, New York, N. Y.
FRANK TSCHAEPE, L. U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
K. A. TUMSHAIS, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass.
HARRY VANDALE, SR., L. U. 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.
F. VARACK, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK VARNADO, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
A. H. VEACH, L. U. 583, Portland Ore.
A. A. WALLIS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
F. W. WESLAGER, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHARLES WRIGHT, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. WRIGHT, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
W. E. WRIGHT, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM WILSON, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
FRED WORTMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
GUSTAVE WRONN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE YOUNG, L. U. 681, Oakville, Ont.
FLOYD ZINKHAN, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

VIRGINIA BROTHERS BECOME JOURNEYMEN

Down in the Tidewater country of Virginia, six young men, members of Local 331, of Norfolk, have embarked upon a new life as journeymen carpenters. They have completed their apprenticeship training and are now equipped with the basic knowledge that they will use throughout their professional lives as carpenters.



Apprentices of Local 331, seated, from the left: C. H. Williams, R. E. Watkins, D. J. Matthews, T. E. Williams, T. F. Wood and Luther Hoy, Jr.

Standing from the left are: J. H. James, management member, Joint Apprenticeship Committee; J. R. Carr, labor member, JAC; D. M. Parkes, Norfolk School Board; L. J. Hoy, management member, JAC; J. C. Hovis, secretary, JAC; G. M. Comer, labor member, JAC; and R. L. Ballantine, U. S. Department of Labor.

At the close of the training program the men were treated to a banquet at which they were presented with completion certificates. Paul Huber, president of Norfolk-Portsmouth Newspapers, Inc., presented the certificates. He was assisted by John Cutchin, of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry, and R. L. Ballantine, of the Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Charles A. Goodwyn, Director, District Public Works Office, fifth Naval District, delivered the principal address, congratulating the new journeymen and calling their attention to the many responsibilities which are now theirs.

EVANSVILLE JAC MEMBER HONORED

Local Union No. 90, of Evansville, Indiana, and the employer members of the City's joint apprenticeship committee recently held a smoker at the Sterling Rathskeller for the graduating class of 1958. The event was well attended by the new journeymen, members of the Local and representatives of the firms which are active in the program.

Following presentation of completion certificates to the graduates, an award of a beautiful plaque was made to an employer member of the joint committee; Charles Braun. Mr. Braun has served on the committee continuously for the past 13 years. The award, first such presentation in the State of Indiana, was sponsored by the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Department of Labor. George Morris, field representative of the Department in the Evansville area, made the presentation.

JACKSONVILLE HONORS APPRENTICES

In recognition of their accomplishment, 400 admiring visitors, friends and representatives of labor, turned out recently to honor 49 graduating apprentices of the Jacksonville,



Graduating apprentices and instructors and members of the various organizations responsible for the success of the training program.

Florida, apprenticeship training program. The event, held in the George Washington Hotel Auditorium, was the ninth annual apprenticeship graduation exercise in the city.



A. A. Pittman, Jr., Jacksonville's outstanding apprentice for 1958, receives a beautiful trophy from C. C. Howell, member of the Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and business representative of Local 627, Jacksonville.

Of the group, 14 of the apprentices were graduated as journeymen carpenters. Each was presented with a fine saw and a copy of the Holy Bible, symbolic gifts to prepare them for their chosen careers.

Trophies were presented to the outstanding apprentice of the entire group by the Associated General Contractors Florida Northeast Chapter and the Jacksonville Building Trades Council. This year's winner was Adlai A. Pittman, Jr., son of the business representative of the Jacksonville D. C.

New journeymen carpenters include Robert Bacon, R. W. Baehne, Samuel Booth, J. B. Daily, J. W. Dedge, Jr., Carl Ferbrache, Earl Huff, G. T. Law, P. B. Leak, A. A. Pittman, Jr., P. W. Scoates, Earnest Spivey, T. A. Thompson and W. C. Williford.

HOSPITAL FUND PLEDGE HONORS MEMBER

In recognition of the long and faithful service of one of its members, Local Union No. 794, of Leominster, Massachusetts, recently pledged a donation of $1200 to the Leominster Hospital Building Fund. The money will be used to erect a corridor of the hospital.



Albert Lafrennie

The honor was bestowed on Albert Lafrennie, a member of Local 794 since 1911. Although now 78 years of age, Brother Lafrennie still serves the Local as its financial secretary, a position he has held continuously for the past 40 years. He also served as business representative for 41 years, retiring from that post in 1955.

His union activities also have included serving as past president and delegate to the Northern Massachusetts District Council of Carpenters, executive board member and past president of the Massachusetts State Council and a member of the Council's audit and legislative committees.

Brother Lafrennie still maintains an active interest in the affairs of his community, serving as vice chairman of the town's housing authority and as a member of the municipal school building committee.

The hospital building fund pledge is a fitting tribute to the career of this man who has served so long and faithfully.

NEVADA APPRENTICE PROGRAM GROWING

In recent years it seems that the apprenticeship program of Local 971, of Reno, Nevada, had slowed down somewhat, so they recently decided to take steps to reverse this trend.

The first move was to hire a full time coordinator, first and only one in the entire State at the present time. The new coordinator is Grant E. Cottam, a member of the Local and a



James W. Teipner, Jr., left, presents a completion certificate to one of Local 971's two outstanding apprentices; Joe Luchetti.

graduate of the training program in 1949. He has been employed for the past two years as an apprentice instructor for third and fourth year classes.

It was also decided that interesting achievements of apprentices should be publicized so the Local and the joint apprenticeship committee decided that a dinner should be given for 1958 graduates of the course. The affair was held at The Mesa, a restaurant in Reno, and the committee took the opportunity to give special recognition to the outstanding members of the class.

Two awards were presented to a pair of young men who ranked at the top of the 1958 class. The recipients are Russell H. Barker and Joseph C. Luchetti. They were each

presented with a volume of advanced carpentry books to help them further their already considerable knowledge of the tricks of the trade.

Other graduating apprentices included John Ghilieri, Roy Picchi, William Loehr, Jr., John Joines, Rodney Williams, Victor McCurdy and Devere Barker.

Presentation of awards and completion certificates was made by J. W. Teipner, Jr., secretary of the joint committee.

OLD-TIMERS HONORED ON 25th ANNIVERSARY

In observance of its 25th anniversary, last June 13th, Local Union No. 1437, of Compton, California, honored its members with 25 or more years of continuous service. Among those honored were 10 Brothers who are charter members of the Local.

Gold or silver service pins were presented to the veterans by Gordon McCulloch, president, and William Sidell, secretary-treasurer, of the Los Angeles County District Council.



Old timers and officers of Local 1437. Seated from the left are: Brothers Eales, Davis, Butler, Gifford, Gunsten, Bogue and Miner. Standing are Albert Horne, financial secretary; Fred Burlin, president; William Sidell, Brothers Wolin, Stolt, Lowe, Jones, Howard, Gordon McCulloch and W. M. Young, recording secretary.

The honored members include C. E. Bogue, 54 years; G. D. Hammond, 53 years; Edward Haerle, 49 years; John Gunsten, 40 years; Glenn Gifford, 37 years; T. V. Azbell and Joseph Sorbara, 36 years; Theo Madsen, 34 years; Albert Butler, 33 years; Elwin David, 32 years; and Marion Miner, 26 years. Twenty-five year members include P. E. Eales, L. R. Howard, G. H. Jones, J. T. Lowe, Robert Quillon, R. J. Stolt and Oliver Wolin.

Charter members include Gus Trebbe, Stolt, Miner, Lowe, Jones, Howard, Gunsten, C. E. Exline, Eales and Bogue.

WASHINGTON D. C. HOLDS 8th APPRENTICESHIP GRADUATION

Nearly 300 guests, representing labor, management, education and government attended the 8th annual apprenticeship graduation ceremonies held by the Washington D. C. Joint Apprenticeship Committee. A total of 18 apprentices were presented with completion certificates and Cebern C. Austin was the winner of the "Highest Scholastic Achievement Award," consisting of a scholarship, a bronze plaque, a U. S. Savings Bond and a gift certificate. John J. Millet, Jr., second in scholastic achievement, received a $50.00 U. S. Savings Bond.

Mack Sauer, editor and publisher of the Leesburg (Ohio) Citizen, acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers included B. T. Rome, chairman of the joint committee; R. W. Sim, an employer; Dr. Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of public schools of the District of



Apprentices and members of the joint committee at apprenticeship graduation ceremonies. Seated from the left, front row: New journeymen R. H. Porter, Brother Millett, H. E. Pritchard, G. S. Hawkins, R. L. Sparks, Brother Austin (holding plaque), R. F. Bassford, F. J. Bunnell and J. F. Budreau.

Other newly graduated apprentices, standing directly behind those seated, from the left are: C. R. Carter, J. D. Dudley, J. E. Buckley, C. E. Mackey, J. J. Jones, A. R. Queen and N. A. Rockwell

Standing at the rear are members of the joint committee, left to right: E. F. Jones, employer representative; F. J. Hirrlinger, Sr., Ralph Mercurio and F. V. Loretti, of the District Council; R. C. Wyant, of the Master Builders Assoc.; Nicholas R. Loope, director of the joint committee; Mr. Rome, William Wallace, Jr., employer representative; and Ben A. Sanford, of the District Council.

Columbia; J. E. Taylor, director of apprenticeship training of the AGC; and W. C. Christensen, of the U. S. Department of Labor.

LOCAL 1630 CELEBRATES 55 YEARS

Members and guests recently observed the 55th anniversary of Local 1630 of Ware, Massachusetts with a banquet. The memory of the first president, William Hathaway,



Officers, old timers and other members at Local 1630's 55th anniversary celebration. Seated from the left are Stanley Knapp, trustee; Joseph Lachance, Joseph Bousquet, Orvid Forand, trustee; Armond Bousquet, trustee; and Arthur Kent. Standing are Alexander Lak, financial secretary; Joseph Michalski, George Tetreault, vice president; Charles Sygiel, president; Joseph Kularski, recording secretary; Oke Oberg, Jack Oberg and Richard Muise, business representative.

was honored. He served in the post 50 years. Other old timers honored include Joseph Bousquet, who joined the Local in its second month of existence, E. Comeau, 45 year member, and Orvid Forand, a member 43 years.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 357

EIDTOR'S NOTE: This is the 13th lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

Conveniences:—Telephone stands, clothes chutes and broom closets are conveniences that cost little but help a lot. These are small things. Every cabinet in the kitchen is a convenience. The same is true of cabinets in any of the other rooms. Coat closets and wardrobes are also conveniences that should not be overlooked in planning a modern home.

North Wall:—Fig. 88 gives an elevation of the north wall of the kitchen. On this drawing are shown the cut-throughs that are shown in detail as we go along. The dimensions of the different cabinets are shown here by figures.

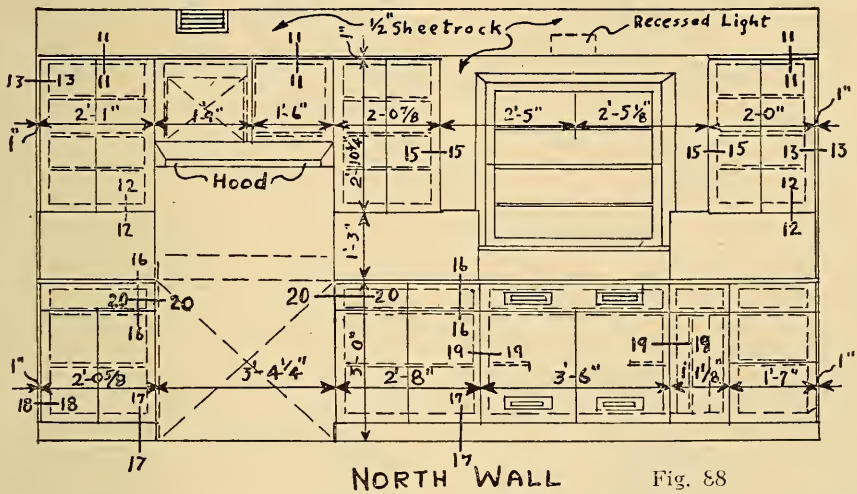


Fig. 88

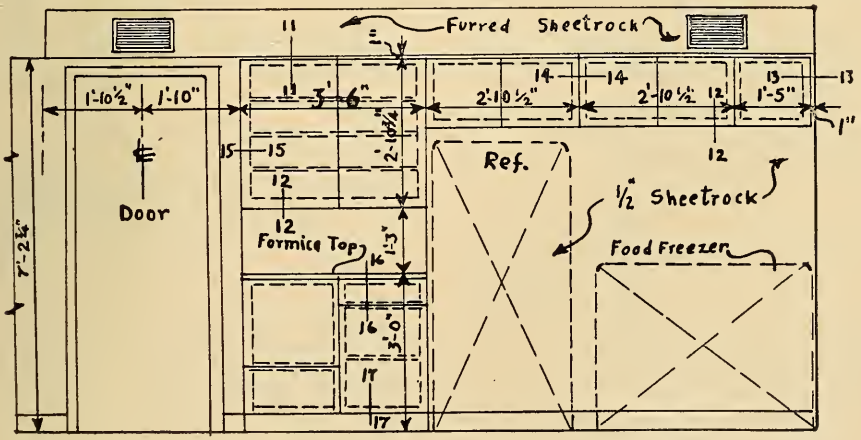


Fig. 89

South and East Walls:—Fig. 89 shows the south wall of the pattern-house kitchen.

In this drawing the refrigerator and the food freezer are shown by dotted lines. A door is shown to the left, while the rest of the wall space is mostly taken up by cases. An elevation of the west wall is shown by Fig. 90. The small door is to the broom closet, while the large door leads to the service hall. To the right is shown a section through the broom closet, marked X-X.

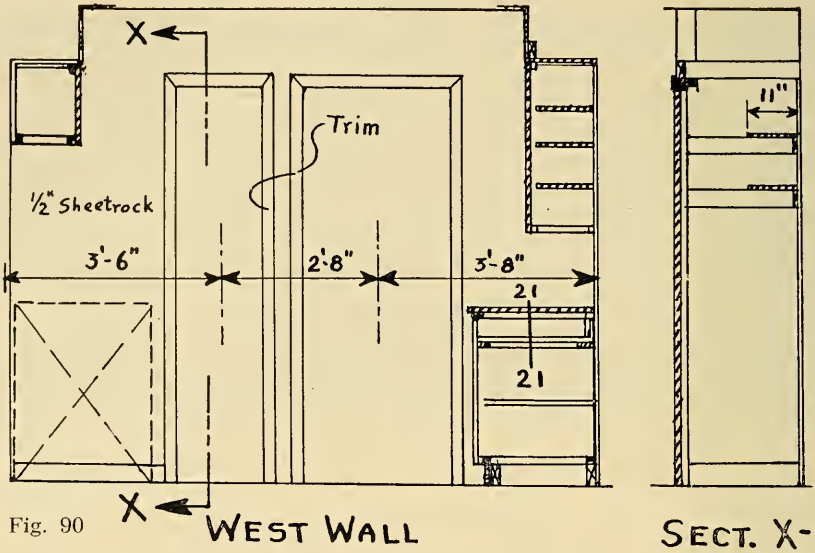
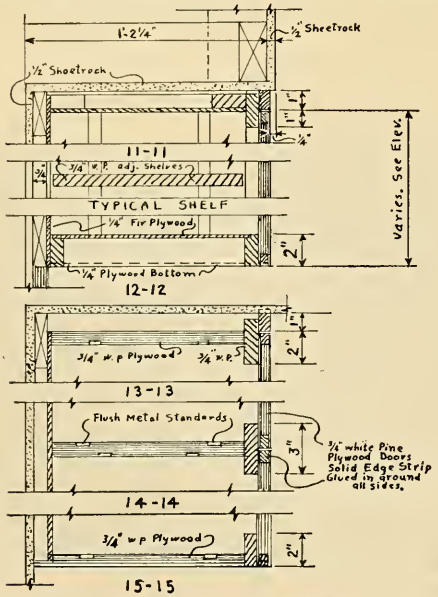


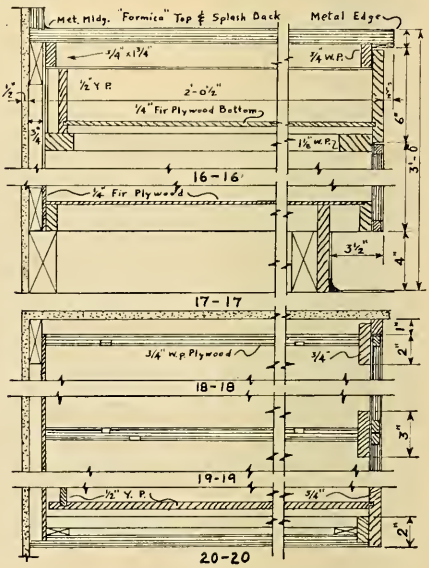
Fig. 90



DETAILS OF KITCHEN CASES

Fig. 91

Kitchen Cases Details:—Fig. 91 shows through **11-11** to **15-15**, inclusive, details of the kitchen cases. The notes and figures of this drawing should be studied. Other details of kitchen cases are shown through **16-16** to **20-20**, inclusive. Study the notes and figures.



DETAILS OF KITCHEN CASES

Fig. 92

Clothes Chute and Broom Closet:—Fig. 93, to the extreme left, shows an elevation of the clothes chute, and to the right it is

shown in cross section. The center drawing gives a detail of the head, jamb and sill of the frame for the clothes chute opening. To the right are shown details of the head and jamb of the broom closet in the kitchen. Fig. 94, shows to the left, a detail of the section position of the Washington rolling drawer slide, No. S150.

(Specifications continued.)

10. Exterior Woodwork:

(a) All exterior woodwork except outside of exterior doors and door screen frames of

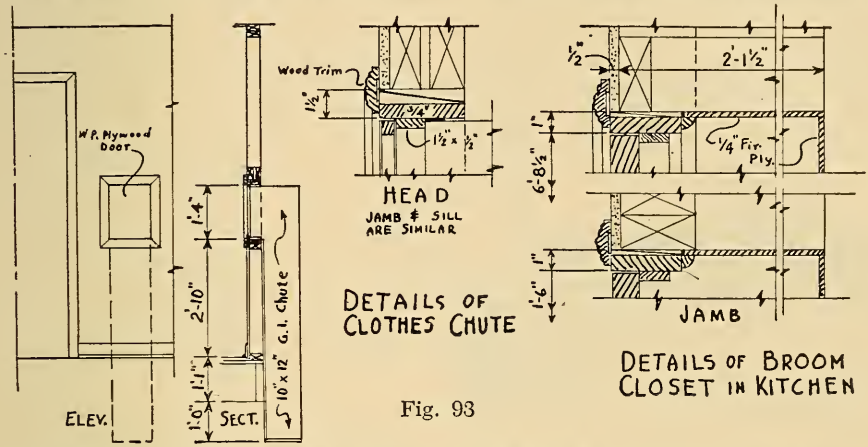


Fig. 93

vent fan above the range. The center drawing shows the Formica stool at the kitchen window. To the right is shown the cross

house shall be given two coats of lead and oil in addition to the priming coat. Color to be as selected. Exterior doors and screens on same shall be given two coats of Cabot's Collopakes in color as selected.

Carpenter's Manual

gives labor break-down in 79 questions and answers. Shows you how to average yourself. Gives 8 hours work averages. Send $1 check or money order for booklet. H. B. Heideman, P. O. Box 471, Bensenville, Ill.



BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send **$1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.**

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

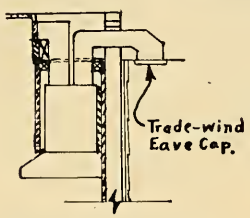
(b) Inside of garage and screen porch shall be included with exterior work, except inside of garage shall receive one coat in addition to prime coat.

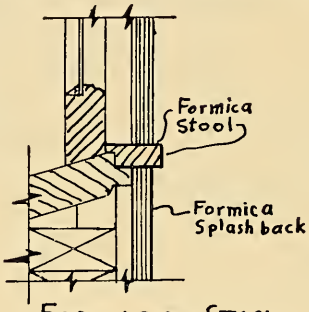
11. **Exterior Sheet Metal Work:**—All exterior sheet metal work shall be painted two coats of white lead and oil in color as selected.

12. **Miscellaneous Iron:**—All exposed steel and iron work except in basement shall be given two coats of lead and oil paint.

(c) **"Weldtex" walls in Den:**
1st coat—wood primer
2nd coat—undercoat (color as selected)
3rd coat—glaze (color as selected) wipe off, leaving glaze coat in recesses. Do not sand between coats.

(d) **Kitchen Cabinets:**—Outside face to be finished same as specified above for W. P. woodwork. Inside of cabinets except drawers shall receive three coats; 1st coat primer;





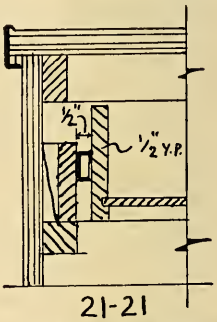


Fig. 94

13. **Interior Woodwork:**—All interior woodwork of every description shall be finished as per the following schedules:

(a) **Birch Veneered Slab Doors:**
1st coat—Pratt & Lambert Oil Stain (Driftwood)
2nd coat—White shellac, sanded
3rd coat—Varnish, sanded
4th coat—Varnish (dull)

(b) **W. P. woodwork and trim, including inside face of outside doors:**
1st coat—wood primer
2nd coat—undercoat
3rd coat—½ undercoat and ½ enamel
4th coat—straight enamel (semi-gloss)
2nd coat ½ undercoat and ½ enamel; and 3rd coat straight enamel: Inside of drawers shall be given one coat of white shellac.

(e) Closets & Wardrobe Shelving:
1st coat—wood primer
2nd coat—½ undercoat and ½ enamel.
3rd coat—straight enamel (color as selected)

(f) **China Cabinet in Dining Room:**—Shall be painted same as specified for kitchen cabinets (color as selected).

(g) **Broom Closet & Storage Case in Service Hall:**—Shall be painted same as specified for kitchen cabinets.

BLUEPRINT READING
TRAIN AT HOME
Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons
Send Coupon Today For Free Information

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51-B, Ill.
Please send free information:
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

ROOF FRAMING is a SNAP!! with
DO IT FAST GET IT RIGHT
Rafter Matic's E-Z ROOF FRAMING DIAL RAFTER TABLE
Introductory offer for this month - 1 Measure-Matic Slide Rule Lumber Scale FREE with each Rafter Matic Rafter Table.
DIAL RAFTER TABLE
JUST DIAL FOR TYPE OF RAFTER-ROOF PITCH AND WIDTH OF BUILDING AND YOU HAVE THE LENGTH OF YOUR RAFTER IN FEET AND INCHES
★ Common Rafters
★ Hip Rafters
★ Valley Rafters
★ Jack Rafters
★ Plumb Cuts
★ Side Cuts
PRICE $2.50 POSTPAID C.O.D. $2.80 (Send $1.00 with order)
The Rafter Matic Company • 49 ALDEN ST., PLYMOUTH, MASS.

(h) **Stairway:**—Treads and risers of basement stairs and landing shall be given two coats of floor enamel. W. P. trim shall be finished same as other trim. Rail in basement shall be given one coat of shellac.

(i) All woodwork unless otherwise specified shall be sanded between coats.

14. Walls & Ceilings:—The following wall and ceiling painting is included in this contract.

(a) Walls and ceiling of service hall and stairway down to top of foundation.

(b) Walls and ceilings of coat closet, living room storage closet, bedroom hall closet, linen closet and bedroom wardrobes.

(c) Ceiling of shower down to top of tile.

(d) Wall and ceiling painting shall consist of "Spred Satin" in deep colors as selected. "Spred Satin" shall be applied in two coats by brushing or with an approved roller in accordance with manufacturer's recommedations. No primer is required.

15. Wallpapering:—All walls and ceilings of "sheetrock" wallboard not otherwise specified shall receive one coat of glue sizing for wallpaper.

(a) Wallpaper and papering is not in this contract.

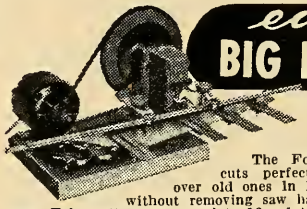
16. Floor Work:—All oak floors in house where called for on finish schedule shall receive the following finish:

1st coat—paste filler, colored as selected, rubbed in.
2nd coat—white shellac
3rd coat—white shellac
4th coat—paste wax, polished with an electric polishing machine.

17. Miscellaneous Interior Metal:

(a) This contractor shall give all registers and grilles two coats of enamel in color as selected.

(b) Give ornamental iron work two coats of enamel in color as selected.

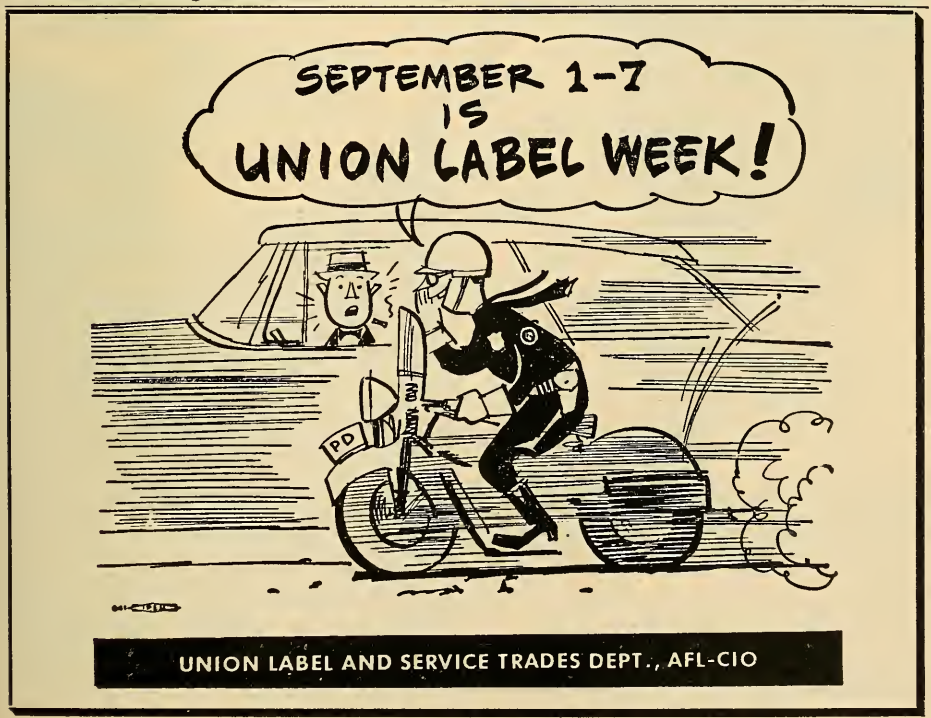


earn BIG PROFITS
Sharpening Hand Saws

The Foley Saw Retoother cuts perfect new teeth right over old ones in less than 1 minute, without removing saw handle. Makes filing easy. Takes all hand saws 4 to 16 points per inch. Relieves eye-strain. No experience needed.

FREE Foley Price Guide of saw sharpening charges. Send coupon today. No Salesman will call.

FOLEY MFG. CO. 879-8 FOLEY BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS 18, MINN.
Send FREE Price Guide and Foley Retoother circular.
Name _____
Address _____



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

YOU CAN START A $4000 A DAY BUSINESS

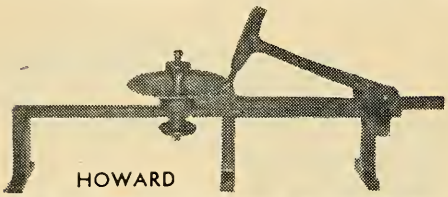
IN YOUR SPARE TIME!



Make Big Cash Profits In Your Home... Sharpening Household, Gardening and Shop Tools.

Turn spare time into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. No experience needed to sharpen knives, scissors, shears, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, axes, chisels and circular saws . . . Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost easy-payment plan. Send Postcard today for **FREE BOOK.**

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO 7129 Field Bldg., Kansas City 11, Mo.



A simple and inexpensive circle saw set for saws 4" to 24".

Made of heavy cast iron that will last for years.

The hammer tip and anvil are made of hardened tool steel that can be replaced easily when necessary. The angle at which the hammer and anvil bend the teeth may be adjusted by pivoting the arm supporting the hammer and anvil.

There is no finer saw set made.

W. H. KENSMOE

337 Selby Avenue, St. Paul 2, Minnesota

SAVE MONEY

Up to 50% off on

FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS *for* CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Prata
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 169, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

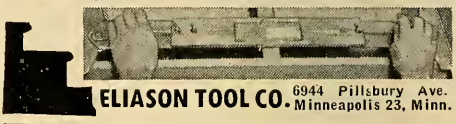
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- **$12.95**



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

CARPENTERS THE LUND BELT LOOP HOLDER

has everything you want

- CONVENIENCE—Your hammer will always be within easy reach.
- FREEDOM—Both hands free at all times.
- SAFETY—No more worries about dropping that hammer.
- RUGGEDNESS—Top grade cowhide to give many years of service.
- LOW COST—Only $1.50 at lumber dealers everywhere.



$1.50

Dealers Invited

If your dealer is unable to supply this item send $1.50 for each LUND BELT LOOP HOLDER to:

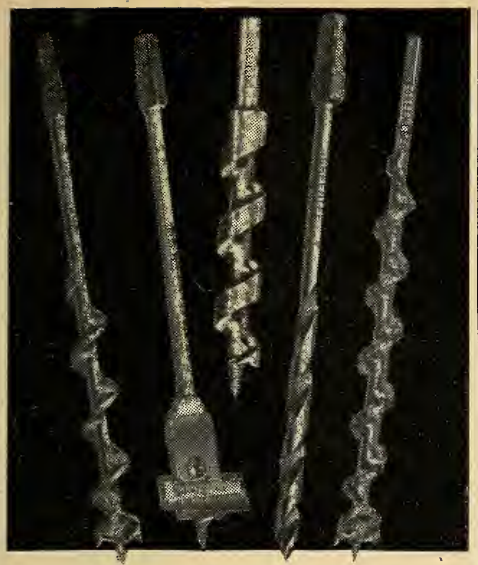
Paul Lund, P.O. Box 756, Elmira, N.Y.



Millers Falls Mitre Boxes set the standard for excellence the world over. Now you can get the same quality in a more compact model *at a lower price.* The most accurate of its size on the market. Easy locking at any angle. Exactly controlled depth of cut. Extremely rugged, solid and trouble-free. 24" x 4" saw included. See your dealer.

For Free Literature Write
Dept. C-25
MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Greenfield, Mass.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868 ®

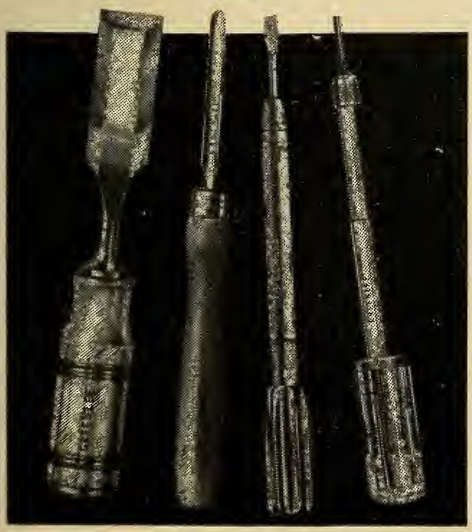


high-quality hand tools for finer workmanship

Do the job easier and better with GREENLEE tools. Auger bits, electric-drill bits, other boring tools, chisels, gouges, spiral screw drivers, push drills, and many more. All expertly made of top-quality materials for long life, fine results. At leading hardware and building supply dealers. Write for folder, Greenlee Tool Co., 2088 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN

GREENLEE



Make $20 to $30 a Week

EXTRA MONEY



Machine Saw Filing

pays from $3 to $6 an hour

Turn your spare time into CASH—sharpening saws with a Foley Automatic Saw Filer pays from $3 to $6 an hour. You will find you can make $20 to $30 a week in your spare time as a starter.

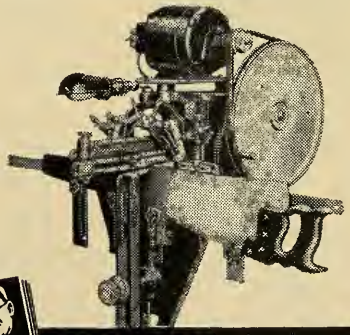
You can work in your basement or garage—no experience necessary. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%—writes Clarence E. Parsons. No canvassing—"I advertised in our local paper and got in 93 saws"—says M. L. Thompson. The Foley is the only machine with which you can file all hand saws, also band saws and cross-cut circular saws.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK "Money Making Facts"

Shows how you can get business from home owners, farmers, carpenters, schools, factories, etc. With a small investment, no overhead, no stock of goods to carry, you can get right into a cash business, and possibly later on develop into a full-time repair shop. Time payments if desired. Send coupon today for Free Book. No salesman will call.

"Each saw I filed got me 6 more and business has been picking up that way since a year ago. If it keeps up I will have to buy another Foley Saw Filer." William C. Baldwin

"I have done 4 or 5 thousand saws in my spare time in the 4½ years since I got the outfit, and they are all coming back." Len Crego





Send Coupon for **FREE BOOK**

FOLEY MFG. CO. 818-8 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Send me free book "MONEY MAKING FACTS" and Time Payment Plan.

Name.....

Address.....

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FOOTINGS, FLOORS

by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. Ask about our part time sales plan. Exclusive territories now open.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Free Folders
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zn._____ State_____

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to fite and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Employed by _____

☐ SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES! Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-8

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	44
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	44
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	47
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	43-45
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	45
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	46
W. H. Kensmoe, St. Paul, Minn.	44
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	1
Lund Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.	44
Mason Engineering, Kalamazoo, Mich.	41
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	44
Rafter Matic Co., Plymouth, Mass.	42
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	47
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	44
S. E. Vick Co., Lakeville, Minn.	48
Wallboard Tool & Equipment Co., Long Beach, Cal.	3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

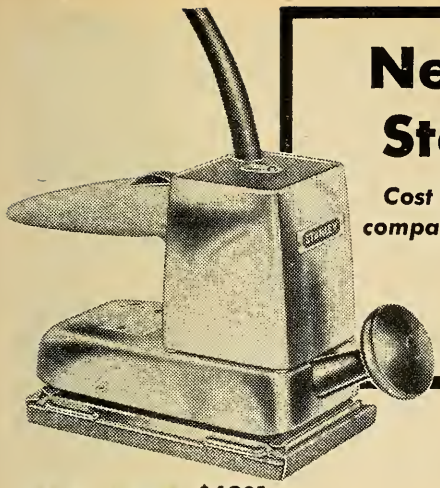
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	46
Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	42
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
H. B. Heideman, Bensenville, Ill.	41
Home Craftsman, New York, N. Y.	4
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	41
Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp., New York, N. Y.	48

KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

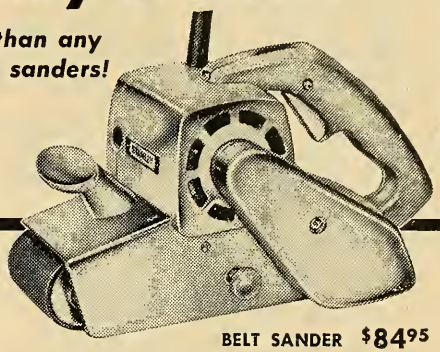
New heavy-duty Stanley sanders

Cost less than any comparable sanders!



ORBITAL SANDER $49.95

- Fast-cutting, orbital-action sander for fine finishing, flush sanding. Perfect balance, thumb-tip switch gives you instant control. Wide, flat pad receives full power. Ideal for small work areas.



BELT SANDER $84.95

- Big, powerful belt sander runs cool. Cuts fast on wood, plastic—even metal. Belts change in one simple motion. Belt size: Standard 3″ x 24″. Also takes 3″ x 23¾″ belt. Out-of-way cord.

Find out how these Stanley sanders can save you a lot of hard work *and* hard-earned money. See them at your dealer's. Available in sturdy metal carrying cases, too. Stanley Electric Tools, Div. of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut.

STANLEY

Don't Get Sore

at Broken Handles, Loose Grips, Tired Hands

Buy Estwing "3 in 1" Tools

1. Everlasting Cushion Grip of Vinyl-Nylon
Easiest of all on the hands



2. Unbreakable Forged One-Piece
Head-Handle, Spring Tempered Backbone

3. With Hickory Handle Lightness

Bought by Skilled Carpenters Everywhere

Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

Examine 10 Days FREE

Ideas, Construction Details, and Labor-Saving Pointers on

KITCHEN CABINETS

New book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen.

"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

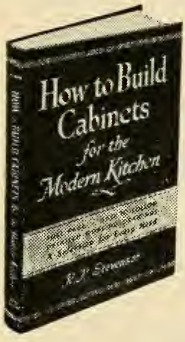
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

INCLUDES 70 TYPES OF CABINETS

plus dozens of ideas for ingenious labor-saving, step-saving kitchen units.

TELLS YOU HOW TO BUILD: Over-Refrigerator cabinet. Over-the-Range Cabinet. Sliding-Door Cabinet. Adjustable shelf Cabinet. Mix-Center Wall Cabinet. Over-the-Sink Cabinet. Wall Vegetable Bin. Tool Hanging Cabinet. Swing-Shelf Cabinet. Combination Sink Cabinet. Tray and Bread Cabinet. Platter Cabinet. Laundry Hamper. Screen bottom Vegetable Drawers. Pop-up mixer Shelf. Beside-the-Range Towel Rack. Rolling Vegetable Bin. Sink Pull-out Racks. Revolving wall Cabinet. Lifting-counter Cabinet. Pass-through Serving Center. Canned Goods Storage Cabinet. Storage Wall. Folding Wall Table. Under-the-Counter Table. Curved-Seat Breakfast Nook. Snack Bar. Kitchen Desk. AND MUCH, MUCH MORE! FULLY ILLUSTRATED.



FREE 10-DAY TRIAL

SEND NO MONEY

See for yourself how this great new book gives you expert guidance on how to build all types of modern kitchen cabinets. Mail coupon below for free-trial copy. After 10 days' trial, keep it and pay only $4.95, plus few cents postage. MAIL COUPON NOW.

Simmons-Boardman Books, Dept. C-858
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION, "How to Build Cabinets for the Modern Kitchen." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $4.95 (plus shipping charge) in full payment.
(Free trial offer in U. S. only)

Name ----------

Address ----------

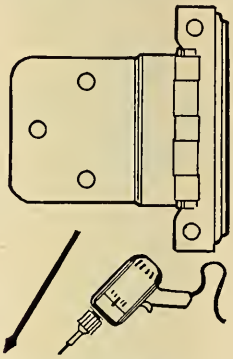
City & State ----------

☐ SAVE! Send $4.95 with this coupon and we will pay postage. Same return and refund privileges.

SAVE HOURS OF TIME INSTALLING HINGES



VIX



CENTERING BIT HOLDER

CENTERS, PLUMBS, GAUGES DEPTH OF HOLES

VIX centering drill holder takes work out of drilling screw holes. Insert tool in electric or hand drill and away you go. Place hinge in position, zip, holes are centered and plumb to correct depth. Screws all fit snug. Eliminates twisted bits and crooked holes. Skilled cabinet makers and carpenters save hours with Vix tools. Use one and you'll never be without it. Quality through out. Bit replaceable.

S. E. VICK TOOL CO.

LAKEVILLE, MINNESOTA

PLEASE RUSH VIX TOOL

Enclosed $2.95 check or money order. Includes bit.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR
LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.
World's largest maker of hardwood flooring

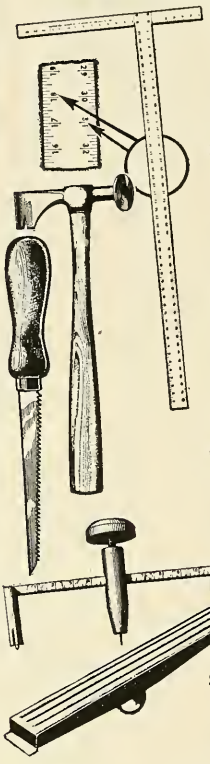


Look for the Bruce Brand and Union Label

FOR BEST RESULTS...

WALBOARD TOOLS
TRADEMARK

for the DRY-WALL CRAFTSMAN



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE
Measuring and cutting true sharp openings, 22½" Head — 47⅞" Blade. Convenient for Wallboard sizes.
No. TS-31 Price **$9.00**

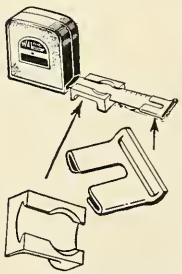
HAMMER
A versatile striking face, compresses board into perfect dimple for easier "filling", maximum striking power with no bruising or defacing.
No. WH-11 Price **$6.00**

UTILITY SAW
An all-around saw: Cuts wood, masonite, wallboard, etc. Heavy duty blade, sharp point for easy penetration without pre-drilling. Excellent for hard-to-get-to-places.
No. US-71 Price **$1.65**

CIRCLE CUTTER
Cuts sharp clean round holes, up to 12" in diameter. Easy and fast to set to desired size. One turn of Handle and the Circle is cut.
No. AC-31 Price **$4.00**

ROLL LIFTER
For moving board against wall. Rolls forward, lifts, holds.
No. RL-42 Price **$3.50**

STEEL "WHITE" TAPE, ¾"
Giant King-size, 12 feet long, for big size jobs... heavy duty spring doesn't bind, easy to read.
No. WT-12 Price **$3.00**

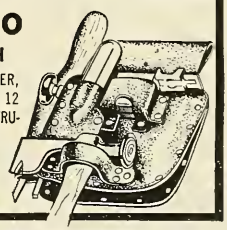


TRU-CUT (tape-tip)
Makes accurate cuts faster... slot keeps knife in positive position. Absolutely cannot fall off. Fits any ¾" Tape.
No. TC-61 Price **60c***

TRU-GUIDE (measuring aid)
Slides to a perfect measurement and holds! Free slipping on rule cannot fall off. Fits any ¾" tape.
No. TG-51 Price **60c***

***Or two for $1.00**

SAVE $3.00
TOOLS and POUCH
INCLUDES: SAW, HAMMER, CIRCLE CUTTER, KNIFE, 12 FOOT TAPE, TRU-GUIDE, TRU-CUT, LEATHER POUCH.



A REGULAR $22.85 VALUE
SPECIAL Limited Offer **$19.85**

WALLBOARD TOOL AND EQUIPMENT CO.
1708 Seabright Avenue, Long Beach 13, California
Order direct or from nearest Walboard Tool dealer



"Just remembered • I gotta Register!"

The General is a real patriot. Registering and voting is the highest expression of good citizenship.

We all can't win big battles or make bold decisions that change the course of history so that statues are erected to us, but we all can register and vote.

Take a tip from the General—make sure you are registered. Then on Election Day go to the polls to vote for the candidates you consider best qualified to give the nation the kind of government you deem best.

Indianapolis 4, Indiana

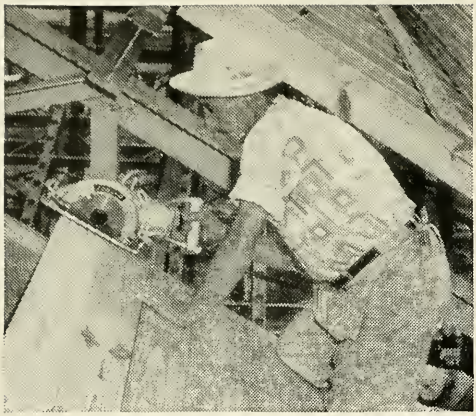
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

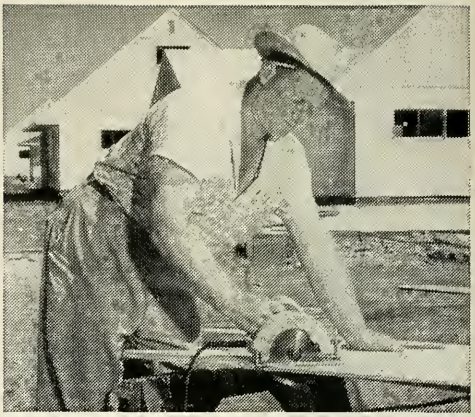
Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

SEPTEMBER, 1958



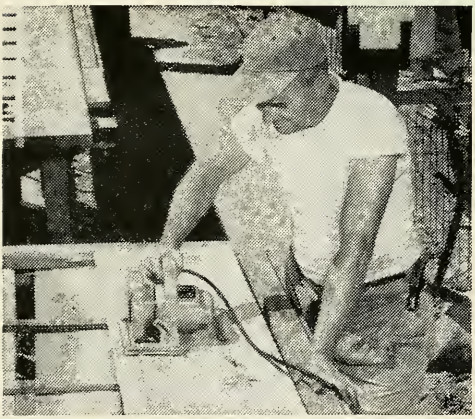


Saves valuable time. "SKIL Saws stay on the job longer and do the job faster with in-line cutting. That saves time. And time is money. SKIL Saws stay on the cut whether we are cutting framing, masonry, sheet metal, timbers, or asbestos and hold up under punishment." That is the experience of J. L. Beverly, job superintendent, Paul Smith Construction Co., Tampa, Fla.

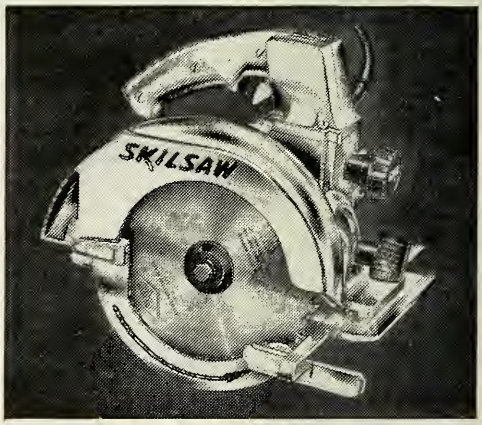


Saves 50% in maintenance cost. "My SKIL Saws have paid for themselves many times. I have shelved all my other power saws. SKIL Saws are at least *33% faster* than any other saws we've used. I save another 50% in maintenance cost. *I wouldn't have anything else.*" This is what E. W. Price, superintendent, Franklin Builders, Inc., Columbus, Ohio says about his 4 SKIL Saws.

Carpenters SAVE with SKIL Tools



Each saw pays for itself. Noel Shafer of Frank Messer & Sons, Inc., Cincinnati says this about his power saws: "I have tried them all, but a SKIL Saw is lighter, better balanced and has plenty of power. We use them 8 hours a day, 6 days a week through rough material filled with concrete, nails and dirt. Each SKIL Saw we get pays for itself within a couple of weeks of continuous hard use. *It's the best saw on the market.*"



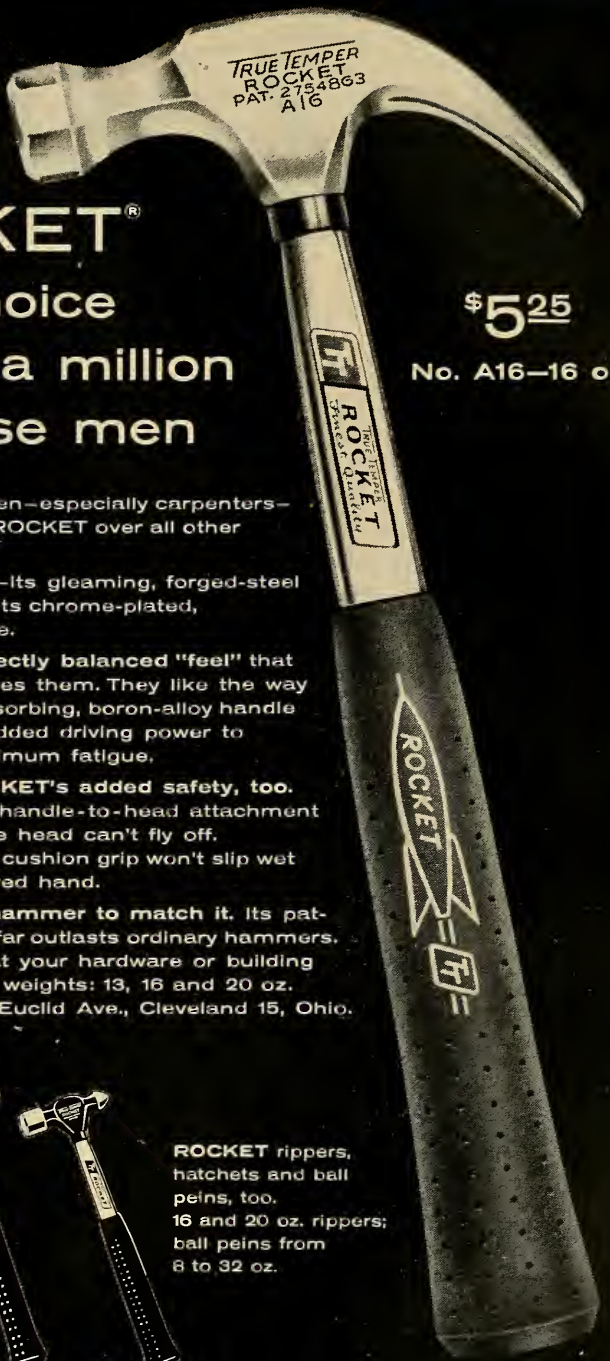
ALL NEW TOP-HANDLE SAW. No other saw made has features like those built into Model 857. Push-button blade change lock eliminates two-wrench system. Completes blade change in seconds. Blade guards on both upper and lower blades rotate as cutting depth changes for maximum safety. Tests of power and speed against competitive models prove this new saw beats them all! See it at your local SKIL Distributor.

Call your SKIL distributor for a FREE demonstration. For new, free booklet about SKIL power tools, write direct.

SKIL PORTABLE TOOLS

Made only by SKIL Corporation, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois. In Canada: 3601 Dundas Street West, Toronto 9, Ontario. Factory branches in all leading cities.

ROCKET®
—the choice of over a million work-wise men



$5.25
No. A16—16 oz.

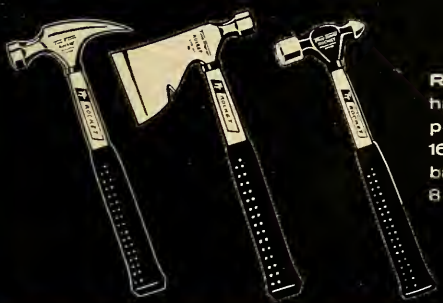
Why do so many men—especially carpenters—choose to swing a ROCKET over all other hammers?

They like its style—its gleaming, forged-steel octagon head, and its chrome-plated, tubular steel handle.

They like the perfectly balanced "feel" that only a ROCKET gives them. They like the way its tough, shock-absorbing, boron-alloy handle helps them pour added driving power to the head—with minimum fatigue.

They like the ROCKET's added safety, too. With the strongest handle-to-head attachment in the business, the head can't fly off. The neoprene-fiber cushion grip won't slip wet or dry, even in gloved hand.

There's no other hammer to match it. Its patented construction far outlasts ordinary hammers. See the ROCKET at your hardware or building supply store. Three weights: 13, 16 and 20 oz. True Temper, 1623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.



ROCKET rippers, hatchets and ball peins, too. 16 and 20 oz. rippers; ball peins from 8 to 32 oz.

TRUE TEMPER® *THE RIGHT TOOL FOR THE RIGHT JOB*

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Erie Mining—Answer To Sputnik - - - 7

Americans solve problems with skill, knowledge and ingenuity for better living for all. The difficult one may slow us down, but the answer is eventually found.

Job Evaluation Merits Close Scrutiny - - 14

The supposedly "scientific" plans for determining wage rates have many sharp angles.

Veteran Officer Honors Veteran Chicago Members 17

First Vice president Stevenson pays tribute to 82 other 50-year men in Chicago.

Chicago Veterans Draw First Pensions - - 19

In the United Brotherhood's birthplace, a new benefit is won for many deserving members.

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets - - 21

Special problems of construction industry require maximum cooperation of all if jobs are to be made safe.

"Work" Laws Shrink Freedom—Methodists - 29

Another church group speaks out in protest against union-busting laws.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

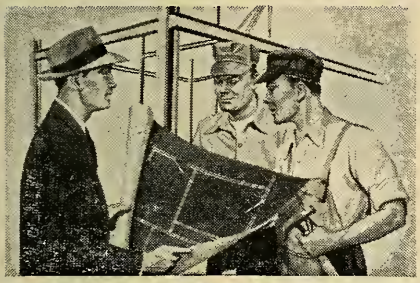
Plane Gossip - - - - - - - - 12
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - 28
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 31
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 32
To Our Ladies - - - - - - - - 37
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 39

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

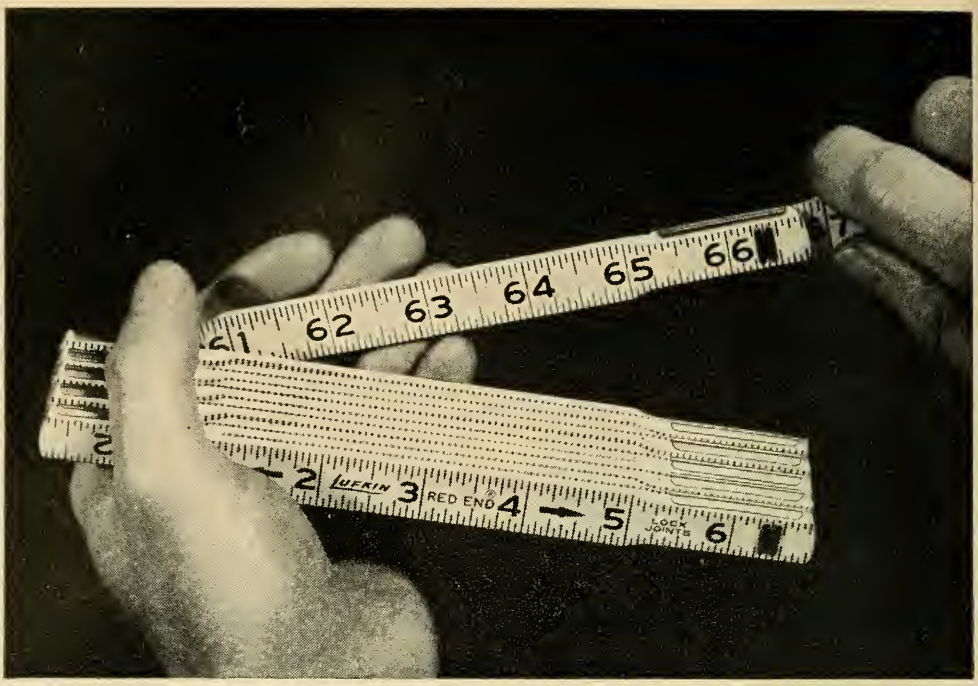
Chicago Technical College
M-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____



RED END 066

CLICK! It locks like a latch

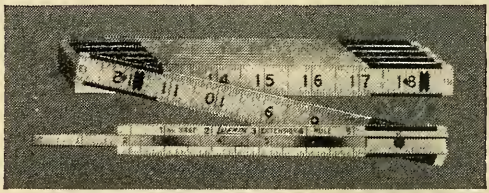
Open and close any Lufkin Red End . . . and listen to those joints. Click! Click! Click . . . like a well-fitted latch!

Now open it all the way. Pull any two sections. Not a bit of end play, not a trace of sloppiness as in so many other rules. Here's one that will *stay* accurate.

Hold it by the center section . . . edge up . . . fully extended. See how it holds . . . how the tightly locked joints refuse to fold even when you shake it. You can poke *this* rule into all kinds of hard-to-measure spaces.

Maybe *you* never noticed these features of a Red End. But they're all part of the reason why more carpenters and other craftsmen won't buy any other rule. You'll feel that way too . . . once you've owned one.

Ask your dealer to show you the Heavy-Duty X-46 . . . with extension for inside measurements.



THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • MIDDLETOWN, N.Y. • BARRIE, ONT.

Can a leopard change his spots?



yes...easier than rust spots caused by ordinary nails can be changed



ORDINARY NAILS—
rust and cheapen the appearance of any home—causing expensive premature repainting.

USE **nichols** NEVER-STAIN **ALUMINUM Nails**



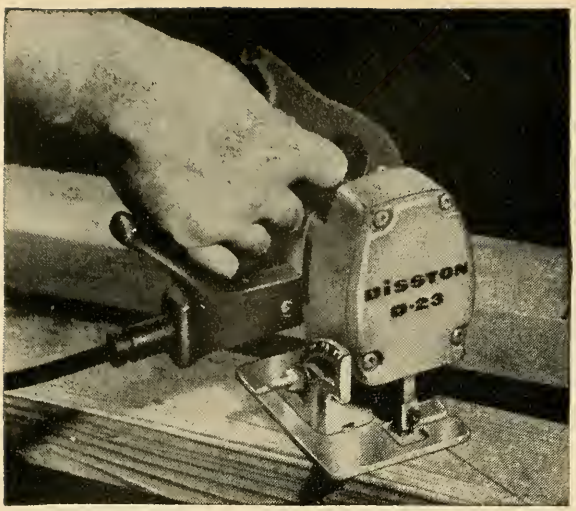
Rustproof — Strong — Economical

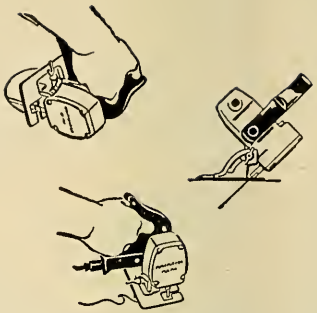
LAST INDEFINITELY

- **Designed to comply with FHA requirements**
- **Strong tempered aluminum alloy**

There is a Nichols "Never-Stain" Aluminum Alloy Nail for every application where the elimination of rust streaks and stains is desirable — over 50 different types and sizes.

nichols
WIRE & ALUMINUM CO.
DAVENPORT, IOWA





Rips, crosscuts, bevels, scrolls, miters. Cuts 2 x 4's at 45° angle. Plunge cuts 2 x 4's without drilled hole. Cuts ¼" steel plate, ½" aluminum plate, pipe, Formica and other materials. Detachable cords available in lengths up to 100 ft.

THE MOST USABLE POWER SAW YOU CAN OWN

... the new DISSTON D-23 electric handsaw!

Takes the place of a shopful of saws on the job! The new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw does everything from notching rafters and cutting heavy lumber to making cut-outs for electrical outlets or openings for plumbing fixtures.

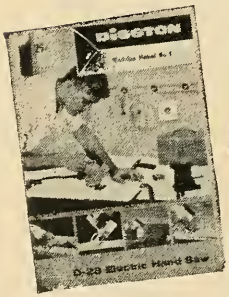
Cuts up to 50% faster! ORBITE Action speeds up sawing. Reduces fraying. Provides cleaner edge. Blade cuts on upstroke, backs away from material on downstroke. Powerful 3 ampere motor operates Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw at 3300 strokes per minute. Only electric handsaw with a detachable "lock-in" cord.

Delivers more actual cutting power than any saw of its type! The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw has the highest output horsepower of any sabre saw. In addition, it's the only reciprocating saw with all needle and ball bearings—9 needle and 3 ball bearings. Cuts more accurately. Lasts longer.

Send for your free copy of the Disston Workshop Manual No. 1 describing the remarkable D-23 Electric Handsaw. Worthwhile reading for carpenters, builders and anyone whose work depends on fine tools. The Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw with rip fence, four blades, and 8-foot detachable cord lists at $98.50.

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.

DISSTON DIVISION



TO GET FREE BOOKLET MAIL COUPON TODAY!

ACT NOW—Mail this coupon today!

H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
DISSTON DIVISION
99 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Please send me without obligation your booklet on the new Disston D-23 Electric Handsaw.

NAME_____

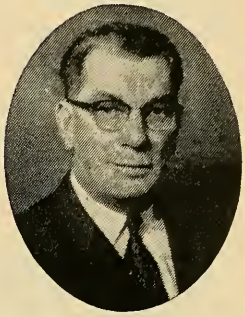
ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

Erie Mining—Answer To Sputnik

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

★ ★ ★

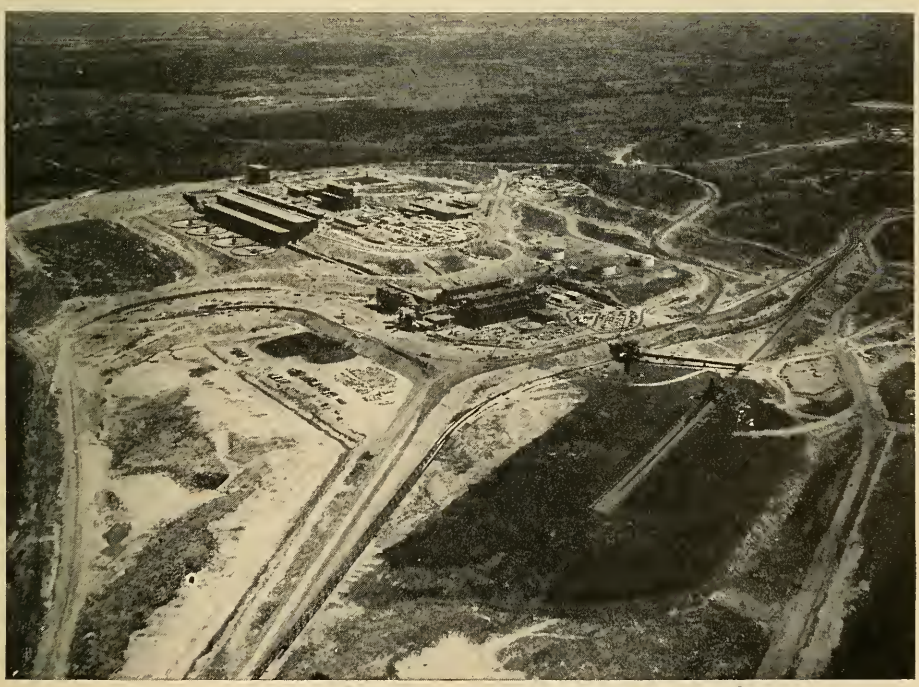


A LEADING New York newspaper recently asked this question: why, after all these months, do we not have an answer to Sputnik?

I am not sure what the newspaper had in mind when it raised this question because it seems to me we have many, many answers to Sputnik. We may not be able to get a ton rocket in orbit yet, but we can harness the forces of nature to make life richer, fuller and more satisfying for our people. We can make the earth and the rivers and the sea produce more of the good things of life than any other nation on earth. Our answer to Sputnik lies in the ingenuity, teamwork and skill we can muster when an important problem faces us.

As an example, I cite the case of the Erie Mining Company, which recently completed a construction job that staggers the imagination. On the far reaches of northeastern Minnesota the Erie Mining Company recently put into operation a processing plant capable of insuring ample supplies of iron ore for generations to come. And the raw material is a native ore that was once deemed valueless.

The project, largest privately-owned construction job under way at the time of its erection, includes a plant for processing Taconite (a flint-hard



Aerial view of Erie Mining Company Taconite Plant nearing completion.

iron-bearing rock) into high-grade iron ore, a new town for over 4,000 people, a 74-mile railroad, a power plant and a harbor on Lake Superior. Total cost exceeded $300,000,000.

For generations the Mesabi Range of Minnesota has been furnishing high-grade iron ore to the steel mills of America. Much of the ore was of such purity that it needed no processing before going to the mills. But the quantity of this high-grade, easily-mined ore was limited. Two major wars in the past half century, plus a constantly increasing per capita consumption of steel, placed a terrific drain on the resources of the Mesabi Range. The end of the high-grade ore loomed over the horizon. Steel makers naturally became concerned. So they turned their attention to Taconite, a hard, low grade ore that is almost in limitless supply on the Mesabi. Taconite, as native ore, is next to useless as raw material for steel making. It needs to be processed and concentrated before it can be fed to the furnaces. But developing a process for getting the job done was no easy matter. Taconite is nearly as hard as flint. It holds its iron in a tight grip.

Twenty-five years ago metallurgists began working on the problem seriously. As far back as 1931, Pickand Mather & Co. of Cleveland was making studies to determine which of Minnesota's low-grade ores was most suitable for development. Erie Mining was formed in 1940 after years of initial work had pinpointed Taconite as the most promising economic possibility.



Aerial view of Taconite Harbor, 74 miles from the plantsite, where the taconite will be loaded into boats after being transported over the company-owned railroad. The power plant, with a rated capacity of 150,000 K.W., is also located here.

By 1942, research reached the point where a more extensive laboratory was needed, so Erie built one at Hibbing to work out methods for grinding, separating and agglomerating the ore. A small-scale processing line was developed.

The next important step came in 1948 with the construction of a 200,000-ton-per-year pilot plant near Aurora, where the processing flow sheet worked out in the laboratory could be tested with commercial scale machinery.

When the entire process of preparing Taconite was proved feasible on a commercial scale, the Erie Company was ready to back its judgment with a vast Taconite plant. In December, 1953, plans were completed for the master plant. In 1954, construction actually got under way.

Since construction began in that year, building trades workers have put in over 24,000,000 man-hours of work on the vast project. Less than 15,000 man-hours have been lost through work stoppages chargeable to the building trades, a remarkable record considering the size and vastness of the project.

A key factor in the impressive labor record was the master agreement negotiated between the Building Trades Department and the Taconite Contracting Company, a company formed to manage the construction of the entire project. It was the first time on a large, privately-financed project that all crafts, the owner and his sub-contractors, and all aspects of their working relationships were all wrapped up in a single agreement. The agreement covered all phases of management-labor relationships in all crafts. However, each craft had an auxiliary agreement covering wages. The record achieved is a clear indication that cooperation and good will can produce results on any scale.



CARPENTERS LOCAL No. 606, VIRGINIA, MINN.

Left to right: Elmer A. Schaffer, International Representative, Duluth, Minnesota; Walfred H. Bodas, Business Manager, Virginia, Minnesota; C. A. Warren, E. Ostman and R. E. Arvila, Job Stewards.

Lost time due to labor disputes accounted for less than six hundredths of one per cent of total working time. Lost time due to accidents set something of a new low for projects of this

size. In both frequency and severity the accident rate on the Erie Mining project was something less than half the national average.

Over 2,000 production workers are already employed in the Taconite plant turning out a useful product from a once useless material. The process required to produce iron ore pellets from Taconite is both costly and complicated. The hard Taconite



Aerial view of Hoyt Lakes, Minnesota, the new village constructed to house the operating personnel of the Erie Mining Company Taconite Plant. At the time of this photo, 521 homes were completed.

is crushed and ground to a fine powder in a series of crushers. The iron is removed by magnetic separators and then rolled into pellets the size of marbles. The pellets are then baked hard in shaft furnaces. Estimated capacity of the plant is 7,500,000 tons of pellets per year.

Power for producing the pellets is provided by a power plant built on the shores of Lake Superior. Pellets will travel from the plant to new docks on the lake over a 74-mile railroad built as part of the project. Boats will pick it up there for delivery to steel mills throughout the midwest in both the United States and Canada. Erie Mining Company is jointly owned by Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, the Interlake Iron Co. and the Steel Company of Canada.

Here indeed is a proud answer to Sputnik. In our free and unregimented economy investors are willing to risk hundreds of millions of dollars on a new venture. Thousands of skilled craftsmen contribute the know-how needed to turn a wasteland into a thriving industrial metropolis. A great state enacts a special tax law to make Taconite processing feasible. The result is a great new industry that provides an essential product from a material once deemed useless. In the process, new jobs are created, cheaper products for making life easier and happier are insured, and a stronger nation is developed.

Compared to this kind of progress, Sputniks are relatively unimportant. A nation that can turn a wilderness into an industrial empire in a couple of years can eventually tame space too. And when it does, it will be tamed to make life richer and more meaningful for all people; not to conquer or subjugate the defenseless.

To the New York paper that worries about Sputniks we say: we have many answers to Sputnik, and Erie Mining is only one of them. They dot the countryside from coast to coast.

Social Security Increases In Offing

Now before the President is the revised Social Security bill which, if signed, will mean increased benefits to 12 million men and women in February, 1959. The changes, and how they will affect those on the Social Security rolls, are shown in the table below:

Old Age Benefits

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Employee Alone*		Man and Wife**	
	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law
$50	$33	$30	$49.50	$45
100	59	55	88.50	82.50
150	73	68.50	109.50	102.50
200	84	78.50	126	117.80
250	95	88.50	142.50	132.80
300	105	98.50	157.50	147.80
350	116	108.50	174	162.80
400	127	* * *	190.50	* * *

Survivor Benefits

Highest Average Monthly Earnings	Widow, Widower Child or Parent		Widow and two Children	
	New Bill	Present Law	New Bill	Present Law
$50	$33	$30	$53.10	50.20
100	44.30	41.30	88.60	82.60
150	54.80	51.40	120	120
200	63	58.90	161.60	157.10
250	71.30	66.40	190.10	177.20
300	78.80	73.90	210.20	197.10
350	87	81.40	232	200
400	95.30	* * *	254.10	* * *

* Worker aged 65 or over at time of retirement, and wife aged 65 or over at the time when she comes on the rolls.

** Survivor benefit amounts for a widow and one child or for two parents would be the same as for a man and wife.

*** Not applicable since maximum average monthly earnings amount possible is $350.

PLANE GOSSIP

NO TIME FOR ANYTHING BUT OUR BEST EFFORT

There are some encouraging signs that right-to-work laws will find tough going in the November elections in California, Ohio and other states where they will be on the ballot. Most encouraging straw-in-the-wind is the growing number of individual employers and local chambers of commerce which have gone on record as wanting no part of such a law. State chambers of commerce and the NAM are spending fabulous sums trying to convince businessmen that right-to-work laws are the best way of insuring industrial peace. But experienced and thinking employers know that honest collective bargaining with solid and responsible unions is the only key to lasting harmony.

Sort of reminds us of the ailing fellow who went to see his doctor.

"The best thing for you," said the Doc, "is to give up drinking, smoking, partying. Go to bed at 9:30 every night of the week."

"Doctor," replied the patient, "I don't deserve the best. What's second best?"

P.S. But it will take labor's very best effort to defeat the vicious right-to-work laws. Do your bit by registering and being prepared to vote them down.



"Darling, will you lend me ten dollars until you get paid?"

"RIGHT TO GOLF"

In view of the urgings by officials high in the GOP, NAM and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for a national so-called "right-to-work" law, it is time for a serious proposal of a campaign piece of legislation to be known as the "Right-to-Golf" law.

For obvious reasons, such legislation should be of interest to the Eisenhower Administration.

The law would work like this: Any persons forming a golf club, or belonging to one already in existence, should be subject to a Golf Taft-Hartley act providing that any benefits for club members be also provided for all non-member golfers in the golfing unit or area. (It should be of geographical, rather than economic jurisdiction.)

Inasmuch as Taft-Hartley provides that all benefits won by unions in negotiations go to all employes in the bargaining unit, even though they are not members of the union which brings about such benefits and do not pay dues to make such union activities possible, it, obviously, is only fair that all benefits and privileges enjoyed by members of a golf club must be given to people who play golf, but refuse to bear the expenses of club memberships and dues.

It is highly possible, of course, that members of golf clubs will object to non-members monopolizing the greens and fairways, refusing to replace divots, ridiculing all who pay monthly dues and greens' fees, eating and drinking their fill in the club lounge and tearing up instead of signing the tab.

But what the hell. If the law provides that a union must negotiate the same wage increases and other benefits for non-union members in a bargaining unit that it does for its members, why shouldn't there be a law providing that a golf club extend the same benefits and privileges, without charge, of course, to outsiders that it does to its members?

If we must have free riders, let's have them ride first class.

★ ★ ★

RECORDING SECRETARY'S LAMENT

Not till he's typed the entire sheet
Does he find to his great chagrin
That the only error he really made
Was the way he put the carbon in.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BLUES

Ten idle men in the unemployment line,
One got a half-day job, and then there were nine.

Nine men standing, hoping while they wait,
One's declared ineligible, and then there were eight.

Eight men waiting, counting all the bricks,
Two got disqualified, and then there were six.

Six men awaiting, keeping hope alive
One hit the bum's trail, then there were five.

Four men pacing, dejected as can be
One took pneumonia, and then there were three.

Three men hanging tough, feeling mighty blue,
One said the wrong thing, and then there were two.

Two men parading, their benefits all done,
Each drew his last check, and then there were none.

"See," said the slide-rule boys, "If we only hold the fort

Things will really right themselves, and we're happy to report

There aren't any men in the unemployment line

The recession is over, and everything is fine."

★ ★ ★

CHANGE OF PACE

As this was being written, American Marines were still in Lebanon. And the great debate over the wisdom or necessity of sending troops to the Middle East was raging unabated.

Putting American boys on foreign soil was a serious step to take. On the other hand, allowing the Red menace to spread its tentacles unopposed in new lands presages nothing but a day when Soviet troops will stand at our own door. It seems to be a question of "hanged if you do, and hanged if you don't."

The situation sort of brings to mind the old one about the woman who was standing in the doorway with four little tykes by her side and four coats in her arms. When her husband came down the stairs and asked why she was just standing there, she answered:

"This time you put the children's coats on and I'll go out and honk the horn."

AN HONEST SUMMATION

As the year 1958 enters the home stretch, economists are busily preparing forecasts of next year's business prospects. Some predict it will see a revival of boom times; others foresee more recession. And one group is just as emphatic as the other.

If you search long enough you can find an economist who will honestly predict anything you want. And the strange part of it is that all of them believe what they say and can marshall the "facts" to prove their points.

Our favorite economist is the professor in an eastern college who always tells his classes:

"Taking my course in economic theory will not keep you off the breadlines, but at least you will know why you are there."

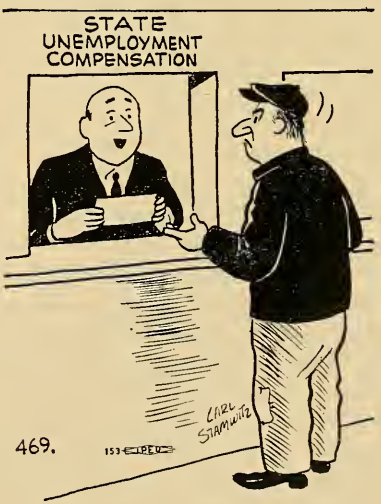
★ ★ ★

FOR ONEROUS DUTY

Weary newspapermen paced back and forth in the Senate press gallery during recent debate on labor legislation. Both Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.) and Sen. Carl Curtis (R., Neb.) droned on at some length about the "evils" in the labor movement.

"Next time contract negotiations come up," said one reporter, "I'm going to demand that we get time and a half when Mundt and Curtis have the floor."

—Press Associates.



"You mustn't hoard this check now. The administration says that spending creates confidence in the country!"

Job Evaluation Merits Close Scrutiny

★ ★

AS THE RECESSION widens the gap between the number of men available for work and the number of jobs in existence, employers are stepping up pressure for job evaluation systems in many plants. Each month more unions are presented with employer demands for installation of a job evaluation program.

What is job evaluation? It is a supposedly "scientific" system of measuring the relative worth of jobs in a company based on content. The only trouble is that there is nothing scientific about it. Too often employers have used a job evaluation plan to ossify wage scales and shrivel collective bargaining.

Even honest employers will admit that there is nothing scientific about job evaluation. It deals with far too many intangible factors that cannot be measured. However, industry generally claims that job evaluation provides a systematic method of measuring effort and responsibility that will yield accurate, equitable results. Unions generally disagree. Many have rejected job evaluation entirely.

Some unions, while having fixed ideas about job evaluation, nevertheless have found it necessary to participate in such plans.. A few have complete control over the fixing of wage rates, and in these instances a good deal of the curse of job evaluation has been eliminated. In most cases, however, rates are a joint management-labor endeavor.

Unions facing a demand for job evaluation should approach the whole question cautiously. Like anything else, job evaluation must start with things as they are in the plant. Proponents of such plans claim otherwise, but the established order of things cannot be ignored. It came into being as the result of collective bargaining. There is no other place to start.

This being true, how many unions are satisfied that the existing order of things is 100% fair and equitable? A job evaluation system that starts with a base in which inequities exist can no more build a sound structure on that base than a contractor can build a good building on a faulty foundation.

The first objection unions have to job evaluation is that it tends to put human labor in the category of a commodity little different from steel or coal or sugar. The concept is contrary to the fundamental principles of organized labor. It is contrary, too, to established public policy. The Clayton Act, passed many years ago, holds that human labor is not a commodity. All minimum wage legislation is also a recognition that the labor of a human being cannot be bartered like corn or beans or some other product.

Aside from this whole materialistic approach to human labor, unions have very grave reservations about the fairness of job evaluation plans. The plans are supposed to rate jobs according to a wide variety of components —skill involved, hazards encountered, fatigue, monotony, etc. However, no one has yet found an acceptable way of measuring intangibiles. And what about loyalty, ambition and fair-mind-

edness? These are valuable assets an employe may give his employer, but no job evaluation plan we ever heard of gave them any consideration in determining wage rates.

The usual job evaluation plan sets up a point system. Each job is analyzed for a number of pre-determined factors. Points on a sliding scale are awarded for each of these factors. Then the points are added up for each job and the wage rate for that job is then determined on the number of points accorded to it.

However, the average job evaluation plan is considerably more complicated than that. It gives different point values to different factors involved in the job. For example in one plan, hazard points are worth much less than experience points. A job involving a high degree of risk (in that any accident is likely to prove fatal) may award the worker 25 points on this factor. At the same time a job requiring no more than three months of experience may be accorded a point value several times as high. To any thinking worker this is way out of line.

Another unfavorable factor insofar as job evaluation is concerned is the tendency of most plans to stratify wage rates. When a particular skill is in short supply in an operation, the bargaining position of men possessing that skill gets a boost. But any such advantage is lost in the average ob evaluation plan. The "formula" tends to freeze wage levels in arbitrarily arrived-at classifications.

Rarely, if ever, are job evaluation programs designed so that all points mean the same thing in terms of wages. For example, a plan may allocate 10 points to a job where carelessness may result in equipment damage up to $25. But the same plan may award only 20 points for responsibility for equipment costing $1,000. In one case, one point is awarded for each $2.50 worth of equipment value. In the other case, a point is awarded for each $50 worth of equipment value under the stewardship of the worker. How this can be classed as justice escapes most workers.

To the average worker it seems logical that if one job is rated at 150 points, another job carrying a rating of 300 points is worth twice the wage scale. In the complicated formulas used by most job evaluation plans this is seldom, if ever, the case. A plant sweeper may have a job rating of 200 points and receive a wage of $1.75 per hour, or a rating of around 1.3c per point. On the other hand, a highly-skilled maintenance man may be rated at 400 points but only receive $3.00 in the wage classification; or around 7c per point.

If job evaluation plans are as scientific as proponents claim them to be, it seems logical that their point systems would make more sense—something they certainly do not when one man can get nearly a cent and a half credit for each point while another man gets only half that much.

The bait that employers sometimes use to sell a job evaluation plan is a guarantee that wage rates in excess of evaluated rates will not be cut. On paper this may sound okay, but in actual practice it usually works out to the detriment of one or more classifications of workers.

What happens is that the above-par rates are usually "red-circled." This means that they get special treatment. Too often they do not go up as wage rates generally—the result being that they soon lose any advantage that may have existed at the time the job plan evaluation was inaugurated.

In any event, the red-circle rates cause constant trouble to local unions.

More than one union has been torn asunder by the complicated reshuffling that a wage increase inevitably brings. Somebody usually ends up grossly dissatisfied.

In view of all this, unions are urged to approach job evaluation with caution. There are many pitfalls involved. Even when conditions are ideal, many headaches result. When conditions are less than ideal, something akin to chaos can develop. More and more shop unions undoubtedly are destined to come up against job evaluation proposals in the days ahead. They should make every effort to acquaint themselves with the intricacies of job evaluation before they make any moves.

UNIONS GOOD, DON'T HAMSTRING THEM, COLUMNIST PLEADS

"Labor Unions Are Good." That statement appeared the other day in a place where you might not expect to see it—on the editorial page of the Chicago Daily News.

Author of the statement—and of an unusually sensible appraisal of organized labor today—was Harry Barnard. He writes a regular editorial-page column for the big Chicago daily, and for other papers. Here in part is what Barnard had to say:

"So much ink has been used lately for blackening the public image of labor unions that using a little here to bring this matter into better focus seems highly desirable.

"Labor unions are good," he continued. "They are necessary for achieving democratic aims for a fair shake for everybody and for as much freedom as orderly society can tolerate. Some of their leaders act hard boiled. But so do many employers. . .

"Many business men, perhaps most," Barnard added, "do keep in mind the welfare of their employes. But so long as any do not, employes must band together to get decent wages and conditions.

"Otherwise, the individual workers, usually having no reserves for bargaining power, cannot refuse any offer. Otherwise also, even social-minded employers, because of competition, are inevitably forced to lower their wage rates.

"These are old truths," Barnard noted. "But they ought to be kept in mind to offset the anger produced by recent reminders that some unscrupulous men are in labor unions or organizations they call unions, but in fact are extortion schemes."

"These corruptionists," Barnard stressed, "are in the minority." He added: "The racketeers should be run out, but the method should be carefully weighed, with the balance, I think, in favor of the most freedom possible for our unions.

"We do not hamstring the entire medical profession because of a few quacks. By the same token, we should be sure we do not cripple the now-free American labor movement out of indignation over a few bad eggs in it.

"By any test," Barnard concluded, "throughout history, the labor movement has been a major bulwark of democracy. It is that now. This should not be forgotten."—LABOR.

Veteran Officer Honors Veteran Chicago Members

★ ★

EIGHTY-TWO MEMBERS of Local Union No. 62, Chicago, were awarded 50-year pins at a dinner held recently. What made the event particularly notable was the fact that the pins were presented by a General Officer who has 51 years of continuous membership to his own credit.

First Vice president John R. Stevenson, who joined the United Brotherhood in Chicago in 1907, was on hand to aid the Local in paying tribute to its great roster of old timers. Brother Stevenson served his apprenticeship in his native Scotland. There he joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. When he migrated to Chicago he transferred his Amalgamated membership. At that time the Amalgamated Society was operating in a number of American cities.



Five outstanding Chicago Brotherhood members at the presentation of 50 year pins of Local 62. From the leit, William Greenwald, business representative, and Clare Carlson, president, Local 62; First vice president Stevenson, Thomas Radcliff, retired business representative of the Chicago D. C.; and Eric Swanson, trustee of Local 62. Brother Radciiff and Swanson were among the recipients of pins.

For several years Brother Stevenson maintained his Amalgamated membership while working in Chicago. However, he soon became convinced that the real hope of the American carpenters rested in an American organization. In 1907 he dropped his Amalgamated membership and joined Local Union No. 80 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He has remained a member of Local 80 ever since.

Through his long union career Brother Stevenson held many offices in his Local Union and the Chicago District Council. He was serving as president of the Council when he was called to the General Office to become Second General Vice president in 1941. Therefore it was imminently fitting that he should be on hand to help Local Union No. 62 pay tribute to its many 50-year veterans.

Local No. 62 was chartered away back in 1889 in what was known as Town of Lakes, an area that long since has become a part of Chicago. Through the years the Local has played a key role in all the progress made by the United Brotherhood not

only in Chicago but throughout the North American Continent as well. And the 82 old timers who were honored at the banquet were part and parcel of it all.

Members who received 50-year pins were:

A. Anderson, E. Anderson, H. Anderson, J. S. Anderson, S. Anderson, H. Berglund, F. Aronson, N. P. Berglund, J. Bergstrand, P. Bernston, A. Bjork, A. P. Bowman, W. Boehmer, A. T. Carlson, A. P. Carlson, C. J. Carlson, J. Carlson, M. Christensen, M. Christensen, H. Cook, G. M. Doerr, C. J. Engstrom, H. M. Erickson, F. Fishtorn, J. Foody, A. Gahnstrom, S. Gant, A. Graham, W. Greenwald, H. Heagberg, E. Holford, E. Holmberg, E. O. Johnson, A. R. Johnson, E. Johnson, J. S. Johnson, L. Johnson, L. Johnson, A. G. Jonson, G. Klein, W. Landow, V. Larson, H. Lebeau, A. Lundberg, C. McLaughlin, C. Mangan, A. Mathews, W. Millis, G. Moraw, T. Mulcahy, F. Neiden, S. Nelson, J. Nicholson, H. Nystedt, H. Nystedt, O. C. Nystedt, P. O'Hare, C. F. Olander, C. Ostberg, E. Parish, L. Pearson, D. Peterson, S. Pugh, T. E. Ratcliff, J. Rex, D. Ringbloom, G. T. Ronell, E. H. Rosner, F. Russell, F. Sahlin, A. Selen, A. Schade, H. Smith, J. Stanton, O. Stark, M. Studt, A. Swanson, E. Swanson, W. Swanson, Z. Sweet, O. Wedoff and J. Wesley.

ICFTU WILL OPEN AFRICAN LABOR COLLEGE

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is about to embark upon one of the most ambitious labor training programs in its 10-year-history.

Within six months, it will have in operation an African Labor College able to train 70 African trade union officials a year. Site of the college will be Kampala, Uganda, British East Africa, picked because that's where Makerere University, an inter-racial institution, is located.

Support for the college will come from finances in the ICFTU's International Solidarity Fund, to which the AFL-CIO, the Canadian Labor Congress, the British Trades Union Congress and other ICFTU affiliates are heavy contributors.

The institution will be a residential college able to handle 35 students a semester of four to five months. It will have a threefold purpose:

First, to train active trade union organizers and officials to staff national labor centers and trade unions in different industries.

Second, to train trade union teachers who can go back home and set up training programs in various African countries.

Third, to serve as a focal point for stimulating programs of local training, whether in particular countries, areas or industries and to get national labor movements to set up their own training programs.

In other words, it's going to try to give the African worker the kind of know-how he needs in order to build up strong trade union movements.

It will be done not only by teaching him basic theoretical and informational trade unionism, but it will emphasize the practical—public speaking and microphone technique, how to use a mimeograph machine, how to prepare a report —and field work.

The ICFTU will be able to draw students from its 16 African affiliates, although initially, only students with a working knowledge of English will be enrolled.

Later, it is expected that there will be similar courses for students who speak Swahili, the regional African language, Arabic and French.

Although the faculty will be international at the outset, the ICFTU hopes that within two or three years, the college will be run entirely by Africans.

Chicago Veterans Draw First Pensions

★ ★

IN AUGUST OF 1881, 36 carpenters, representing 14 Local Unions in 11 cities, met in Chicago to bring into being the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. They were exploited and bulldozed men. Their wages ranged from 20c to 30c an hour and they were required to work from 10 to 12 hours a day. They had no Workmen's Compensation or Unemployment Insurance or Social Security. They were at the mercy of tyrannical bosses and the vagaries of a dog-eat-dog economic system. That is why they were meeting to organize a national union of carpenters.

Seventy-seven years later—on July 19, 1958, to be exact—nine Chicago carpenters, who were already school age children when the United Brotherhood



Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council, hands out the first $60 pension checks to nine of the Council's oldest retired members. From the left are Kenney, Gust Olson, George W. Brown, Patrick Hughes, John Johnson, Lars V. Bergstrand, Frank Russell, Herman Smith, Henry Osterhage and Frank Neideen.

was born, met at the headquarters of the Chicago District Council to receive their first pension checks under the pension plan negotiated by the Council. Thereby a new chapter was added to the long history of progress written by the United Brotherhood.

Within the life-span of many members, carpentry was elevated from an over-worked, under-paid, exploited trade to a trade in which men can work out their active years in reasonable comfort and dignity, and spend their sunset years in peace and freedom from want. That is the story of the United Brotherhood in Chicago.

Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council handed out the first pension checks to the nine oldest retirees at the July 19 meeting. They were selected to represent the 440 veterans who already have applied for pensions under the Chicago plan.

President Kenney pointed out that the pension plan is the culmination of a long dream of Chicago members. The foundation was laid by Peter J. McGuire and the courageous men who met in Chicago in 1881 but many succeeding generations of union men worked and planned and sacrificed to bring the pension plan to fruition.

"These payments to you," he told the nine retirees, "are symbolic of the more than $500,000 in payments which it is expected will be made during the first year of the operation of the fund to more than 900 pensioners."

Charles Thompson, Council secretary and secretary of the pension fund board of trustees expressed the pleasure of the board "in being able to provide this measure of financial security to men who have devoted such long years of service in the industry."

Under the Chicago plan, retirees with 20 years of service can receive as much as $60 per month from the pension fund. The fund is maintained by an employer contribution of 10 cents an hour. Almost $20,000 was paid out to retirees in the first month of the pension fund's operation.



Old timers of Chicago take a moment's rest before the ceremony of the pension check presentation.

J. Russell Christianson of Christianson and Scarry and Hugh J. McCarthy serve as co-counsel to the board of trustees of the fund and Martin E. Segal and Company of Chicago and New York, pension fund experts, serve as consultants and actuaries to the jointly-administered fund.

Many things have changed in Chicago in the past 77 years. But nothing has changed more than the conditions under which carpenters must earn their daily bread.

The carpenter of 1881 had no protection against any of the misfortunes working men have been heir to from time immemorial. If he was hurt he recovered as best he could while relatives fed his children. If he was laid off he starved or turned to charity. When he got too old to work he moved in with his children or wound up on a county farm.

Over the years most of those drawbacks have been eliminated, or at least softened. If he is hurt or becomes ill today, the health and welfare program insures proper medical care for him. If he is laid off, he draws unemployment insurance. When he gets too old to work, Social Security and the pension plan see to it that he does not suffer actual want.

Some of these advances were achieved through social legislation. Most of them were won through collective bargaining. But all of them are the result of constant and unceasing struggle by succeeding generations of union men on both the economic and political fronts. And in the years ahead new generations of Brotherhood members will be carrying on the battle to make life better, happier and more secure for those who follow our trade.

Accidents Are Deadlier Than Bullets

★ ★

STATISTICS INDICATE that accidents cost the construction industry well over two billion dollars last year in lost wages, lost production, etc. However, the financial cost of accidents in 1957 was small compared to the cost in pain, suffering and heart aches. These costs cannot be shown in statistical charts, but they are all present in great degree in every accident that occurs. And they are costs that must be borne entirely by the workers themselves.

By the very nature of things, construction is a hazardous industry. It involves rough terrain and heavy equipment. It requires men to work at great heights and in deep holes. The work is temporary in nature; which means that many of the work areas—scaffolds, staging, etc.—are temporary too. The materials handled are often heavy and cumbersome. In such an environment, accidents are bound to happen more frequently than in a factory where a fixed work routine goes on day after day.

However, because construction work is more hazardous, and because it presents more difficulties in pinpointing dangerous situations and procedures, safety deserves more consideration in construction than in almost any other industry.

Construction can never be made completely accident-free. But intelligent planning and programming can drastically reduce the tremendous annual toll that accidents saddle on the industry.

Through long study, organizations such as the National Safety Council and the American Standards Association have found that there are safe ways of doing most jobs. Based on this experience, sensible safety rules have been worked out for all industries, including construction. When these rules are followed, accident rates go down dramatically.

The fact that good safety rules are not always followed stems from two major causes—ignorance and carelessness.

Safety rules are meaningful only if workers know them and understand them. The uninformed worker is a dangerous worker. But knowing the safety rules is not enough. The worker must appreciate the necessity for following them, even if they make the job a little harder or more time-consuming. "Short-cuts" have killed or maimed more people than enemy bullets. From Pearl Harbor to V-J Day, death casualties in the services amounted to 261,688. In that same period, 355,000 Americans were killed in accidents.

To attack the two main causes of accidents—ignorance and carelessness —THE CARPENTER will, from time to time, run pertinent articles on accepted safety procedures in various phases of construction work.

This issue will deal with hand signals in hoisting operations. The Department of the Army has worked out a set of hand signals which are based on practical experience. Too often accidents occur when there is not a clear understanding of signals between the man giving the signals and the man executing them with a piece of heavy

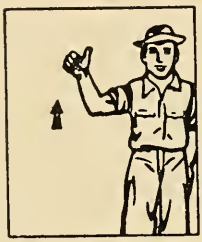

LOWER THE BOOM AND RAISE THE LOAD


RAISE THE LOAD

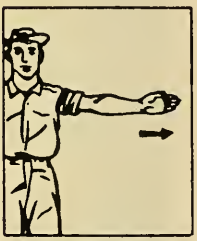

LOWER THE LOAD


RAISE THE BOOM AND LOWER THE LOAD


RAISE THE BOOM AND HOLD THE LOAD

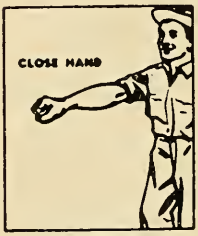

RAISE THE BOOM


LOWER THE BOOM


SWING LOAD IN DIRECTION HAND POINTS



OPEN CLAM SHELL BUCKET



CLOSE CLAM SHELL BUCKET


CHANGE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL


DOG EVERYTHING


RAISE THE LOAD LIGHTLY


LOWER THE LOAD LIGHTLY


TRAVEL IN DIRECTION SIGNAL MAN INDICATES


STOP


LOWER THE BOOM LIGHTLY


RAISE THE BOOM LIGHTLY

equipment. The signals illustrated here were developed by the Army Engineers as being practical and clear-cut. They are reproduced from the Army Engineers Technical Manual TM5-725. Learning them thoroughly may help you prevent an accident or save a life.

RIGHT-TO-WORK NOT ENOUGH IN ARKANSAS

Not satisfied with a "right-to-work" law, the anti-labor forces in Arkansas are now pushing two measures that organized labor in the State is fighting bitterly as representing new and devastating threats.

One is called a "Freedom to Hire Amendment" and the other is called a "States Rights Amendment," both titles that sound harmless if not worthy but both disguising measures that Arkansas labor has described as "vicious" in the way they could be used against workers.

The "Freedom to Hire" amendment is supposed to be directed against "featherbedding" and declares that "no employer may be required to employ a greater number of persons than the employer deems necessary to carry on his business." Injunctive powers are granted to the courts to enforce this.

The Arkansas Committee on Poltical Education, AFL-CIO, is now warning workers that this amendment "has dangerous implications for the labor movement." It declares that with this amendment reactionary employers and anti-labor judges could wreck the labor movement in the State.

Who is to determine how many men are needed to do a job? The amendment makes the employer the sole judge and puts in his hand the power to put the "speed up" into effect, to kill his piece workers by excessive quotas and to decide for himself many questions that are now the proper subjects for collective bargaining.

"One of the vicious things about the amendment," says the Arkansas COPE, "is that it permits employers to go into Chancery Court and enforce the amendment. This would give a number of the anti-labor judges in the State grounds for issuing injunctions in every conceivable labor dispute, not only in strikes but contract negotiations and grievance matters.

"This is unquestionably the most noxious piece of anti-labor legislation that has been introduced since the Freedom to Work Amendment."

The States Rights Amendment also has brought heavy labor fire. The Amendment starts out with a pious declaration against communism and then sets up a "States Right Commission" whose job is supposedly to keep communism out of Arkansas. Yet when you read the fine print the Commission's job is "to protect the sovereignty of the State of Arkansas and her sister states from encroachment thereon by the government of the United States."

In addition, no court in the State has the power to "enjoin the Commission from performing its duties."

Thus an absolute body is set up with unlimited power to declare practically anything it doesn't approve of as an encroachment on the State and its way of life. An anti-labor commission could accuse labor leadership of "communism," a favorite reactionary device, and could flout Federal law that now protects workers in their rights of organization and collective bargaining.

The AFL-CIO Arkansas State Federated Labor Council has denounced the amendment as destructive to all sorts of beneficial federal labor legislation "under the pretext of protecting states rights."

"Many crimes have been committed against organized labor under the guise of states rights," the Labor Council pointed out. "Many more such crimes could be committed under this amendment."

One section of the proposed amendment provides that "all persons . . . organizations . . . and other groups of persons who are found by a majority of the members of the States Rights Commission to be engaged in activities designed to further the cause of communism shall be declared subversive . . ."

The Arkansas Labor Council points out that "no one has fought communism harder than the AFL-CIO and no one hates communism more than the members of the AFL-CIO," but adds that the smearing of labor with communist accusations is a favorite tactic of labor haters who could set up a kangaroo court under the amendment to "harass members of organized labor" with no recourse to the courts.

Editorial

To Eliminate Slums, Take The Profit Out Of Them

For years this publication has maintained that slum areas can never be effectively cleaned up until the big profits are eliminated from slum ownership. Now a conservative building magazine, HOUSE & HOME, comes to the same conclusion.

Reporting on a series of "Round Table Panel" meetings in Pittsburgh, HOUSE & HOME concludes that slum clearance will never become really effective until slum ownership is made less profitable. HOUSE & HOME is a magazine devoted to the varied interests which make up the home building industry. It is published by the same people who publish TIME, LIFE and FORTUNE.

That HOUSE & HOME is right goes without saying. Slum property is among the most profitable real estate there is in any city. On a square foot basis, slum property often rents as high as swank property in tonier districts. In addition, slum owners make extra profits because they never have to spend any money on repairs or upkeep. The property is run down anyway. A leaky roof or a sunken floor cannot depreciate it to any great extent, so the tenants must either make their own repairs or live with the conditions as they are.

The ownership of slum property is made even more profitable by the fact that taxes are low on such real estate. Taxes are based on the value of the land and the improvements on it. The improvements being next to worthless, the taxes are generally low. So the slum owner profits from this angle too.

Naturally any moves to eliminate slum areas meet with stiff opposition from those who make big money from owning them. Often the people owning slums are influential citizens with the right connections. This puts them in a strategic position to block redevelopment work.

HOUSE & HOME suggests two possible solutions to the slum problem:

1. The high profit should be taken out of slum ownership by making the slum landlords pay more taxes, thus reducing their take from such property.

2. The profit motive can be harnessed to speed up slum clearance by allowing some tax exemption for money spent in rehabilitation work.

The magazine suggests that a start can be made in the right direction by increasing the tax load on land and reducing it on improvements. We believe a further step is possible. Property owners who tear down a slum to erect a decent housing unit could be allowed to amortize their investment faster in the first five or ten years and thus recoup some of their money faster.

This would encourage redevelopment work because builders would not be risking their money for such long periods. On the other hand, the faster profits they got during the first few years their buildings were in operation would be offset by smaller profits when the buildings were old. In this way the pressure would always be in the direction of tearing down less profitable older buildings to erect more profitable new ones.

Any or all of these remedies might be open to abuse by real estate interests not operating in slum areas. However, all progress involves a calculated risk. There are already many abuses in the present system that keep many people living in sub-standard dwellings.

A recent article in the New York TIMES disclosed that the city is, in effect, subsidizing many slum areas. Many of the tenants in slum structures are recipients of relief. Since the city must pay the rent for these people, city funds are going to enrich slum owners.

Whether the above are the final answers to the slum problem, we are in no position to say. But one thing is crystal clear—so long as slum ownership remains a highly profitable business, slums will continue to exist. Any thing that moves in the direction of taking excess profits out of slums is a move in the right direction. Therefore it is gratifying to know that a magazine as conservative as HOUSE & HOME has seen the light.

Right-To-Work Is No Friend To Farmers

Outside of the Farmers Union, farm organizations are seldom friendly to organized labor. Perhaps it is because most of them are run by "briefcase farmers" who know more about balance sheets and fiduciary systems than they do about hoeing spuds or shucking corn. These factory farmers often work hand-in-glove with the NAM and other anti-labor organizations.

One honest-to-goodness farmer who does not go along with the briefcase boys is Ed Emerine who not only runs a farm but also edits the Idaho Farm Journal. In a recent issue, farmer Emerine took a long, hard look at the right-to-work situation and came to the conclusion that such laws are phony and surrounded by a very fishy smell.

Excerpts from Farmer Emerine's column are well worth reprinting. In part, he said:

Personally, I never cared for the "farmer in a gray flannel suit" who goes about trying to tell farmers what to do.

If there is a farm task or drugery I haven't known first-hand, I've never heard of it. I've worked in the fields from sun-up until sundown and then stayed up all night as midwife to a first-calf heifer. I've herded cattle, dehorned steers and turned a cream separator 60 turns a minute.

If any of these "right-to-work" plans (or plots) will help the farmer, I haven't been able to find out just how. Will a "right-to-work" bill increase the price of spuds? Will it stop hail or drouth? Or cure cholera in hogs?

I think a "right-to-work law" will eventually hurt the farmer—and I mean every farmer, everywhere. The fellow living in town is the farmer's customer. Give him decent wages and he'll buy good food for his family, and he'll see that they have clothes on their backs. Once he is out of a job or his wages are lowered under a "right-to-work" law, he'll have to pass up the steak and butter counter and go round where the oleo is sold.

Srtipped of all the fright and frenzy, the "right-to-work" proposal is discriminating and dangerous. The "right-to-work" law is aimed at a single class. It doesn't apply to the lawyers who operate a "closed shop" that sets pretty high fees for any legal work. It doesn't apply to the doctors of medicine

union, which shunts you around from specialist to specialist, doing little more than the country doctor did who got to the homestead just in time to deliver me as a baby, treat Dad's hernia and sprained ankle, and show Mother what to do about the measles.

Perhaps my biggest gripe about these "right-to-work" proposals is that they always come from Washington, D. C., or New York City, or some other place far removed from farmers. Every time a state legislature meets, some hot-shot from out-of-state shows up with a "right-to-work" bill, which he gets some local representative or senator to introduce. I've never seen one of these bills that was written by a farmer. But they always figure they can get the farmers to carry the ball—and all too often they succeed.

These peddlers of hate that come from uptown always try to sell the farmer on how horrible a "labor boss" is, and how much graft and corruption exists in unions. That reminds me of the time our preacher ran off with a choir girl. But the congregation was sensible about it; they didn't quit the church, or lose faith in God.

No, I don't like these "right-to-work" proposals. To me they're wolves in sheep's clothing. Also, I don't like the city slickers that are sent into farm areas to sell the blamed things. They are hired propagandists, that's all. I can tell you this: I speak from conviction—and from a half-century as farmer, laborer, employe and employer. And I've never been far enough from a corral, even in the newspaper business, not to smell good old cow manure. That's not a bad smell at all.

But there's a fishy smell about these "right-to-work" bills.

Right-To-Work Really Means Right-To-Work-A-Man-To-Death

Millions of words have been written about the evils of right-to-work laws. Labor leaders, attorneys, churchmen and civic leaders have contributed to the growing mountain of literature exposing right-to-work laws for the vicious, punitive measures they are.

The articles these people turn out are fine. They debate the issue on high moral and legal grounds. But a letter in a recent issue of the Indianapolis Star gets to the heart of the matter more effectively than anything we have read to date. It is written by a wife of a carpenter and spells out in detail what a right-to-work law means in actual operation. The Harold Handley referred to in the letter is Governor Handley who permitted the right-to-work measure to become Indiana law although he led labor to believe he opposed such a law during his gubernatorial campaign.

The letter is herewith reprinted in its entirety:

To the Editor of The Star:

As a life-long Republican and Christian pacifist, I often am disturbed by the Handley haters whom I know—one of whom I am married to. Being drawn and quartered would be too merciful for H.H., they say. No wonder he needs bodyguards.

I pooh-poohed when the right-to-work law was first called a "man-killer." But it is—the man I love is being killed by it. He is a carpenter, a strong, cap-

able, hard-working man, capable of doing three men's work, which he does, thereby keeping his job—luckier than most carpenters these days.

He retains his job by doing man-killing work, but the rest of his crew is fired each Friday. A fresh group is brought in on Monday; fresh, like horses.

There is no longer a union steward whose job it used to be to see that the company provided fresh drinking water, toilet facilities, a place to change and keep dry clothes, safety precautions among many other necessities. So my man comes home each day, thirsty (for lack of water), constipated (for lack of a toilet), soaking wet (for lack of a change of clothes), alive (by accident), and heartsick because the eager hardworking family men on the job are being laid off because they can't double or triple their output. This is not an isolated case, but exists on construction jobs, at least in and around Indianapolis.

As a schoolteacher, I have listened to older teachers talk of days when to acquire a job, one had to attend the trustee's church, buy from his store, vote his politics, make large contributions, conform to all his beliefs, grovel in the dust, beg for a job and then be dismissed without notice for reprimanding his child. Could we teachers go back to that in one day? Labor did.

I address this to other teachers, office workers, business people and others who may not have a chance to know first-hand what the "Handley law" really is—a "right-to-work-a-man-to-death" law. I plead for repeal.

MRS. PATRICIA BOLEN
Nashville, Ind.

Injustice Is A Red Flag To Organized Labor

Wherever an injustice exists, there a union can usually be found fighting for the right thing. Ask John F. Linehan, a member of Local 1157 of the American Federation of Government Employes, if you don't think so.

Paul Linehan was living in the Philippines at the time that World War II broke out. When the Japanese took over he joined the Philippine guerillas. For three years he harrassed the Japs with hit and run tactics. He endured hunger, insects, and jungle diseases, as well as the knowledge that death was automatic if captured.

Eventually he was evacuated to Australia and then home. Military authorities grilled him for weeks to glean the last bit of his vast knowledge of Philippine terrain so that an invasion could be planned sucessfully. Mr. Linehan performed a great service for his country.

But now Uncle Sam is threatening to sue him if he does not cough up $544.89 to pay for his passage from Australia to the United States. Red tape has him caught in an iron grip. At the time he was brought back from Australia he was required to sign a promissory note for his fare. Now the ponderous wheels of bureaucracy are grinding away.

And who is fighting tooth and toenail to get Mr. Linehan off the hook? His union, of course. The union is taking the case to Capitol Hill and to the White House itself if all else fails.

And we'll bet the union gets the job done despite the fact all other efforts have failed.

Official Information



General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards **must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay,** in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED

2852	Hamilton, Ont.	2863	Tyler, Texas
3255	Lake Charles, La.	2872	Knoxville, Tenn.
2875	Charlotte, N. C.	3256	Tomah, Wis.

Assist Your Officers by Informing Them of Your Correct Address

"Work" Laws Shrink Freedom – Methodists

★ ★ ★

(A statement by the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church.)

WHILE all enduring human rights are written in nature by the will of God, the worth of a right at any given time rests upon the willingness of individuals in community to accept the obligations which create the right or upon the power of the state to compel such acceptance. Thus the individual always appears in a dual capacity. On the one hand, accepting the benefits accruing when others respect an obligation toward him and on the other assuming obligations towards others that they may enjoy their rights. Every dynamic society is always in the process of discovering what freedoms may be permitted the individual, if the individual is to be responsible to group.

In the development of a complex society, rights are frequently modified by individuals agreeing to refrain from seeking or enforcing acceptance of obligations on the part of others. Such limitation of the quantity of a right is generally agreed upon in the interest of improving the quality of that right. A typical example is observed in any stop and go traffic light. The individual limits his right to drive freely through the intersection, whenever he wishes, in exchange for the safety of movement obtained when he goes only on the green light.

In the economic world the modern corporation is another example. The individual who invests his capital in shares of a company modifies his right to manage that capital, purchase tools, hire help, bargain for wages, etc. He turns over such matters to a management group in whose selection he has only a remote and proportionate control; yet he gladly limits his rights in these matters in the hope that the quality of management and the advantage of great capital, better selling, etc., will improve the quality of his investment.

In like manner, in order to deal with absentee owners who have collectively turned over many of their rights to management, the employe frequently modifies his right to bargain individually concerning wages and conditions of work by joining a union or other organization in the expectation that he will thereby gain a strength in negotiation no longer possible to him as an individual.

Society as a whole has recognized the general principal that freedom must of necessity in some circumstances be exercised in terms of group choices by enacting permissive legislation for both corporations and unions as well as many other forms of group action.

The Taft-Hartley Act permits employers and unions to sign union shop and maintenance of membership contracts subject to certain limitations, if the union is representative of the majority of employes in the bargaining unit. This act likewise in section 9 (e) (1) provides upon petition of 30 per cent of the bargaining unit, the NLRB shall hold an election by secret ballot to determine whether the majority desires to rescind the authority granted to negotiate in its behalf.

Under present federal legislation, it would appear that the right to work is

a general right, not to be denied to men in the aggregate, but the right to work in a specific industrial plant or business can be subject to special conditions. This is simply to assert what has long been true in the United States; namely, that man has the right and the duty to work for his livelihood. However, the conditions and terms under which he will work are subject to general social laws of health and welfare as well as rules adopted by any particular industry as a condition of employment.

It now appears that certain states by means of "right-to-work laws" would inject further restrictions by law. Such statutes would forbid union maintenance agreements even when mutually satisfactory to management and labor. Such laws are miscalled "right-to-work laws" since they do not oblige anyone to give an individual a job. Their real menace lies, however, in denying by law the possibility of increasing the quality of individual freedom.

We believe that the role of the state is that of regulation so that individuals may have the maximum freedom of choice consistent with the welfare of the group, while groups may have the maximum freedom for the group action consistent with the welfare of the nation. Therefore, we hold that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining.

However, it must be recognized that the limitation of any individual's right to freely seek employment when such power of limitation is vested in a group places upon that group and its leader a high degree of moral responsibility. They are only temporary trustees of rights that rest ultimately in the individual. Unless democracy and justice are the guiding principles and practice of such groups, government regulation may become necessary to return to the individual surrendered freedom. On both labor and management rests the burden of proving that this limitation of the individual's freedom is warranted in the total justice it produces for all who labor.

IT'S NOT LABOR, SO NO HEADLINES

Department of Labor investigators turned up more than 11,000 violations of the Federal Child Labor Law last year, including cases of 4-year-olds working on farms.

The Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, included the statistics in a report to Congress on enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The report said more than 5,869 children had been illegally employed in non-farm jobs and 5,477 in agricultural work in the twelve months ended June 30, 1957.

More than 1,000 of the farm-employed children were from four to nine years old, he said. He deplored this "exploitation."

Nearly 3,000 other children illegally employed on farms were from 10 to 13 years old. A Labor Department official said most were the children of migratory workers and often had nothing else to occupy their time.

Others in their early teens worked illegally as lumberjacks, coal miners, packinghouse butchers and operators of metal-shearing machines, the report said.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

EUGENE ATTAWAY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
S. H. BACON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
R. A. BARNES, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
WILLIAM BARRON, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
SAMUEL BISCARDI, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
F. J. BREGGREN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
R. H. BRINKMAN, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
H. J. BRYANT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
R. D. BUMGARDNER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
J. H. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
T. L. CAMPBELL, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
NOLAN CAUGHY, L. U. 197, Sherman, Texas
ALBERT CHASE, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
JOSEPH CIUCI, Sr., L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. E. CLARK, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
R. L. CLINTON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
C. E. COLHOUR, L. U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.
A. M. CRUMPTON, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
I. L. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
SILVIA DANDURAND, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
JACOB DAUWALDER, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
D. W. DAVIS, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
VINCENT DE LAURO, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
ANTONIO DE ROSE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
J. J. DOMBROWSKI, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
PAUL DOMONKOS, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
W. J. DONOVAN, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
ALEX DUSZAK, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN EISENBERGER, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
J. H. EUBANKS, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
ANTHONY FRANCO, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
MORRIS FRIZZELL, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. FULLILOVE, L. U. 197, Sherman, Texas
D. W. GAULT, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
P. H. GAY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN GERNAT, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
KENNETH GLASGOW, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
R. V. GREEN, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
DEWITT HARDIN, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
LEONARD HARDING, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
C. E. HARLOW, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
JONAS HECKART, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
G. W. HELLEN, L. U. 1590, Washington, D.C.
IRWIN HENDERSON, L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
V. A. HENSON, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
LONNIE HESTER, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
ELMER HIGHBERG, L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.
H. L. HURST, L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.
W. V. JOCHEM, L. U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
ALFRED JOHNSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ANDREW KARJANE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
TOM KENDRICKS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAM KEYES, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
RICHARD KNECHT, Jr., L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
FRANK KOPSON, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
MICHAEL KUTINO, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
G. A. LAMBERT, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
JOSEPH LANG, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
G. W. LAWRENCE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE LINK, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
E. W. LUCAS, L. U. 1680, Wellsburg, W. Va.
KENT MALONEY, L. U. 606, Virginia, Minn.
MARTIN MATULA, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
H. L. McGIVNEY, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
J. D. McHENRY, L. U. 1202, Merced, Cal.
JOHN MUELLNER, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
F. I. PARKINSON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
JOHN PHILLIPS, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
W. W. POSEY, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
JAMES PRENTICE, L. U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
THEODORE PROROK, L. U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
THEOPHIL PUDELIK, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH ROGGIO, Sr., L. U. 974, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN SANDSTROM, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
CARL SCHOTT, L. U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
OTTO SCHUSTER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
FRANK SINGLETON, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
W. C. SLAYDON, L. U. 197, Sherman, Texas
R. D. SLOAD, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. R. SPRINGER, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
FRANK STAMPER, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
GEORGE STEINER, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
P. A. STEWART, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
C. H. STROHMEYER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
E. B. SWEDELL, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.
GEORGE TAPPAN, L. U. 1606, Omaha, Neb.
ALFRED TESSITORE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
ALFRED TOWNSEND, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
C. C. TRASCHER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ESMAELA VERNA, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
A. S. WASHBURN, L. U. 1449, Lansing, Mich.
HERMAN WERNER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE WHEAT, L. U. 606, Virginia, Minn.
JOEL WILLIAMS, L. U. 1530, Leesville, La.
PAUL WOODARD, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
R. H. WORTON, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
FRANK ZIKA, L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

PITTSBURGH D. C. HOLDS 10th ANNUAL PICNIC

More than 17,000 guests, members, friends and their families, recently attended the 10th annual picnic sponsored by the Pittsburgh and Vicinity District Council. The happy affair was held in Pittsburgh's beautiful West View Park and everyone had a fine time.



Guests at the Pittsburgh D. C.'s 10th annual picnic included, from the left: Charles Bishop, Carl T. Westland, secretary of the Council; Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, Wm. J. Kelly, W. C. Bowden and Charles Slinker.

For the children there were races and games with many valuable prizes awarded to the fleet and agile. Entertainment was also provided for the old folks with dancing in the ballroom from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. to the music of Artie Arnell and his orchestra. A show was provided by the Radio Artists later in the evening and was enjoyed by all.

The picnic is really a family affair and is planned for the enjoyment of all concerned and is looked forward to by the Pittsburgh carpenters each year. It has become something of a tradition in the area and the Council hopes to continue it for many years.

Members are provided with free tickets for the various rides, refreshment and entertainment at the park and all local unions are widely represented. Out of town guests are also numerous and in this group the following were present at this year's picnic: Second General Vice president O. Wm. Blaier, Ex-General Executive Board member Wm. J. Kelly (retired), Charles Slinker, president, and T. P. O'Keefe, secretary-treasurer, Pennsylvania State Council; W. C. Bowden, Master Builders Assoc. of Western Pa.; Charles Bishop, secretary, Youngstown, D. C.; and business representatives Tom Gill, (Sharon, Pa.) James Oakes, (Greenville, Pa.), John Joplin, (Cleveland) and John Feigel, president of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

PICNICIN' HOOSIER STYLE

On a warm Sunday morning not too long ago, members of Bloomington, Indiana's Local 1664, met with their families on the shores of Lake Lemon, near that city. Their object was a Hoosier style picnic. Actually, picnics in Indiana are probably much the same as they are in the rest of the country, but they are enjoyed so much here that they seem a little different.

The object of the Bloomington boys in their annual outdoor get-together is to become better acquainted with their Brothers and their families. And how could they fail in the project when the wives get busy preparing beans and ham, potato salad and sliced tomatoes, fried chicken and all the other fixings that go into a picnic?

All the kids get to know each other too. After the first few minutes of shyness wear off they chase each other around the lake shore, play tag in the water and generally have a whale of a time.

When the sun gets right overhead it's too warm to do anything else so everyone gets ready to eat. A Brother stands at the head of one of the tables and gives thanks to the Almighty for the good things before him, a place is made for all the wee ones, and the eatin' starts.

As the tables get bare, the kids start running again, working off the extra piece of pie, slice of watermelon or dish of ice cream and the men find a shady tree to snooze under. A few talks are made and the boys relax some more while the wives clean up the mess.

When the sun goes down, the mosquitos start humming and its about time to leave. The youngsters are rounded up, even those that have to be pulled out of the water, and everyone gets ready to go home. Goodbys are said and repeated and everyone starts home, thinking what a swell bunch of people make up Local 1664.

BROTHERHOOD FLOAT JUDGED BEST



Sesqui-Belles of Auxiliary 742 in dress to compare 1808 with 1958.

In July, this year, the city of Mansfield, Ohio celebrated the sesqui-centennial of its founding. One of the highlights of the gala affair was the parade of floats which were made to represent various phases of the City's progress of the past century and a half.

A crowd estimated at 120,000 lined the streets to watch the colorful floats pass by and after the last of the 214 had passed the reviewing stand they were judged and the winner among the entries of organizations or clubs was that of our Local Union No. 735 of Mansfield.

Actually the float wasn't the property of the Local alone, as the members of their Ladies Auxiliary, No. 742, also worked long on the project and six of them road in the parade.

Though the work on the float brought great credit to the Local, especially so since it was made by the members and successfully competed against many commercially made floats, that was not the extent of the Brothers and Sisters work in connection with the celebration.

Members of Local 735 constructed two log stockades in the Public Square and then formed a chapter of Brothers of the Brush, suffering torture under a heavy growth of face foilage. The Ladies also entered into the spirit of the thing and formed a chapter of Sesqui-Belles, making period clothes which they wore during the celebration.



The float carries out the theme of old and new in housing.

It was a fine event to publicize the wonderful, progressive city of Mansfield and Brotherhood cooperation had a large part in its success.

A HAND FOR THE NEIGHBORS

Since the Indians brought the dinner to the Pilgrims on that first Thanksgiving Day long ago, friendliness and neighborliness have been American traditions. House and barn raisings have always been a part of the American scene and they are not a thing of the past even today.

Just as the men of a town always have, the members of Local Union 201, of Wichita, Kansas, recently rallied to the call of their distressed neighbors. Three years ago the town of Udall, Kansas was almost destroyed by a tornado and it had been slow in rebuilding. But it got help from the building trades of the Wichita area when it asked for it.



The Udall, Kansas fire station; built by the helping hands of Brotherhood.

One of the many projects on which the construction boys worked was the town's fire station. The structure was levelled by the terrible storm but a new and better one is in its place; a trim brick and wood structure. All of the work was donated by Wichita area building tradesmen, many of whom were members of Local 201.

The people of Udall won't soon forget the help they received, for the trim red firehouse will serve as a constant reminder that Brotherhood is more than a word to the members of Local 201.

MINNESOTA LOCAL HAS NEW HOME

"For the first time in the history of Stillwater organized labor has its own building . . ." read the lead line of a story in the Stillwater, Minnesota Gazette. The story goes on to tell how the membership of Local 957, of Stillwater, recently purchased and remodeled a one-story building to serve as their Labor Temple.

The Gazette also added its congratulations to the Local for all the fine work they had done for organized labor in the community and the example they had set for all citizens in their recognition of community spirit and service.

The new temple will serve as a home for the Stillwater Local and is also to be made available for other labor organizations and community groups' meetings.



The new Labor Temple of Local 957.

Following the remodeling, the temple was visited by many guests from the town and surrounding area, helping to create a greater understanding of organized labor in their locality.

ILLINOIS BROTHERS GO BACK TO SCHOOL

A delegation of members of the United Brotherhood made up the second largest union representation at the Fifth Annual Summer School of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, held in June at the University of Illinois, in Urbana. The school was conducted by the U. of I. Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations and Division of University Extension. Seven of the nine carpenters attending the school are shown on the steps of Flagg House, one of the men's residence halls, where the school was held. They are, front row, left to right, seated, Cletus L. Johnston, Local 568, Lincoln, Ill; Sherman Dautel, Local 839, Des Plaines, Ill.; standing James Mitchell, Local 1954, Chicago; Paul H. Rogers, Local 568, Lincoln. Back row, John B. Wiley, Local 479, Sparta, Ill.; Walter Meyer, Local 363, Elgin, Ill.; Elmer Cole, Local 1954, Chicago. Also attending were George Murrow and Robert Kraisinger, of Local 1954, but were unavailable for the photo.



JERSEY BROTHERS HONORED

Members of Local 31, of Trenton, New Jersey, recently held a party in recognition of two of their Brothers who have long records of faithfulness and devotion to the cause of unionism. The honored men are John Brady and Dominick Dooner.

Brother Brady was presented with a golden pin emblematic of his 50 years of continuous membersip and a large cake, to make the occasion just a little sweeter.



John Brady, left, receives a beautiful cake from James Savadge, president of Local 31, on his 50th anniversary.



Dominick Dooner, oldest member of the Trenton Local.

Special tribute was also paid to Brother Dooner, the oldest member of the Local from the point of service. He has been a member in good standing since January 6, 1898.

With his completion of 50 years membership Brady became the ninth member of Local 31 to reach this point of exceptional honor.

SEATTLE OLD TIMER HONORED

Recently Local Union No. 1184, of Seattle, Washington, had the pleasure of honoring one of its members on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of joining the United Brotherhood. The honored member is David G. Tod.

Brother Tod was presented with a 50 year emblem by Duncan Campbell, who recalled the colorful life the old timer has lived. The 50 year veteran served in the Black Watch Highland Regiment in the Boer War in South Africa. Following the end of the war he travelled to Seattle where he made his home.

On October 29, 1907 he joined Local 131 in that city and retained his membership until a shipwrights' local was chartered under the banner of Local 1184. Now 76 years of age, he is retired from shipbuilding, but he hasn't retired his belief in the United Brotherhood and his firm conviction that the way to the best things in life is through organization.

Several other long time members attended the meeting to pay tribute to one, who, like themselves, helped make possible the many benefits that Seattle shipwrights now enjoy as a result of their fine organization.

NEW DISTRICT COUNCIL CHARTERED



Officers and delegates of the newly chartered Mississippi Valley & Coulee Region District Council: Seated, from the left, Patrick Kelley, financial secretary; Dick Ammerman, vice president; Al Forer, president and business representative; William Eckart, treasurer and business representative; and Kenneth Hazelton, recording secretary.

Standing, first row: Walter Dunn, General Representative; Walter Jensen, president, Wisconsin State Council; Rowland Selbo, warden; John Heberlien, delegate.

Standing, second row: Don Ammerman, trustee; Ervin Schultz, secretary, Wis. State Council; Robert Strenger, regional director, United Brotherhood; and James Volden and Yoshia Tumura, trustees. At the present time the Council is composed of Local Unions 1143 and 2001, both of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Walter Dunn, assisted by Walter Jensen, officiated as the installing officer and presented the Council with its charter.



NEW AUXILIARY AT SCHENECTADY

To the Editor:

Greetings from Ladies Auxiliary No. 770, of Schenectady, New York. This is our first letter to THE CARPENTER as we received our charter on May 6, 1958.

Our sponsor, Local Union No. 146, gave us every bit of help possible in getting started and we are very appreciative.



The proud charter members of Auxiliary 770. Front row, from the left: Shirley Chandler, Sarah Golden, Roselyn Demarest, Ida DeOrio and Loretta Baan. Back row: Helen Lambert, June Beers, Lenore Aisoff, Joyce Beers, Alice Goodell, Florence Albrecht, Doris Mayes, Jean Paquette, Alice Anderson and Gertrude Mereness.

Charter officers of Auxiliary 770 include Roselyn Demarest, president; Sarah Golden, vice-president; Shirley Chandler, secretary-treasurer; Gertrude Mereness, warden; Ida DeOrio, conductress; and Doris Mayes, Shirley Caisse and Evelyn Godbout, trustees.

Although our membership is now small, we are looking to the future and concentrating on obtaining new members. We are now making plans for social and money-making activities and would appreciate suggestions from other auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Shirley A. Chandler
1115 Fort Hunter Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

SANTA ANA LADIES CONCENTRATE ON CHARITIES

To the Editor:

Greetings from Santa Ana, California and Ladies Auxiliary No. 216.

We enjoy reading THE CARPENTER very much, especially the "To Our Ladies" page. It is pleasant to read about our sister groups and their activities and we also find many helpful suggestions in the letters.

Our group is a very active outfit composed of Orange County women. We have learned to work in harmony and with purpose and have received close cooperation from our sponsor, Local 1815.

At present our special project is to raise funds to help the handicapped children at Paul Harvey School. We help furnish equipment and provide as much money and time as we can to give the good kids assistance. Our fund raising activities go on throughout the year and include rummage sales, carnivals, bazaars and dinners. Organized charities to which we contribute regularly are the Heart Fund, City of Hope and the Salvation Army.

We recently prepared and served a benefit dinner for a very unfortunate little boy. The lad lost both legs and one arm in an accident. It was a big job and hard work for us but when we were able to present the child's parents with $206.00, their thanks made it all seem easy.

Installation this year was held jointly with Auxiliaries from Laguna Beach, Costa Mesa and Anaheim at our Carpenters' Hall. Inez Edwards, past president of the State Council, was the installing officer. Other State Council representatives present included Marge Whitely, president, and Ann Heddenkamp, secretary.

Our new officers include Lily Belle Bush, president; Vi Miles, vice president; Vida Disney, secretary; Helen Ketterling, treasurer; Stella Leatherwood, conductress; Gertrude Stacy, warden; and Marion McElvaine, Bonnie Hansen and Marge Chapman, trustees.

Social activities also occupy a large part of our time as we feel we should know each other's families and be familiar with their problems so that we can lend a helping hand in time of need.

A scrap book is being kept on all of the Auxilary's business and there will be plenty of room for letters and snapshots, so we will appreciate hearing from other auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Marge Chapman, publicity chairman
17371 E. McFadden St.,
Tustin, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA LADIES HONORED BY MDAA

To the Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary 665, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, sends fraternal greetings to all sister auxiliaries.

We are very proud to report that we were recently presented with a Citation of Merit from the Muscular Distrophy Association of America in recognition of our efforts and contributions to its cause. It has been our practice for the past few years to hold card parties and raffle gifts until we raised $100 each year. When this goal has been met, we present the money to MDAA to help them carry on their good work.



Beaver Falls, Pa. News-Tribune photo
Mrs. Peifer, left, receives the congratulations of John R. Bassett, Executive Secretary of MDAA, as she and Catherine Strickler are honored as officers of Auxiliary 665.

The presentation of the award was made by Mrs. Joseph Small, president of the Beaver County chapter of the organization. Although our contributions to this organization does not constitute all our charitable work we feel that MDAA does a fine job of trying to help a very needy group and we wish them every success.

Fraternally,
Mrs. Mabel Peifer, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the 14th lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. Interested readers are again cautioned to retain this copy as additional copies will be limited.

LESSON 358

The Bathroom:—More and more people are coming to the point where they want at least two bathrooms; after that there is still room for a shower bath, in the basement, if there is a basement, otherwise elsewhere. These suggestions should not be taken as covering definite arrangements. The arrangement of the baths in a home is up to the owner and the architect. The counter in a bathroom, with medicine and other cases built into it, is coming to the front as a modern necessity. So is the full-wall mirror. The number of bathrooms in a home, of course, must depend on the number of persons that have to be accommodated. The aim should be to eliminate plumbing bottlenecks in the home. In short, there should be no standing in line for bathroom accommodations.

West and North Walls:—Fig. 95 shows to the left the west wall of one of the bathrooms of our pattern house. Notice the access door to plumbing, by dotted lines. To the right is shown the north wall. To the left, Fig. 96, is shown the east wall, and to the right the south wall. Observe the cut-throughs shown on the counter, through 1-1 to 9-9, inclusive. Fig. 97 gives the plan of this bathroom, which should be studied in keeping with the four walls shown previously.

Cut-Throughs:—Fig. 98 shows the cross section through 1-1. The figures and notes give the explanations. The cross section through 2-2 is shown by Fig. 99. Fig. 100 shows the cross sections through 3-3, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8 and 9-9. All of these cross sections should be studied, with reference to the drawing shown to the right in Fig. 96.

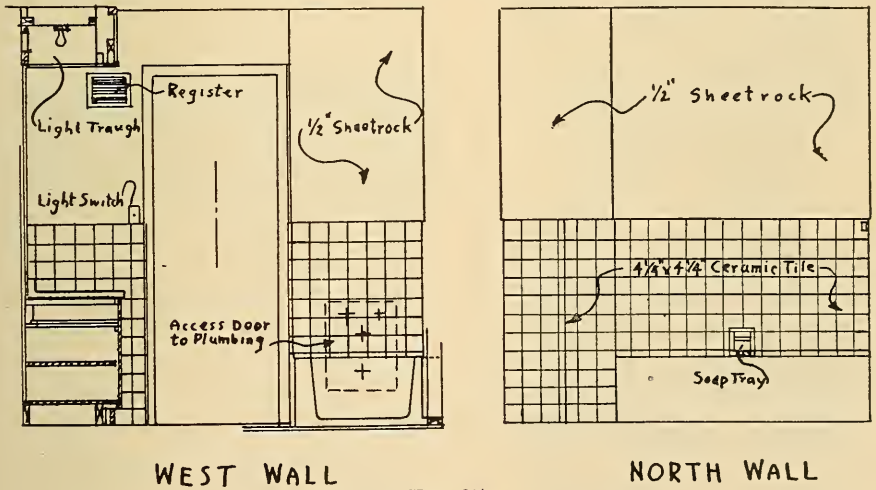


Fig. 95

(Specifications continued)

CERAMIC TILE

1. Scope of Work:—This contractor shall furnish and install tile wainscots and counter tops in bathrooms.

2. Tile:

(a) Wall tile where shown shall be 4¼" x 4¼" selected grade, matt face, wall tile of the cushion type in colors as selected. Tile shall be as manufactured by Mosaic Tile Co., or approved equal.

(b) Shape numbers shown on drawings are taken from Associated Tile manufacturers catalog. Shapes shall be in colors as selected.

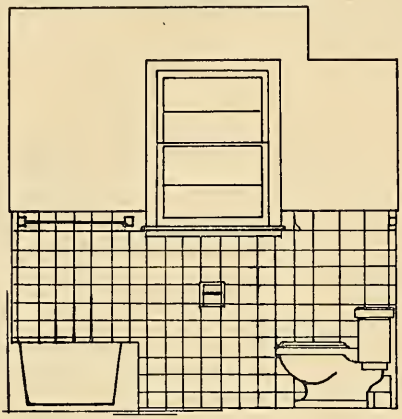


Fig. 96

EAST WALL

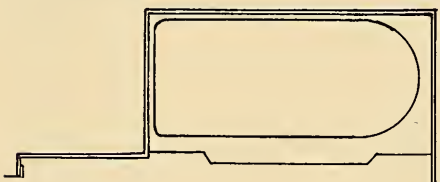
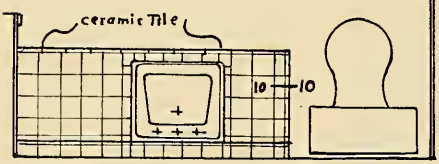


Fig. 97

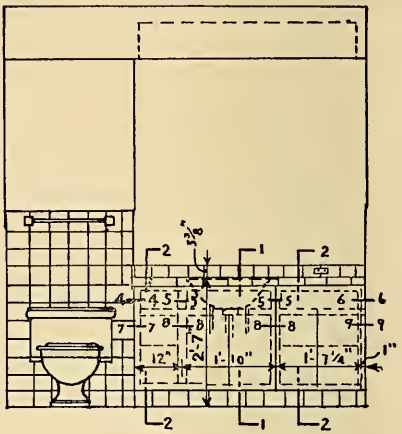


(c) Floor in shower shall be ¾" square or Hexangular tile.

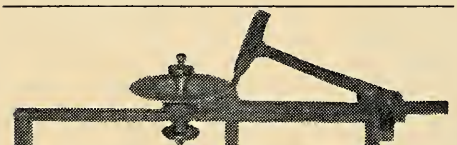
(d) Floors in bathrooms are not tile.

3. Setting:

(a) All intersections and returns shall be perfectly formed. All cutting and drilling of tiles shall be neatly done without marring the surface. The cut edges of tiles against any trim, finish, built-in fixtures, etc., shall be carefully ground and jointed. Around plumbing pipes, or fixtures and fit-



SOUTH WALL



A simple and inexpensive circle saw set for saws 4" to 24".

Made of heavy cast iron that will last for years.

The hammer tip and anvil are made of hardened tool steel that can be replaced easily when necessary. The angle at which the hammer and anvil bend the teeth may be adjusted by pivoting the arm supporting the hammer and anvil.

There is no finer saw set made.

W. H. KENSMOE

337 Selby Avenue, St. Paul 2, Minnesota

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

tings, the tile shall fit close so that the regulation plates, collars or coverings will overlap the tile.

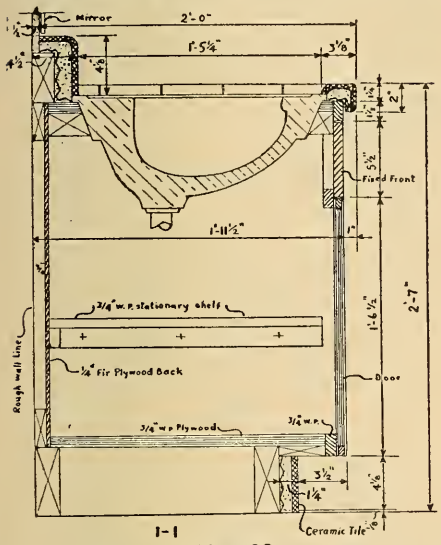


Fig. 98

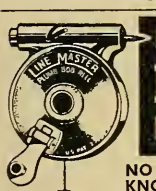
(b) All tile work shall be laid out on floors and lengthwise on walls that, wherever possible, no tiles less than half full size shall occur.

(c) All tiles shall be kept dry while in packages and shall not be allowed to lie in or upon wet sawdust or similar materials.

(d) All tiles, except vitreous tiles and ceramic mosaic, shall be soaked in clean water before being set.

(e) In freezing weather concrete setting beds or scratch coats of tiles shall not be placed in unheated portions of the structure.

(f) **Setting wall and counter tile:**—Immediately before setting tiles, the scratch coat shall be thoroughly moistened with water, but not saturated. On the surface thus prepared, the contractor shall provide the setting mortar, mixed in the proportions by volume of one part of Portland cement to



PLUMB EASY—with
LINE MASTER
PLUMB BOB REEL

NO STRINGS TO UNRAVEL, NO KNOTS TO UNTIE, NO SNARLS!

- Unbreakable driving point
- Non-fouling reel.
- Adjustable line drag.
- Easy, foolproof suspension from overhead lines.
- Fixed distance from vertical surfaces.

ONLY $3.25 POSTPAID, with 50' nylon line (less bob)
Satisfaction guaranteed—send cash, check or m. o.
Dealers Inquiries Invited

LINE MASTER MFG. CO. (Dept. C2), Box 3821 Seattle 24, Wash.

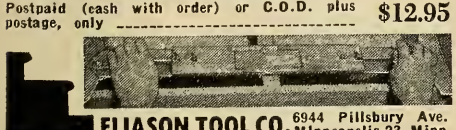
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.



"Voted, Mom?" the youngsters are sure to ask. And you'll be mighty glad you did. Their schools and playgrounds—and futures—are on your ballot. You're voting for the kind of country they'll grow up in. A vote for any candidate is a vote for your own kids!

two parts of sand to which may be added at the option of the contractor 10% of hydrated lime by volume. Screeds or temporary guide strips shall be mortared plumb and true on the scratch coat, to accurately indicate the surface plane of the mortar setting bed, which shall be rodded and floated flush with the guide strips. A skim of neat Portland cement shall be applied to

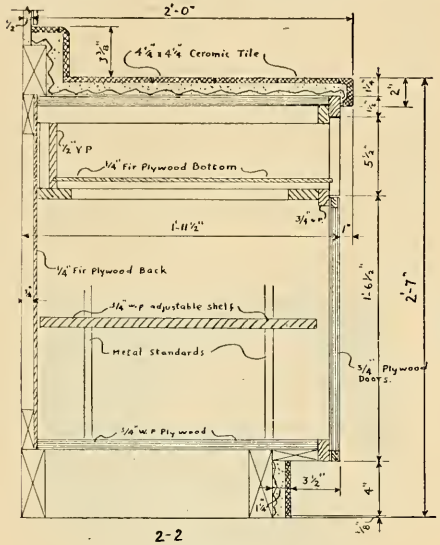


Fig. 99

the mortar setting bed or the back of each tile as laid. Each tile shall be beaten into place and brought flush in plane with the other tiles.

(g) **Grouting and joining wall tile:**—Vertical units and joints shall be maintained plumb and even, and all caps, bases, and horizontal units or joints shall be maintained level and even. Joints in the tilework or in returns to contiguous spaces, shall be maintained level and true with the joints of main fields. Every fourth course of tile shall be brought to a level and straight line. Wooden wedges, if used for this purpose, shall be removed before grouting is done. As soon as the mortar setting bed has sufficiently hardened, the tiles on walls or other vertical surfaces be-

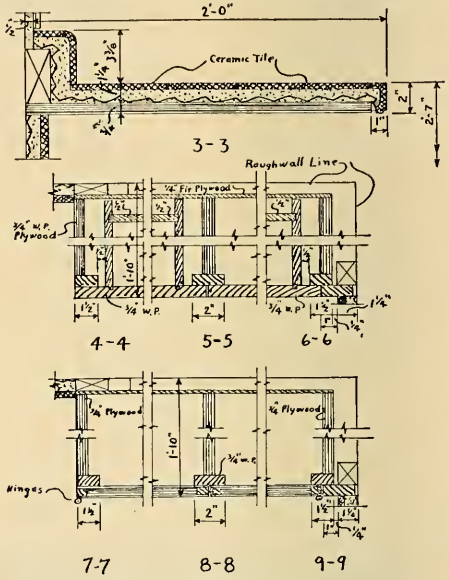


Fig. 100

tween tiles shall be filled with white Portland cement mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream. All traces of this grouting shall be wiped from faces of tiles before hardening, and all joints shall be left full and smooth.

Patronize firms which display the **UNION LABEL SHOP CARD** *and* **SERVICE BUTTON**

UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPT. AFL-CIO

Carpenter's Manual

gives labor break-down in 79 questions and answers. Shows you how to average yourself. Gives 8 hours work averages. Send $1 check or money order for booklet. H. B. Heideman, P. O. Box 471, Bensenville, Ill.

EARN MONEY IN YOUR OWN SHOP

USE The ZAPART one hand SAW FILER Pat'd

CONTROLS ALL ANGLES, DEPTH AND SPACING

NO EYESTRAIN
NO SKILL REQUIRED
NO SET-UP TIME

FILE 75 TEETH PER MINUTE

ENABLES ANY ONE TO FILE SAW TEETH SWIFTLY AND ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM



Write for details

ZAPART SAW FILER

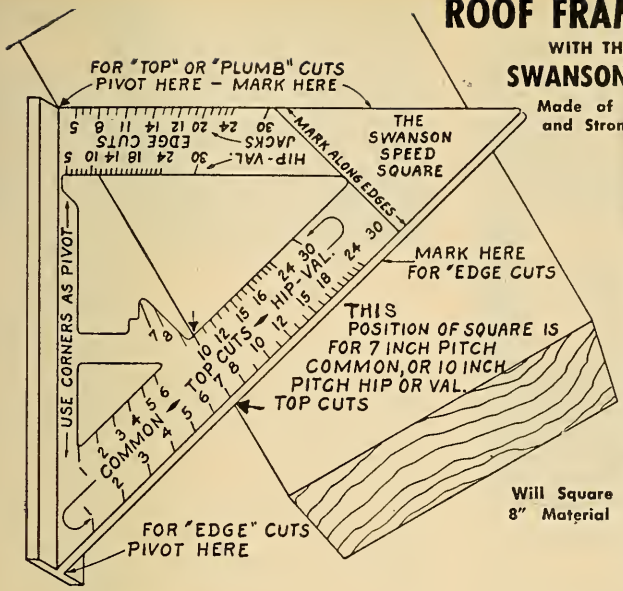
586-C Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE

Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Black Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish



A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder_____$3.25 C.O.D.'s__$3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

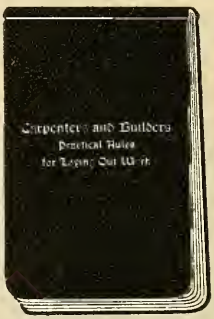
Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.



BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send **$1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.**



CARPENTERS and BUILDERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, cellings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc. — also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

Money back if not satisfied

$1.00 postpaid

3 for $2.00

D. A. ROGERS

5344 Clinton Avenue

Minneapolis 19, Minn.

Personal Check Accepted

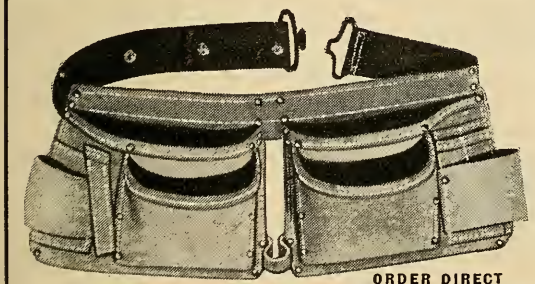
Name.....

Address.....

CARPENTER 2-BAG SPLIT-LEG 'TOP GRAIN' LEATHER WAIST APRON

NEW SENSATIONAL DESIGN — PRACTICAL — FUNCTIONAL — BUILT TO LAST FOR YEARS

FREE LEG ACTION for CLIMBING, KNEELING, or BENDING—FEATURES 4 LARGE NAIL POCKETS, SNAP-ON BELT



ORDER DIRECT

Terrifically functional for rough carpenters, carpenters and joiners, builders, construction men, floor layers —In fact there are hundreds of uses for this amazing garment in most all segments of carpentry and it's allied field. **ORDER TODAY—PROMPT DELIVERY.**

DESCRIPTION:

Beautifully made in med. wt. 'top grain' saddle tan smooth moccasin leather. APRON HAS: 2 large flared inside and 2 medium sized pouched outside nail pockets —2 handy punch or nail set slots and a pencil pocket. All pockets are leather bound. Wide saddle leather right side hammer loop and left side loop for other tools. Saddle stitched and capped rivet construction. Wide canvas web adjustable belt with snap-on buckle.

POSTPAID **$10.95** **SORRY! NO C. O. D's.**

In Calif. add 4% tax

GUARANTEED to PLEASE or YOUR MONEY BACK

R. G. NICHOLAS APRON CO.

7600 STATE ST.

HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

ONLY $2.49 (10 FT.)

MEASURES UP! the *Evans* KING-SIZE TAPE

IT STANDS UP STRAIGHT
6-8-10-12 FOOT LENGTHS



Long upright measuring jobs are easy with Evans King Size. Blade is a full ¾" wide . . . 33⅓% wider than ordinary tapes. Stands straight up or lays down flat — won't bend or buckle. Easier to read, too. Free belt clip, Tenite utility case. Sliding end hook — for 100% accurate inside-outside measuring.

Exclusive! NO FIGURING!

Work in feet & inches? Read here ▶
Work in inches? Read here ▶



ALSO . . . get *Evans* Regular White-Tapes
● 6 Ft. only $1.09 50 Ft. only $5.29
● FREE Tenite utility case ● All Evans quality features ● 6-8-10-12-50-100 foot lengths
Ask your hardware dealer — Today!

Evans RULE CO.
Elizabeth, N. J. Montreal, Que.

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS for CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS
Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 169, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Make $500 an Hour CASH PROFIT
THE DAY YOU START!



START YOUR OWN BUSINESS AT HOME . . . SHARPEN HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN & SHOP TOOLS IN SPARE TIME

Now you can turn spare time into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own spare time business. Amazing low cost easy-payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.



BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO.
7129 Field Bldg. Kansas City 11, Missouri

Accurate, Easy LEVELING



for FOOTINGS, FLOORS

$7.95 by return mail

This improved liquid level saves you time and money in setting batters for layout work, and for leveling all over the job; inside, outside and underneath. Based on the old idea of water leveling, Leveleasy has the accuracy and dependability of expensive transit levels, but is simpler, faster, and more durable.

50 ft. LEVELEASY Extends a Level Line 100 ft.!

50 ft. clear tough vinyl tube attached to the reservoir of colored water enables one man to extend an accurate level line 100 ft. in each set-up. Complete with compact aluminum container, color, and illustrated instructions for various uses. Since 1951 thousands of builders everywhere have found the advantages of modern liquid leveling. Use this handy coupon for quick mail service. Guaranteed. Make extra money demonstrating these levels. Ask about our part time sales plan. Exclusive territories now open.

HYDROLEVEL 925 DeSoto Ave. Ocean Springs Miss.
Please rush Leveleasy on money-back guarantee.
☐ Postpaid, $7.95 check or money order enclosed.
☐ C.O.D. $7.95 and postal charges ☐ Free Folders

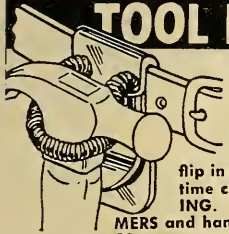
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zn. _____ State _____

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
SAVE—2 for $1.50—6 for $3.50.
(Member of Local 54)

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

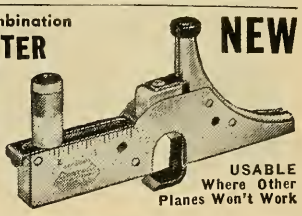
Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:
R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

"Up-to-Date" Combination
RABBET-ROUTER PLANE
NEW



With Built-in GAUGE-MARKER and SQUARE

USABLE Where Other Planes Won't Work

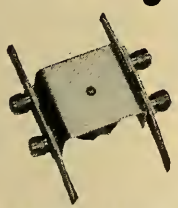
You've always wanted such a plane—nothing like it! Ideal for setting hinges and locks perfectly . . . also for ALL fine, intricate carpentry work. Carves where other planes can't reach! ¾" tool steel blade will cut to ½" depth. Light, precision steel construction — heavy nickel plate. Full 7¾" long. Weighs 17 ounces. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Order BY MAIL TODAY! WE PAY SHIPPING!

$9.75 POST PAID

ILLINOIS STAMPING & MFG. CO.
Dept. C-18, Box 8639, Chicago 80, Ill.
Phone RO-4-5447

The way to Faster, Easier, Better KNIFE-SETTING is:

Magna - Set



●●●●●● *the magnetic Jointer and Planer knife-setter that is rapidly outmoding and replacing the old, mechanically inaccurate, time-consuming straight-edge method!*

Thousands now in use! Write for complete information and name of your nearest distributor.

MAGNA - SET COMPANY Dept. C
632 NEW HAVEN AVE., MILFORD, CONN.

BLUEPRINT READING TRAIN AT HOME

Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons

Send Coupon Today For Free Information

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51-C, Ill.

Please send free information:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

EMPIRE *Crystal Vision* LEVELS



Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Close end plate construction. Patent Pending
5. Shock-proof — Shatter-proof Mounting.
6. No shadows — no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

Model 252-M — Magnesium
Model 252-A — Aluminum

24"	$8.80
28"	$10.00
30"*	$10.50
42"*	$15.50
48"	$16.00
78"†	$27.00

*Aluminum only
†Magnesium only

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO. 10920 West Potter Road Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN



high-quality hand tools for finer workmanship

Do the job easier and better with GREENLEE tools. Auger bits, electric-drill bits, other boring tools, chisels, gouges, spiral screw drivers, push drills, and many more. All expertly made of top-quality materials for long life, fine results. At leading hardware and building supply dealers. Write for folder, Greenlee Tool Co., 2090 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN

GREENLEE

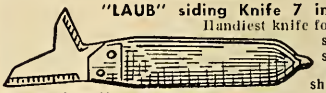


"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6¼ in.
Designed by a member of Carpenters Local No. 7.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. **One Dollar** for 1 knife. Extra hook blades $1.50 a Doz.

"LAUB" siding Knife 7 in.



Handiest knife for cutting Insulation, Insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. Built-up roofing, cork. Double renewable blade. Strong light metal handle. Extra blades 3 for $1.00.

If your local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer cannot supply you send $1.25 for 1 knife to:
DAN C. LAUB, 6526 45th Av. N., Minneapolis 27, Minn.

GET INTO

SAW SHARPENING

A BIG PROFIT "ONE-MAN BUSINESS"

D. H. in Wash says: "BURR'S PLAN MADE ME $1500 SPARE TIME LAST YEAR"

Start Your Own PROFITABLE BUSINESS At Home---Full or Spare Time. No Previous Experience Necessary.

BIG PROFIT, repeat orders come from contractors, hardware stores, carpenters, cabinet shops, home owners, farms — mail orders too! Mr. L. Leclerc in New Hampshire says: "Sharpened 7 saws in one hour — made $7.00 cash!" FREE: Write now for descriptive literature and information that shows you how to start small without overhead and grow to full-time saw repair shop with life-time security. Send no money — just your name and address

BURR MFG. CO., 8945 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, California

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On:
How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-9

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	44
Burr Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	46
Disston Div., H. K. Porter Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	6
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	41
Empire Level, Milwaukee, Wis.	45
Evans Rule Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	44
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	3rd Cover
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	46
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	44
Illinois Stamping & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	45
Irwin Auger Bits, Wilmington, Ohio	3rd Cover
W. H. Kensmoe, St. Paul, Minn.	40
Dan C. Laub, Minneapolis, Minn.	46
Line Master Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash.	41
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	4
Magna-Set Co., Milford, Conn.	45
Mason Engineering, Kalamazoo, Mich.	43
R. G. Nicholas Apron Co., Huntington Park, Cal.	43
Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	48
Skil Corp., Chicago, Ill.	2nd Cover
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	43
True Temper, Cleveland, Ohio	1
U. S. Gen. Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	44
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	45
Andrew Zapart, Brooklyn, N. Y.	42

Carpentry Materials

Formica Corp., Subsidiary of American Cyanamid, Cincinnati, Ohio	4th Cover
Nichols Wire & Aluminum Co., Davenport, Iowa	5

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	46
Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	45
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
H. B. Heideman, Bensenville, Ill.	42
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Cal.	3rd Cover
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	43
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	40
Simmons-Boardman Pub. Corp., New York, N. Y.	47

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

NOW! Earn Better Pay This Easy Way

CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

...QUICK...EASY...ACCURATE
with this simplified guide!

You can earn higher pay when you know how to estimate. Here is everything you need to know to "take off" a bill of materials from set of plans and specifications for a frame house. Saves you time figuring jobs, protects you against oversights or mistakes that waste materials and cost money. Nothing complicated —just use simple arithmetic to do house carpentry estimating with this easy-to-use ready reference handbook.

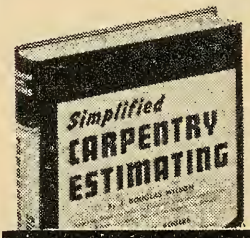
SIMPLIFIED CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

Shows you, step by step, how to figure materials needed for (1) foundation, (2) framing, (3) exterior finish, (4) interior finish, (5) hardware, and (6) stairs. Gives definite "take-off" rules, with many quick-reference tables and short-cut methods that simplify the work.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Lumber Checking List. Millwork Checking List. Hardware Checking List. Materials Ordering Information. Quick-Figuring Tables for estimating concrete footings and walls, concrete piers, window frames, door and window areas, sash weights, nail quantities. How to figure labor hours per unit of work. Rules for linear, area and volume measurement. Mathematical reference tables, including decimal equivalents, lumber reckoner, conversion of weights and measures, etc. New chapter, "How to Plan a House," gives useful data for contractors and material dealers.

TURN TO CHAPTER 8 when you receive this book, and see the "Estimating Short Cuts" you can use for quick figuring of board footage. Here are **simplified** ways to estimate lumber needed for floors, walls, ceilings, roof, door and window frames, inside trim for these frames, inside trim for inside doors, and drawers and cabinets. **This chapter alone can be worth the entire price of the book to you!**

Send No Money



EXAMINE 10 DAYS FREE

Just fill in and mail coupon below to get "Simplified Carpentry Estimating" for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. If not fully satisfied, return the book and owe nothing. If you keep it, send only $3.75 plus few cents postage in full payment. You take no risk. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

SIMMONS-BOARDMAN Pub. Corp., Dept. C-958
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

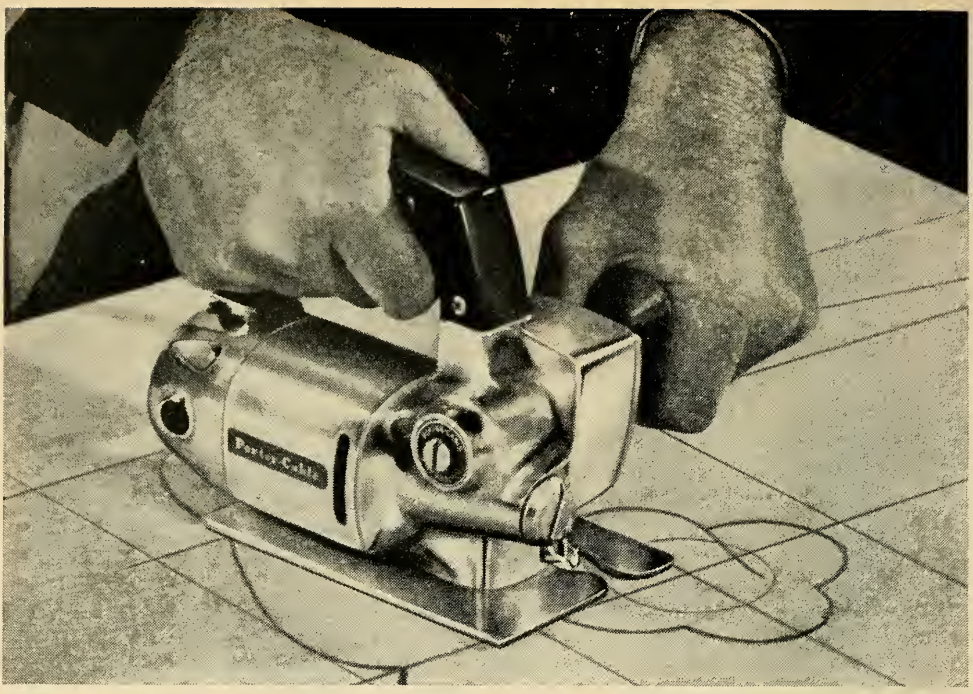
Send me for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL, "Simplified Carpentry Estimating." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $3.75 (plus shipping charges) in full payment. (Free trial offer in U.S. only.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____

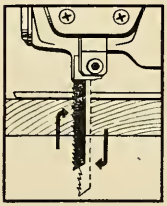
State _____

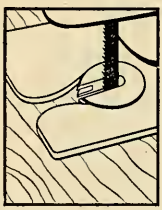


BEST OF ALL, IT CUTS TIME

Give it a real test. See how fast the Porter-Cable Model 548 bayonet saw works for dozens of uses—notching rafters, plunge cutting through plasterboard or wood floors, handling built-in work like counter tops . . .

Notice the "orbital action." That's one reason why the 548 cuts so much better than other saws. The blade moves forward on the cutting stroke, back on the relief stroke. Results: faster cutting, longer blade life, no harmful drag, because there's less friction.





Then, try the baseplate insert disc that holds plywood and plastic laminates close to the blade. There's no chipping or shredding as you cut. Comfortable top and side handles assure firm, positive control at every angle.

The 548 has a full 2" capacity in wood, ¼" in steel, ¾" in aluminum. This heavy-duty bayonet saw is guaranteed to outperform any saw at any price, yet costs only **$99.50.** For standard duty, you can get the model 152, which costs **$54.95.**

Porter-Cable
Quality Power Tools

SAWS • BELT SANDERS • FINISHING SANDERS
ROUTERS • DRILLS • PLANES

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
8189 Marcellus St., Syracuse 4, N. Y.
Please send booklet on No. 548 bayonet saw.

Name_____ Company_____

Street_____

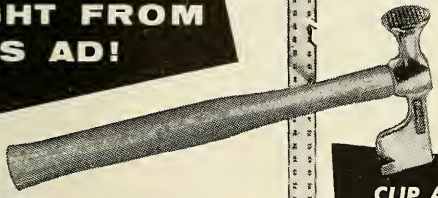
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

In Canada: write Porter-Cable, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario
Canadian prices slightly higher.
In Mexico: Write CIA General Distribuidora, S.A.,
San Antonio Abad 236, Mexico City, D.F.

ORDER THESE...

DRY WALL TOOLS

RIGHT FROM THIS AD!



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, 1/8". The blade is 2" x 1/8" x 47 7/8" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22 1/2". The tongue is 1/4" thick, 1 1/2" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR **FREE** COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street · Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblatt Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

_____ Quantity "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is 1/2 inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase 1/2 inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is 1/4 inch and they increase 1/4" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9 1/4" wide. Pitch is 7 1/2" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and **IN ONE MINUTE** the cuts.

Let us prove it, or return your money.

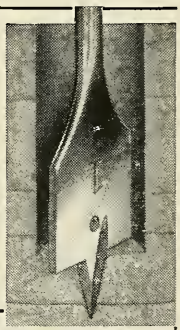
Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. *Money back privilege.*
Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

up to ***5 times faster boring*** *in electric drills*



NEW IRWIN SPEEDBOR "88"

New spade type electric drill bit with 1/4" shank bores faster, cleaner in wood, plaster, plastics. Bore at any angle. Irwin's exclusive hollow ground point starts holes easier. Forged in one piece from solid bar of special analysis steel and heat tempered full length for longest life. Available in 17 sizes, 1/4" to 1 1/2", and roll kit sets. Sizes 1/4" to 1" only $.75 each. Sizes 1 1/8" to 1 1/2" only $1.25 each. Buy from your Irwin Hardware or Building Supply dealer.

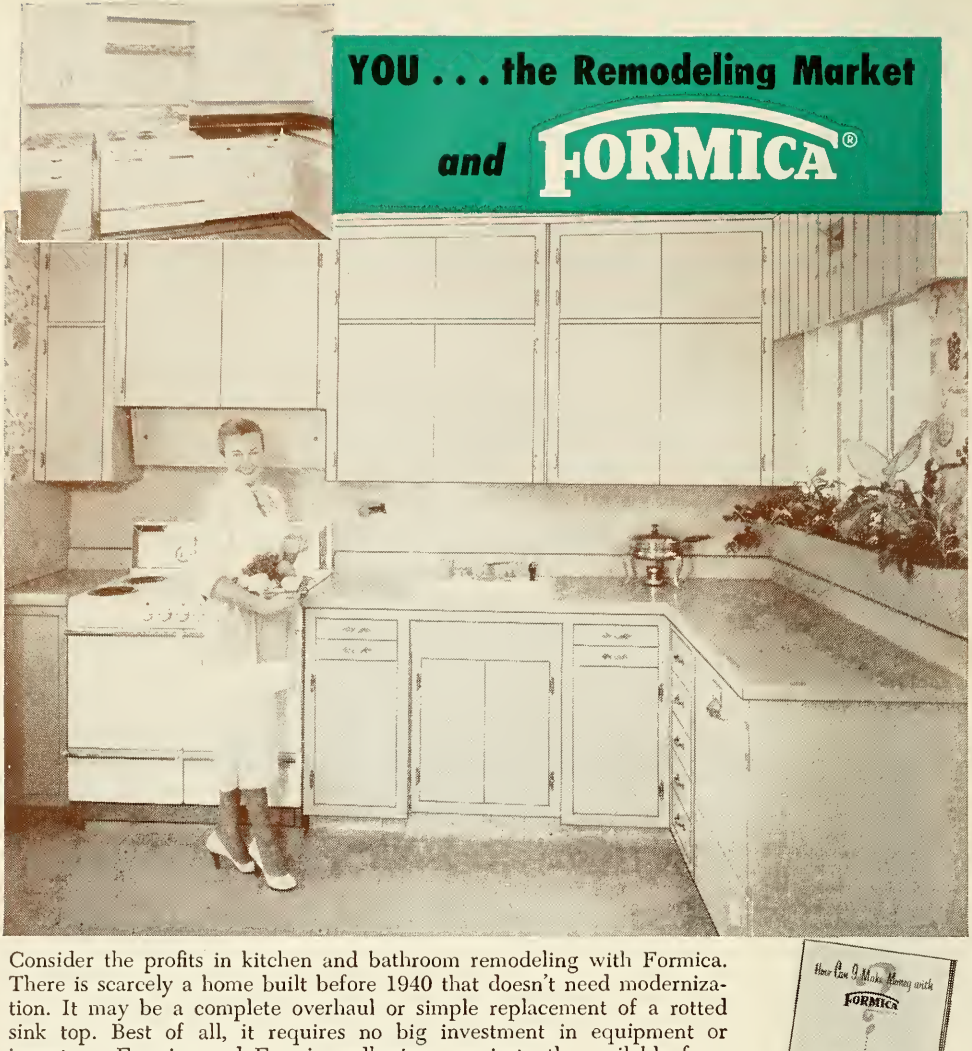
Fostest Boring 62T Hand Brace Type. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Double-cutter action, medium fast screw pitch, solid center design. Sizes 1/4" to 1 1/2". As low as $1 each.



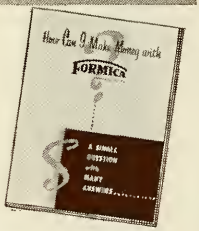
IRWIN . . . every bit as good as the name

At Wilmington, Ohio, since 1885

YOU . . . the Remodeling Market and FORMICA®



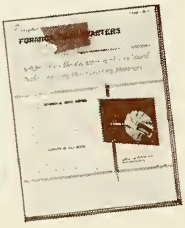
Consider the profits in kitchen and bathroom remodeling with Formica. There is scarcely a home built before 1940 that doesn't need modernization. It may be a complete overhaul or simple replacement of a rotted sink top. Best of all, it requires no big investment in equipment or inventory. Formica and Formica adhesives are instantly available from warehouse stocks the country over.



Formica can be shop fabricated or applied on-the-job to wall surfaces. Anyone skilled in the use of normal woodworking tools can cash in on the demand for Formica created by colorful national advertising.

Get the facts now by sending for your free copy of "How Can I Make Money with Formica?" If you already sell Formica, ask for a copy of our catalog of merchandising sales helps — Form No. 640A.

FORMICA®
Laminated Plastic
Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping



FORMICA CORPORATION
4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

- ☐ *Please send me a free copy of your brochure "How Can I Make Money with Formica?"*
- ☐ *Please send free copy of Sales Helps Catalog — Form No. 640A.*
- ☐ *Please have a representative call on me.*

Company Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Individual_____

Indianapolis 4, Indiana



THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

•

Official Publication
of the
United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and
Joiners
of America

•

OCTOBER, 1958

Slums

and what they do to People are a national disgrace



LET'S GET ON WITH THE JOB OF MAKING
OUR TOWNS AND CITIES DECENT
PLACES TO LIVE FOR
ALL PEOPLE



LUFKIN

CHROME CLAD®...

won't rust, chip or peel

There's no paint on a Lufkin Chrome Clad Mezurall® tape rule blade. The bold, black markings are bonded to the basic metal . . . protected with several electroplatings that give extra strength to the blade. The final coat is Lufkin's exclusive Chrome Clad finish. Glare-free, smooth, rust resistant . . . it's the most durable tape rule you can buy.

Plated steel case is light, strong, long-lasting. Blades are easily replaceable. The Mezurall Chrome Clad comes in 6-, 8-, 10- and 12-foot lengths . . . either ½″ or ¾″ width.

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • NEW YORK CITY • BARRIE, ONT.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 10

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

A Challenge And An Opportunity - - - 5

With unemployment continuing to hover around the six per cent mark, with increased productivity constantly decreasing the number of workers required to produce a given amount of goods, with inflation gradually eating away at the purchasing power of the dollar, the 28th General Convention assumes an importance that few previous conventions could match.

For Better Times—Remember November - 8

In a democracy, people get the kind of government they ask for. When working people register and vote, they get a government that is sympathetic to their problems and needs. When they fall down at the polls they get government that caters to special interest groups. The November 4 election will determine what kind of government we get for the next two years.

Drywall, A Mighty New Industry - - - 10

Gypsum was used as a strengthening material in building the Pyramids 5,000 years ago. However, it never amounted to much as a building material until modern wallboard was developed a generation ago. Today, wallboard provides work for 8,000 carpenters annually.

Proposed Changes To Our Constitution And Laws 13

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Official - - - - - - - - 12
Editorials - - - - - - - - 24
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 35
Correspondence - - - - - - - - 36
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 38

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
N-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

GREENLEE 22
Solid-Center Auger Bits



now in

perma pak

New package gives permanent protection to GREENLEE auger bits, expansive bits, and chisels.

Perma-Pak keeps cutting edges factory-sharp . . . permits complete inspection of tools before you buy.

GREENLEE 22 AUGER BITS

- deep-milled screw point for nonslip feed
- precision machined
- rigid genuine solid center
- finest hardened bit steel



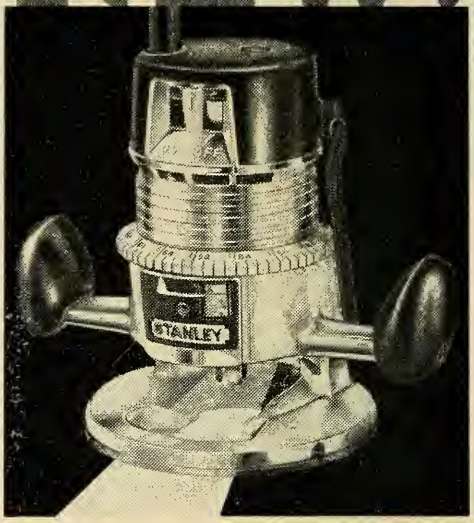
For highest quality, outstanding service insist on GREENLEE Perma-Pak tools at your hardware or building supply dealer . . . or write

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN
GREENLEE

GREENLEE TOOL CO.

2089 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois

NEW!



Router with the light!

⅞ HP: $62.50

1¼ HP: $82.50

Here's the newest, most advanced router you will see for years to come.

- **RECESSED SAFETY SWITCH** locks shaft automatically.
- **MICRO-DEPTH ADJUSTMENT** for settings as fine as 4/1000 of an inch.
- **COMFORTABLE 3-POSITION HANDLES** for perfect stability, control.
- **UNIQUE SPOTLIGHT** throws bright beam on work area.
- **NEW CLAMPING LEVER** releases or locks motor in base with flip of finger.

Also available, new power planes and builders kit. See your supplier today or write for free catalog to: Stanley Electric Tools, 260 Myrtle St., New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY

28th General Convention—

A Challenge And An Opportunity

★ ★ ★

FOR THE carpenters of the nation, all roads will lead to St. Louis in November, because it is there that the 28th General Convention will open on November 10. Some 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada will spend a week charting a course capable of steering our organization through the troubled waters of our turbulent age.

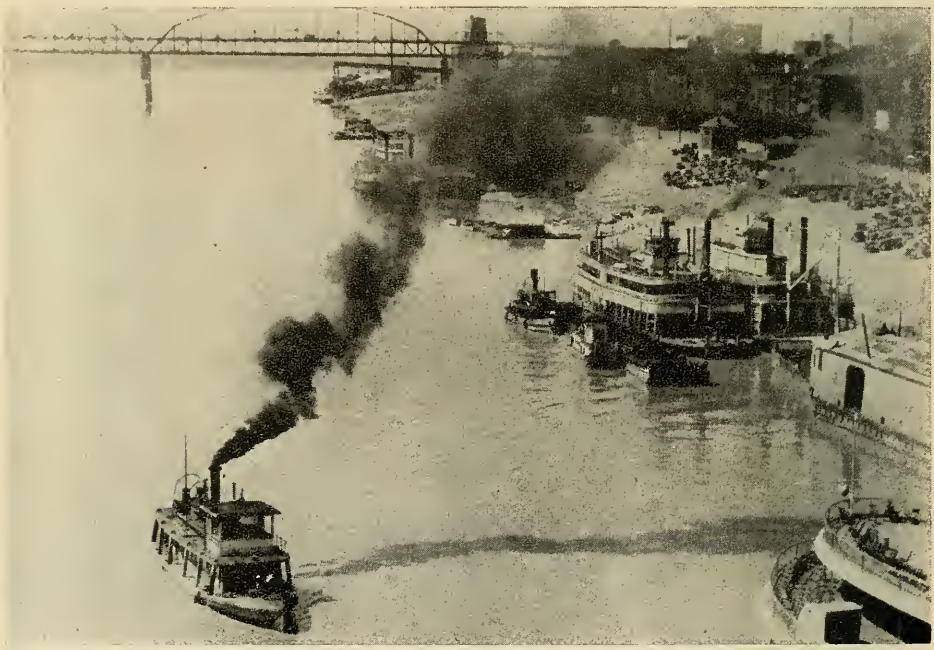
Twenty-seven times previously United Brotherhood unions have met in General Convention. Every convention faced its own problems. Some met in boom times; some met during depressions. Big wars, little wars, anti-union drives, and adverse court decisions all complicated the workings of various conventions during the 77-year history of our organization.



A view of downtown St. Louis, with the Memorial Plaza in the foreground.

However, the 28th General Convention promises to be both the biggest and most important in our history. Recession is creating serious employment problems. New construction techniques are adding to the problem by constantly whittling down the number of men required to do a given job. Inflation is eating into the living standards of all workers. Jurisdiction remains an unresolved issue. Hostile legislation is constantly being pushed by forces bent on destroying the labor movement completely.

In this ominous atmosphere the delegates to the 28th General Convention will weigh, ponder and debate the issues as a prelude to hammering out a sound, constructive program designed to meet the challenge of the times. It will be no easy task, but our Brotherhood has met and overcome countless obstacles in its 77-year career. It has lived through hard times, good time, wars and depressions be-



A familiar scene to St. Louisians; the levee and the Mississippi.

cause it always adhered to the solid basic union principles laid down by its founders.

The four years since the 27th General Convention have been no easy ones. Economic conditions deteriorated steadily. Construction—particularly home building—dropped to a post-war low last winter. The problem was aggravated by the steady increase in labor-saving techniques and equipment which enabled fewer men to turn out more work in less time. Many members found very little work.

At the same time inflation continued chipping away at the purchasing power of the dollar. For the first time in history prices kept climbing while employment figures dropped. The result was downright hardship for many people. And the end of inflation is not yet in sight. July saw the price index climb to a new all-time high.

Joint Board figures reveal that there has been a steady increase in the number of cases brought before it as other trades tried to invade our jurisdiction. For example, in 1955 we were involved in 297 jurisdictional cases handled by the Board. Last year, we were involved in 389 cases. This is an increase or roughly 30%.

Organizing, too, has traveled a rocky road. The last four years have seen the National Labor Relations Board become more and more a policing body and less and less an impartial umpire in the field of labor relations. One need look no further than the Brown-Olds decision for confirmation of this fact. NLRB decisions in the past four years also have constantly watered down the right to picket and

hemmed in the area in which unions can turn to the Board for relief.

In the legislative field, organized labor is periodically required to fight for its life as one anti-labor bill after another is introduced by those who want to see organized labor put out of business. Right now, six states have right-to-work measures on the ballot. Time, money and effort that could better be spent trying to elevate the economic conditions of union members must be spent fighting these punitive laws in the six states. More states can look forward to right-to-work invasions in the future because the forces that want to see organized labor destroyed never give up.

But in spite of all these adverse circumstances, our Brotherhood has continued to move forward steadily.

In the jurisdictional field we have more than held our own. Joint Board figures show that of the 389 cases in which we were involved last year we won 284. This is roughly 73%. Certainly this is a figure that reflects credit on the officers and staff of the organization.

While many international unions have been losing ground rapidly, our Brotherhood has been able to hold its own in a serious recession climate. Despite high unemployment, despite the many legislative roadblocks that exist insofar as organizing is concerned, despite the unfavorable anti-labor publicity which has filled much of the public press in recent years, our Brotherhood initiated 96,633 new members last year. Eighty new charters were installed during the year. In view of existing circumstances, this is a magnificent record.

It is true that drop-outs during the year kept our total membership from increasing, but the point is that our organizing activities have paid off handsomely. We have no control over economic conditions. When men cannot earn a satisfactory livlihood in one trade they naturally gravitate toward some other trade. There are some international unions which have lost as much as a third of their membership during the recession. However—thanks to the efforts of our organizing staff—we have held our own in a difficult period.

All this adds up to one thing—our Brotherhood can face the future with confidence. We have a group of seasoned officers at the helm of our organization. They have weathered many economic storms in the past. They have the ability and experience to meet and overcome whatever obstacles lie ahead.

We have the largest staff of Brotherhood representatives and organizers in Brotherhood history. Their record of achievement in the past is a guarantee that our Brotherhood will continue moving forward, come what may.

Our financial structure is sound and solvent. Careful management of our resources finds our Brotherhood in the soundest financial position in its history.

Therefore, we can look forward to the future with confidence. All indications are that construction volume is on its way up again—particularly housing. The recession is gradually flattening out. The recession will not disappear overnight, but the worst seems to be over.

All this means one thing—with solidarity in our ranks, with confidence in each other, we can continue moving ahead. Despite the recession and bad times our local unions have made good gains at the negotiating table this year. Working together we can use the 28th General Convention for building a better and happier future for all of us.

For Better Times — Remember November

★ ★

IN A NATION governed by democracy, every election is important. It is at the election booth that people make known their wants and their desires. It is at the election booth that the governed bestow their consent on the people who will do the governing. Millions of people throughout human history gave up their lives to establish this right. Today, at least a billion human beings are risking their lives and their wordly goods fighting for the establishment of such a right in Africa, Asia and other less enlightened parts of the world.

Under such circumstances it is almost unbelieveable that millions of Americans could take the right to vote so lightly that they do not bother registering or voting. However, such is the case. In the average election, nearly half the eligible voters do not bother going to the polls. An election that entices 55% of the eligible voters to polls is considered good. This only happens when a presidential race is on. In off-year elections, a 50% turnout is not unusual.



By way of contrast, elections in the Scandinavian countries often involve as high as 95% of the eligible voters. A 90% vote in England is not unknown. Yet Americans who have more at stake in elections than any people on earth, take the responsibility less seriously than nine out of ten nations where elections are still free and meaningful. Elections behind the Iron Curtain generally run close to 100%. However, they are not elections in any sense of the word because only the party hacks ever get on the ballot. Besides, voting is a compulsory matter; no vote, no eat. So Americans rate very low in any scale of citizenship responsibility at election time.

No wonder serious historians are wondering if democracy can endure in a nation that does not take voting any more seriously than we do. The heart of a democratic form of government is citizen participation. The minute enough people quit participating, democracy is lost by default.

All elections are important, but next month's election is especially so, particularly to working people. Unemployment is persistently hovering around the five-million mark. Despite the fact that about six people out of a 100 are out of work, prices are climbing steadily. In 25 out of the last 27 months living costs have soared to a new high. Taxes are back-breakingly high. Tensions abroad are constantly raising the temperature of the cold war and threatening to turn it into a hot one.

In a situation of this kind it seems that no urging should be required to get people to register and vote. Their living standards, their jobs and even the lives of their children are at stake. However, only half the people will vote unless there is a great reawakening of citizenship responsibility.

Working people are particularly negligent about registering and vot-

ing. Many unions that have checked on their membership have found less than 25% of their members registered and qualified to vote. No wonder that working people fare so poorly in a great deal of legislation. They do not earn anything better because they do not assert themselves at the polls. By contrast, the industrialists and the monied interests vote close to 100%. They never fail to support the candidates they know will favor their points of view.

Registering and voting is a very important part of citizenship responsibility. But it is only one part. An equally important part is the responsibility to study the issues and understand the positions of competing candidates. Voting blindly or unintelligently is little better than not voting at all. To be an effective vote, a vote must be cast in an intelligent manner. It must be a vote for a principle as well as for a man. It must be based on considered judgment rather than blind prejudice.

None of this involves much time or effort. However, it is something each citizen must do for himself. No person can register for another. No person can vote for another. And certainly no man can learn the issues for someone else.

Therefore, each citizen must do his part. When enough working people shirk their civic duties, they get Taft-Hartley Laws and right-to-work acts. They get poor unemployment compensation and inadequate social security. They get unfair taxation and second-rate schools.

Where are you going to stand, come November?

250,000 Use Up Extended Jobless Benefits

There is every indication that more than 250,000 unemployed already have exhausted their jobless benefits—for the second time.

Statistics being gathered, by the various states which are participating in the temporary jobless benefits extension program adopted by Congress last summer, show that the period of extension already is being exhausted for thousands of workers and that the exhaustion will now grow at a rapidly increasing rate.

The 86th Congress, as predicted by organized labor, is certain to be faced with the same problem that faced the 85th Congress—that is, the steady growth of unemployed men and women who have exhausted their state benefits without having secured jobs.

The Department of Labor is gathering statistics from the states on this situation.

These figures are bound to be crucial since we are now entering the period when the temporary Federal program will come to an end for hundreds of thousands of workers. The Federal program at the end of August had run for 12 weeks, yet the average maximum for extension of benefits in the states that adopted the program was 10 weeks.

Although production seems to be picking up gradually, the number of unemployed men and women remains about the same—somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000,000.

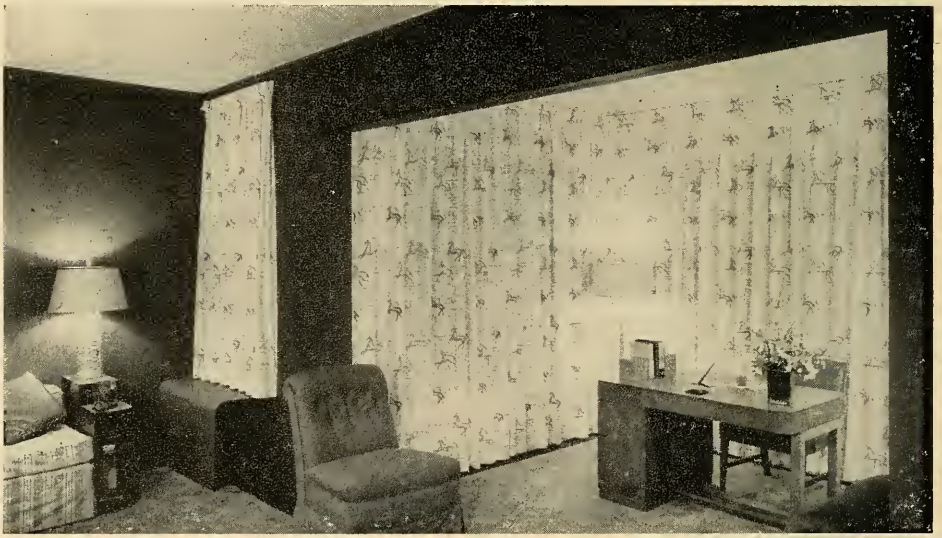
With extended jobless benefits rapidly running out, where does this leave the people wo cannot find jobs and have no further benefits coming?

DRYWALL, A MIGHTY NEW INDUSTRY

★ ★

UNCLE SAM predicts that within a few years the labor force in the United States is going to exceed 75 million. Where are the jobs for all these people going to come from?

If conditions remained static, the prospects for all potential workers finding jobs in 1970 would be very slim. But science and technology constantly develop new products and new ways of fulfilling people's wants. At least a fifth of the people working today are working at jobs that did not exist 20 years ago. Television is but one example. In 1938 television was just a dream. Today it provides employment for untold thousands of people. Whole new industries spring up almost overnight when the scientists and engineers develop a new way of adding to the comfort or happiness of the American people.



Even luxury homes such as this one use drywall these days—often in two-layer lamination for added strength and better insulation.

We have a prime example of this in our own industry. An entire new industry, employing 8,000 full-time carpenters, has sprung up from the modern treatment of an age-old building material. This is the drywall industry, whose basic material is gypsum wallboard.

Gypsum is a rock-like mineral which is mined and quarried from the earth. It is one of the oldest building materials known to man. It was used by the Egyptians for strengthening in building the pyramids which are still standing after 5,000 years.

However, gypsum remained pretty much a building material oddity until modern technology devised ways of giving it uniformity, strength and adaptability. Today, over four and a half billion square feet of gypsum wallboard are turned out annually.

For modern drywall fabrication, the gypsum is broken up and ground into a fine powder. Then it is formed into solid white slabs of standard size. The strength, purity and fireproofing qualities of drywall are scientifically controlled. Actually, they are built-in.

These drywall (or gypsum) panels were first produced and used in construction during World War I. For a decade or so after the war, progress in their use and development was relatively slow. It was originally used as a wall covering, with the joints between panels concealed by wooden batts or some other camouflage. However, several advances were made during this period, and with each of them, the demand for the product increased.

During the 1920's, joints between the panels were, for the first time, covered with joint cement and reinforced with various kinds of tape. The original tape was cloth. Although many variations of the tape-and-cement joint sealer were tried, none of them proved too successful—the joint always remained discernible in the finished wall.

The big breakthrough came in the mid-1930's when casein joint cement and a perforated paper tape were perfected. With these materials the craftsman could create not only perfectly smooth joints but also a bond that was stronger than the rest of the wall.

With the introduction of these products and techniques, the drywall industry really came into its own. Demand increased by leaps and bounds as architects, housewives and builders in general learned of the smooth, unbroken walls that can be achieved through the use of drywall, walls that are not subject to cracks or other blemishes that plague a good deal of wetwall.

Government figures reveal that the demand for drywall has increased three times as fast as the demand for wetwall in the past 15 years. Originally drywall was used almost exclusively in homes. But year by year its application in business establishments, apartments, and even office buildings has grown steadily.

So some 8,000 carpenters today are engaged in the erection of drywall. If the present demand continues there is no guessing how many carpenters will be employed in this field five or ten years hence.

WAGES, SALARIES OFF AS PROFITS ADVANCE

Although wages and salaries have been climbing slightly during the past few months, the eight month total for 1958 is still running at a rate of $2.6 billion lower than for the first eight months of 1957. This is the only sector of the economy that is running behind the 1957 rate as of September 1.

Latest figures from the Department of Commerce show:

*Total personal income in August was running at a rate of $355.6 billion. The rate for the first eight months of the year was $350.8 billion as compared with $347 billion for the first eight months of 1958.

*Wage and salary disbursements were at the rate of $238.4 in August. For the first eight months of the year they were at a rate of $235.3 billion as compared with 237.9 in 1957.

Biggest losers were factory workers whose income in August was at a rate of $97.4. The eight months rate for this year was $96.3 as compared with a rate of $102.7 a year ago for a loss of more than $6 billion.

Profits and rental income for the first eight months of 1958 were $1.2 billion higher than for the same period in 1957 while personal interest income and dividends also advanced, going from a rate of $31.2 billion in 1957 to $31.8 this year.

Thus everybody is up for the first eight months except workers in the commodity-producing industries where factory workers predominate.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months October, November and December, 1958, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify the General Secretary, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the issuance of clearance cards, care should be taken to see that they are properly filled out, dated and signed by the President and Financial Secretary of the Local Union issuing same as well as the Local Union accepting the clearance. The clearance cards must be sent to the General Secretary's Department without delay, in order that the members' names can be listed on the quarterly account sheets.

Proposed Changes to Our Constitution and Laws

Submitted by Local Union 1805, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

Proposing to amend Section 2 by adding the following:
"To bargain collectively on behalf of its members," to discourage piece work, etc.

* * * * *

Submitted by Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, Calif.

Proposing that Section 5, Paragraph B of the General Constitution and Laws be deleted and the Home sold and the proceeds put into the Pension Fund.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2094, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposing to amend Section 7 B to include in the named sub-divisions of our trade the words "Siders and Insulators", that such insertion be included following the word "Shinglers" in the fifth line of said paragraph.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Proposing that under Section 9, Paragraph A there be created within the structure of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a General Executive Board Member whose sole duties shall be public relations and promotion of our union label.

* * * * *

Submitted by Vancouver Island and Vicinity District Council, Alberni, B. C., Canada.

Proposing to amend Section 9, Paragraph B, so that in the case of election of District Executive Board Members only members of the United Brotherhood who belong to the various local unions within the District the Executive Board member will represent will be eligible to vote for such Executive Board member.

A L S O

Proposing to amend Section 9, Parapraph B so that when a vacancy occurs on the General Executive Board for one of the Districts, within sixty (60) days the General President shall call a caucus of the Local Unions within that District, such caucus to be called on the same delegate basis as is presently called to the General Convention. The delegates in caucus shall then nominate members to fill the vacant Executive Board position. The names of such nominees shall then be submitted to the membership in said District as soon as possible and a ballot taken as set out in the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to elect the Executive Board member.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 612, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 9 to read as follows:

A. Section 9. General Officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, First and Second General Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and an Executive Board of one member from each district of the United Brotherhood, who shall be exempt from all duties in their respective Local Unions.

B. A member to be eligible for nomination or election to a General Office shall be a citizen of the United States or Canada, provided membership has been held in the United Brotherhood sufficient time to obtain citizenship and the member to be eligible to serve must be a citizen of the country in which office is held. Additionally, the member shall be a full beneficial member and, in the case of Executive Board members other than the five General Officers shall be a resident citizen of the district which he represents for the full term of his office and forfeit the office immediately upon moving outside the district.

C. Election of General Officers shall be determined in the following manner: Any Local Union may submit, at its own election, a slate of General Officer-nominees of its own choice. The choice shall be certified in writing by the Local Union President and the Recording Secretary with seal affixed to the General Office at least three months before the General Convention so the names may be published in the Carpenter Journal with each slate attributed to the Local Union which has selected it. At the General Convention the delegates present will cast votes for the nominees from the list of certified nominees of the Local Unions, and the two nominees for each office who receive the greatest pluralities of votes by the Convention Delegates shall be the official candidates for

each of the General Offices. Then the General Office shall submit the names of the two nominees for each office to the Local Unions for a referendum vote. The candidates receiving the majority of votes cast for each office shall be declared the General Officers for each of the five positions.

D. Election of all officers shall be held at a time decided by the General Executive Board following the General Convention, but in no case later than 60 days. All Local Union members shall be notified by first class mail of the time and places of the election. Ballots for the election shall be mailed from the General Office at least 30 days preceding the week selected for the election. The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the United Brotherhood. Members voting shall mark an X opposite the name of the nominee for each office whom he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots is prohibited except that voting machines may be used in place of official ballots with the official ballot appearing in the window of the voting machine.

E. The President, Financial Secretary, and Recording Secretary of the Local Union shall be present at the election. The President shall appoint two tellers to tabulate the election returns and the President shall act as judge of the election and shall have charge of the official ballots or the voting machines. The Recording Secretary shall act as clerk of the election; the Financial Secretary shall certify the right of the members to vote, and only members in good standing shall have the right to vote.

F. Votes shall be cast by either marking official ballots with a X opposite the names of the nominees to be voted for or by registering selection on a voting machine. Ballots or recorded votes shall be counted by the tellers in the presence of the President of the Local Union. The Recording Secretary shall prepare duplicate copies of the election returns showing the number of votes cast for each nominee. The returns shall be certified by the tellers, attested to by the President and Recording Secretary with seal attached. One copy shall be sent to the General Secretary by registered mail; its duplicate shall be retained along with the official ballots or count from the voting machine by the Local Union.

G. Certified votes, sent by registered mail, shall be turned over to a Tabulations Committee by the General Secretary in their sealed envelopes. The Tabulations Committee shall consist of one member from each of the national districts who shall not be members of the General Executive Board. The Tabulations Committee shall tabulate all votes according to the intent of the voters. No Local Union's vote shall be rejected unless first proven that such vote was improperly filed or fraudulently cast. If the Tabulation Committee rejects a Local Union's vote, notice must be given to the Local Union with the reason for rejection. Appeal for a recount may be made to the General Executive Board which shall be the final judge as to how protested votes shall be counted.

H. Each of the General Officers declared elected by the Tabulations Committee shall assume office on April 1 following the election.

I. All Laws or parts of Laws previously enacted by the United Brotherhood and standing decisions in conflict with the amendments to Section 9 are hereby repealed.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 34, San Francisco, California.

Proposing to amend Section 9 G of the Constitution to provide:

"A member to be eligible for nomination and election or appointment as a General Officer must be a full beneficial member and shall not have attained age 65 on or before the date of nomination or appointment. Any General Officer who attains age 65 after nomination or appointment but before the conclusion of his term of office may complete his term of office. Other than as above provided no person may serve as a General Representative or General Officer after attaining age 65."

* * * * *

Submitted by Quebec Provincial Council, Montreal, Que., Can.

Proposing to amend Section 9, Paragraph K that after the word "citizen" be changed to read "be a citizen of U. S. A. or Canada".

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council.

Proposing to add a sentence to Section 13, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"Social Security numbers shall be an integral part of all members' records and shall appear on all application forms, due books and General Office account sheets."

Submitted by Local Union 266, Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 13, Paragraph B to include, "The General Secretary shall put out a handbook, outlining the necessary records, accounts and procedures to comply with the laws of the Brotherhood and the laws of the land and that this handbook shall contain a sample of the different accounts and records and the General Secretary shall from time to time issue addendums to this handbook and it shall be mandatory that each District Council and Local Union order and use said handbook."

Also submitted by San Joaquin County District Council, Stockton, California.
Also submitted by Local Union 386, San Andreas, California.
Also submitted by Local Union 1418, Lodi, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by San Joaquin County District Council, Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 13, Paragraph D to include, "When a Local Union or a District Council has shown a net loss for twelve consecutive months, the General Secretary shall notify the General President. The General President shall immediately assign a Representative to investigate the Local Union or District Council's affairs and put into force any changes necessary to put the Local Union or District Council on a sound financial basis."

Also submitted by Local Union 386, San Andreas, California.
Also submitted by Local Union 1418, Lodi, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 612, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 15, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"The General Executive Board shall have the authority to determine the number of its members, the geographical area of the Districts and to make appropriate provision for the administration of the various Districts. One member of the General Executive Board shall be elected from each District by the District's membership."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 454, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend or revise Section 15, Paragraphs A, B, and C to insure representation of all large Specialty groups within the Brotherhood and that a system be devised that would permit said Specialty groups to nominate and elect representation to the General Executive Board, or at least impower the General President from his experience to appoint qualified persons to be members of the General Executive Board.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 17 as follows:

Line 3 strike out "$10.00" and insert "$15.00"
Line 4 strike out "$ 5.00" and insert "$10.00"

* * * * *

Submitted by Michigan State Council.

Proposing to amend Section 18 to allow District, State and Provincial Councils to have two (2) delegates at the National Convention with full voice and vote and that the District, State and Provincial Council delegates must meet the same requirements as Local Union delegates to be entitled to a seat in the Convention.

Endorsed by Virginia State Council.
Also submitted by California State Council.
Also submitted by Missouri State Council.
Also submitted by North Central Indiana D. C., Goshen, Ind.
Also submitted by Saginaw Valley District Council, Saginaw, Mich.
Also submitted by Miami Valley District Council, Dayton, Ohio.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 211, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention quadrennially, on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for hold-

ing such Convention. The General Convention, while in session, shall be vested with legislative and judicial authority of the United Brotherhood and ballots provided the delegates for the purpose of voting. The General President, the General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention."

Also submitted by Local Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Also submitted by Local Union 230, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Local Union 1160, Pittsburgh, Penn.

* * * * *

Submitted by Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, California.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph A as follows:

"That the United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention every two years on a date set by the General Executive Board. The Convention shall be held East of the Mississippi and West of the Mississippi alternately in a suitable place provided by the Board. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials on the day in advance of the Convention."

Also submitted by Local Union 316, San Jose, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph A, as follows:

"The United Brotherhood shall meet in General Convention every two years on a date set by the General Executive Board, and the Board shall provide a suitable place for holding such Convention. The General Convention, while in session, shall be vested with all the legislative and judicial authority of the United Brotherhood. The General President, General Secretary and General Treasurer shall act as the Committee on Credentials one day in advance of the Convention."

* * * * *

Submitted by Santa Clara Valley D. C., San Jose, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph A, as follows:

"That to enable our organization to take advantage of new and constructive ideas, decisions and legislation that will affect our organization, that District meetings be called during the years when no General Convention has been called into session."

* * * * *

Submitted by San Joaquin County D. C., Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph C to permit each State or Provincial Council two delegates and each District Council one delegate to the General Convention.

Also submitted by Local Union 386, San Andreas, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 91, Racine, Wisconsin.

Proposing to insert in Section 18, a new Paragraph following present Paragraph C, as follows:

A District, State or Provincial Council shall be entitled to representation in the Convention with one delegate, with voice and vote.

Amend Paragraph D by inserting after the word "union" in the first line, the following: "District, State or Provincial Council".

Proposing to add a new Paragraph after the present Paragraph E, as follows:

A delegate representing a District, State or Provincial Council must be a member of a Local Union in good standing with the United Brotherhood and be subject to the conditions set forth in the present Paragraph E.

Then reletter all Paragraphs in Section 18 in alphabetical sequence.

Also submitted by Wisconsin River Valley District Council, Wausau, Wisc.

Also submitted by Milwaukee County & Vicinity District Council, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Also submitted by Local Union 1521, Algoma, Wisconsin.

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraphs G and H as follows:

(G) Each Local Union delegate shall establish claim to a seat by credentials and due book, duly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Local Union the delegate represents, with seal of said Union attached.

(H) Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy representation shall be allowed. A delegate to the Convention of the United Brotherhood representing a Local Union must hold credentials from the Local Union of which the delegate is a member, but several Local Unions can club together, or so can Local Unions in a District Council, and elect a delegate, but the delegate in such case must hold credentials from the Local Union in which membership is held, except that each State and Provincial Council shall be entitled to send two delegates to the convention of the United Brotherhood with credentials duly signed by the President and Secretary of the State or Provincial Council and bearing the seal of the Council. Delegates from State or Provincial Councils shall have full voice and vote, and shall be subject to all other requirements and provisions for delegates from Local Unions as provided in the Constitution and Laws.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1437, Compton, California.

Proposing to change Section 18, Paragraph H to read as follows:

A Delegate to the Convention of the United Brotherhood must hold Credentials from the Local Union of which the Delegate is a member, but several Local Unions can club together, or so can Local Unions in a District Council and elect a Delegate, but the Delegate must hold Credentials from the Local Union in which membership is held.

On all questions where a roll call vote is taken, each Delegate shall vote equal percentage of the membership of the Local Union he or she represents, provided, that all fractional votes shall be eliminated.

For the purpose of selecting Delegates and for the Roll call votes at the Convention, the number of members of each Local shall be the average monthly number on which Per Capita Tax is paid to the International Secretary during a twelve months period ending on the last day of the third month period, immediately preceding the month of the opening date of the Convention, as determined by dividing the total amount paid in during such period by $15.00.

No proxies shall be allowed, but on a Roll call or Per Capita vote, one delegate, upon prior written approval of all co-delegates, may vote for the entire delegation.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2317, Bremerton, Washington.

Proposing to amend Section 18, Paragraph I, to read as follows:

"The mileage and expenses of one delegate from each Local Union shall be shared equally by the General Office of the International Union and the Local Union; the mileage and expenses of all other delegates shall be defrayed by the Local Unions they represent. The amount of mileage and proper ratio of expenses to be decided by the General Executive Board at least four months in advance of each General Convention."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1554, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 25 by adding a new paragraph as follows:

"At any meeting, general or special, of the membership of a Local Union, duly called for the transaction of any business, those present shall constitute a quorum of the membership, provided there be not less than seven members present and voting."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1254, Red Bluff, California.

Proposing to amend Section 26, Paragraph A and B to delete those provisions thereof giving to the General President the power to order Local Unions to affiliate with a District Council, unless such affiliation shall first be approved by a majority vote of the membership of each of the Unions sought to be affiliated.

Submitted by San Joaquin County District Council, Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 26 G as follows:

That Section 26, Paragraph G of the General Constitution be revised or amended in such a manner that it becomes mandatory for a Local Union or District Council to create a qualified Central Examining Board to test the qualifications, skill, tool knowledge and use of same of all journeymen who desire to work in another division or sub-division of our craft other than that in which they are normally employed, regardless of whether they are just transferring into the area or are established members of some standing.

That the Research Department of our Brotherhood be assigned the responsibility of developing the necessary tests, properly designed to meet the specific needs of all of the divisions of our Brotherhood and make them available to all Local Unions and District Councils. There shall be four tests for each major division of our craft. They shall be comparable in scope but different in questions. In specialties where it is not practical to have four tests there shall be one test; example: dry-wall installation, insulation men, scaffold rigger, etc.

It shall be mandatory that all construction District Councils and Local Unions use these Brotherhood tests.

Also submitted by Local Union 266, Stockton, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by California State Council.

Proposing to amend Section 26, Paragraph G as follows:

That Section 26, Paragraph G of the General Constitution be revised or amended in such a manner that it becomes mandatory for a Local Union or District Council to create a qualified Central Examining Board to test the qualifications, skill, tool knowledge and use of same of all journeymen who desire to work in another division or sub-division of our craft other than that in which they are normally employed, regardless of whether they are just transferring into the area or are established members of some standing.

That the Research Department of our Brotherhood be assigned the responsibility of developing the necessary tests, properly designed to meet the specific needs of all of the divisions of our Brotherhood and make them available to all Local Unions and District Councils.

* * * * *

Submitted by St. Louis District Council, St. Louis, Missouri.

Proposing to amend Section 27, Paragraph A as follows:

After the word "Unions" in Line 12 delete the words "and District Councils" and in their place insert the words "unless affiliated with a District Council".

Also submitted by Local Union 5, St. Louis Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 47, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 185, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 417, St. Louis Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 602, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 795, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 1008, Louisiana, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 1987, St. Charles, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2119, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2214, Festus, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2298, Rolla, Missouri.

* * * * *

Submitted by St. Louis District Council, St. Louis, Missouri.

Proposing to amend Section 27, Paragraph B as follows:

Delete the entire paragraph and insert the following in its place.

Paragraph B.

"The General Executive Board shall have the power to make rules and regulations to govern such State and Provincial Councils which shall be in the interest of uniformity and shall in no way conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood.

Also submitted by Local Union 5, St. Louis, Missouri.

Also submitted by Local Union 47, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 185, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 417, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 602, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 795, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 1008, Louisiana, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 1987, St. Charles, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2119, St. Louis, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2214, Festus, Missouri.
Also submitted by Local Union 2298, Rolla, Missouri.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1554, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph B by striking out the word and figure "two (2)" in the second line of said paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the word and figure "one (1)".

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 612, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph B to read as follows:

"Terms of Officers and Business Representatives shall be determined by a Local Union, or the Local Unions composing a District Council, except that in no case shall the term of office be less than one year or exceed four years, or until their successors are elected, qualified and installed. Trustees shall be elected in such manner that the term of each trustee shall expire annually. The President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer shall not serve as Trustees."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2461, Cleveland, Tennessee.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph C as follows:

"The salary and expense of Business Representatives shall be borne 50% each by the International Union and the Local Unions or District Councils.

"The Business Representatives shall be nominated by the Local Unions and/or the District Councils and approved by the General President."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 612, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

"To be eligible for nomination, election or appointment as an officer, representative, deputy, delegate or alternate in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners a member must

1. be a full beneficial member;
2. be and remain a resident citizen of the district or jurisdiction in which he acquires office or appointment throughout his entire term or forfeit his office or appointment immediately upon moving outside the district's jurisdiction;
3. be present at the time of nomination except that the member is in the anteroom on authorized business or out of town on official business, or prevented by accident or illness from being present;
4. be a journeyman of the trade or employed by the organization;
5. has been a member in good standing in his Local Union for twelve (12) months;
6. has been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for three (3) years immediately prior to nomination unless the Local Union of which he has been a member has not been in existence the time herein required."

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

Proposing to insert in Section 31, Paragraph D after the word "organization" the following:

"nor shall a contracting member be eligible unless notification is given to the Local Union in writing twelve consecutive months in advance of nominations to the effect that he is no longer engaged in contracting work. In States where contractors' licenses are re-

quired, it will necessitate cancellation of that license twelve consecutive months prior to nominations."
(See also Section 43 Q)

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 612, Guttenberg, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 31, Paragraph E, to read as follows:

"Elections of all Officers and Business Representatives shall be by ballot or by voting machine at the will of the Local Union or Local Unions composing a District Council.

"A majority of votes cast or recorded shall constitute an election, but election may be held by the Australian ballot system and the nominee receiving a plurality shall be declared elected."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 37, Paragraph C by striking out "$10.00" and inserting "$15.00. Line 4 strike out "$5.00" and insert "$10.00".

* * * * *

Submitted by the Oregon State Council.

Proposing to amend Section 42 to include a provision that all new members of the Brotherhood who are under 21 years of age and/or who are unable to show definite evidence of at least four years of actual experience as a carpenter be required to appear before the local apprenticeship committee and secure its approval before being accepted as a journeyman; and that all Local Unions and District Councils incorporate such a provision in their By-laws.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1040, Eureka, California.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph K to establish the age of apprentices as between seventeen and thirty years.

Also submitted by North Coast District Council, Santa Rosa, Calif.; San Joaquin District Council, Stockton, Calif.; Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, Calif; Monterey Bay District Council, Monterey, Calif.; Santa Clara Valley District Council, San Jose, Calif.

Also submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, Calif.; Local Union 563, Glendale, Calif.; Local Union 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Union 769, Pasadena, Calif.; Local Union 981, Petaluma, Calif.; Local Union 1052, Hollywood, Calif.; Local Union 1280, Mountain View, Calif., Local Union 1437, Compton, Calif.; Local Union 1486, Auburn, Calif.; Local Union 1599, Redding, Calif.; Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph K, on financial structure, to read as follows:

"The minimum initiation fee for first year apprentice shall be not less than 25% of journeyman fee. When admitted as a 2nd year apprentice, or advanced to 2nd year apprentice, an additional 25% of journeyman, or a total of 50%, initiation fee shall be paid. When admitted as a 3rd year apprentice, or advanced to 3rd year apprentice, an additional 25% of journeyman initiation fee shall be paid, making a total of 75% of journeyman initiation fee. When admitted as a 4th year apprentice, or advanced to 4th year apprentice, an additional 12½% of journeyman initiation fee shall be paid, or a total of 87½% of journeyman initiation fee. An apprentice, before receiving a journeyman's card must have 100% of the journeyman initiation fee paid."

Also submitted by Local Union 929, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Union 1052, Hollywood, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 9, Buffalo, New York.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph V as follows:

"No member of the United Brotherhood can remain in or become a member of any other craft or industrial union under penalty of expulsion. Any member who accepts employment under non-union conditions during the time of a strike or lockout, or being employed as an armed guard during a strike or lockout, shall not be entitled to any donations."

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph W, to read as follows:

"No member of a Local Union shall be eligible to vote for officers, or to vote on wages and working conditions unless such member has been at least twelve consecutive months a member of the Local Union and is in good standing in the Local Union at the time of voting, except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required; provided, however, that in the case where a trade movement affecting wages and working conditions is applied uniformly to several Local Unions, a member shall be eligible to vote on wages and working conditions, if a member for twelve consecutive months in one or more of the Local Unions in the affected area and is in good standing in the Local Union at the time of voting."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 751, Santa Rosa, California.

Proposing to amend Section 42, Paragraph W to read as follows:

"No member of a Local Union shall be eligible to vote for officers, or to vote on wages and working conditions unless such member has paid dues in the Local Union for the month during which the vote is taken and has paid dues in the Local Union for the three immediately preceding months and whose membership book has been deposited in the Local Union for the same months except where the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Proposing to amend Section 43, Paragraph A, by adding the following:

"Each new member is to furnish a small bust type passport picture to be attached to the application sent to the International Office."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1437, Compton, California.

Proposing to change Section 43, Paragraph B to read as follows:

The application of the candidate (except first year apprentices) must be presented to the Financial Secretary with the full initiation fee, which shall be not less than Fifteen Dollars ($15.00) and a sum equal to one month's dues, and before the candidate can be obligated, shall lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three who shall in the meantime inquire into the candidate's qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the Local Union, making such recommendations as they deem proper or the candidate may be elected and initiated at the same meeting if the Investigating Committee reports favorably.

Also submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 791, Brooklyn, New York.

Proposing to amend Section 43, Paragraph G that after the word admitted on the third line, the words "free of initiation fee" shall be eliminated and the following substituted:

. . . on payment of an admission fee not less than half of the regular initiation fee in the locality in which they seek membership, all candidates under this section will be required to take the obligation as prescribed in the Ritual for new candidates. District Councils shall establish a uniform admission fee not less than half of the regular initiation fee to govern the Local Unions in their district."

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

Proposing to amend the last sentence of Section 43, Paragraph Q to read as follows:

"A contracting member, or a member holding a valid contractor's license in States where same is required by law, shall not be eligible as an officer or delegate of the Local Union, or eligible to vote for officers, and shall not have a vote on the wage question."
(See also Section 31 D)

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1437, Compton, California.

Proposing to change Section 43, Paragraph Q to read as follows:

A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, providing the member pays the union scale of wages, obeys Trade Rules and hires none but members

of the United Brotherhood and complies with the Constitution and Local By-Laws governing contracting members and does not do any lump work, piece work or sub-contracting for a carpenter contractor, and further provided, the member furnishes material and labor on the work contracted for. Any violation of this rule shall be punished by a fine or expulsion. A Contracting member shall not be eligible as an officer or Delegate of the Local Union or eligible to vote for officers and shall not have a vote on the wage question.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1707, Longview, Washington.

Proposing to amend Section 44 of the Constitution and Laws to provide for a General Convention Fund by increasing the per capita tax 10c per month and that fund be used to provide a uniform per diem, reimbursement for lost time and first class round trip transportation, for the full quota of delegates from all Local Unions to our General Convention.

Concurred in by the S. W. Washington D. C.

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles D. C., Los Angeles, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph A to read as follows:

"Beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall pay not less in monthly dues than the equivalent of two hours journeyman wages calculated to the nearest 25c (except as otherwise provided by the General Executive Board), 5c of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly journal, "The Carpenter", and shall be so applied. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph A that a certain percentage of the per capita tax received by the General Office be set aside for the exclusive use of the General Officer in charge of Public Relations and the Union Label and that the General Officer in charge of Public Relations and the Union Label shall have full Editorial Policy of The Carpenter magazine and shall continue to receive that part of the per capita tax which is presently being used for the publication of The Carpenter magazine.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph A as follows:

Strike out "$ 2.00" in line 2 and insert "$ 5.00"

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph C as follows:

Strike out "$10.00" in line 2 and insert "$15.00"
Strike out "$ 1.25" in line 3 and insert "$ 2.00"
Strike out " .90" in line 4 and insert "$ 1.00"
Strike out " .35" in line 10 and insert "$ 1.00"

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 492, Reading Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph C that the General Executive Board be invested with full power and authority to levy the necessary per capita tax for the Home and Pension Fund to keep it in a sound financial condition.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 993, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph C to read "$1.75 per month" instead of "$1.25" per month.

* * * * *

Submitted by Central Wisconsin District Council, Madison, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 44, Paragraph C by striking out "$1.25" in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof, "$1.50" and by striking out "35c" in the ninth and tenth lines and inserting in lieu thereof "60c".

Also submitted by Milwaukee County and Vicinity District Council.

Submitted by Local Union 488, New York, New York.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph C to read:

"Each beneficial Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $15.00 on each new member admitted, excepting first year apprentices."

* * * * *

Submitted by Chicago District Council, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposing that each Local Union shall pay to the General Secretary $2.25 per month for each member in good standing; ninety cents (90c) of which shall be used for the general management of the Brotherhood as set forth in Paragraph C of Section 44, and that the remaining $1.35 balance, together with moneys received from new members shall be diverted to the Home and Pension Fund purposes and that Paragraph D of Section 54 be then amended to provide that members so qualified may apply for the pension allowance in lieu of entering the Home, and that such pension shall be not less than $35.00 per month payable quarterly.

Endorsed by Local Union 1, Chicago, Illinois, Local Union 10, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 13, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 21, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 54, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 58, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 62, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 70, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 80, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 141, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 181, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 199, Chicago, Illinois, Local Union 242, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 250, Lake Forest, Illinois; Local Union 271, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 272, Chicago Heights, Illinois; Local Union 416, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 419, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 434, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 448, Waukegan, Illinois; Local Union 461, Highwood, Illinois; Local Union 504, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 558, Elmhurst, Illinois; Local Union 578, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 643, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 839, Des Plaines, Illinois; Local Union 980, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1128, LaGrange, Illinois; Local Union 1185, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1196, Arlington Heights, Illinois; Local Union 1307, Evanston, Illinois; Local Union 1367, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1527, Wheaton, Illinois; Local Union 1539, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1786, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1889, Downers Grove, Illinois; Local Union 1922, Chicago, Illinois; Local Union 1996, Libertyville, Illinois; Local Union 2094, Forest Park, Illinois; Local Union 2423, Chicago, Illinois.

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph F—

That the General Office allow a credit of two months' tax in cases where it was paid on a member who never pays any of his arrearages and goes suspended, except in cases where benefits have been provided under provisions of the Constitution, such as funeral or disability benefits, prior to members going in arrears.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1437, Compton, California.

Proposing to change Section 44, Paragraph F so that Local Unions will be able to take credit for these two months when the member is reported dropped.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 930, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Proposing to amend Section 44, Paragraph F as follows:

"A member who owes a sum equal to three months' dues must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month and the member shall AGAIN BE REPORTED WHEN FOUR MONTHS in arrears, when the member shall be reported as dropped. If a member pays any part of the arrearages but does not pay for the current month, the member still remains in arrears and shall not be reported by the Financial Secretary in the quarterly report to the General Office. If and when the member squares the arrearages, the Financial Secretary shall report same to the General Secretary giving date when said arrearages were paid (day and month). Payment must include dues for the month in which payment is made and per capita tax for the months from the time when the member was last reported in arrears must be added to the tax forwarded by the Treasurer to the General Office."

(Continued on page 27)

Editorial

Philadelphia Gains "Little Davis-Bacon Law"

Recently the City of Philadelphia plowed an important new furrow in the field of enlightened municipal labor relations when the city council adopted an ordinance setting up a little Davis-Bacon Act. The ordinance provides that all contractors working on construction projects financed by the city must pay prevailing wages.

Whether Philadelphia is the first, or even one of the first cities to enact such an ordinance, we do not know. But we do know that such laws are a crying need at all levels of government. Too often non-union contractors, whose wage scales are far below accepted levels, gain contracts to erect state or municipal structures. When this happens and there are no Davis-Bacon provisions, wage scales in the area are seriously undercut and the whole community suffers. It puts the government agency financing the project in the position of depressing the living standards of its citizens.

The federal government recognized this principle many years ago. It passed the Davis-Bacon Act after a non-union contractor on a hospital job in New York State imported a large army of cheap help which was left stranded in the community after the job was completed.

For years most projects financed by federal funds have been subject to Davis-Bacon provisions. This insures that the vast purchasing power of the federal government is not used to undercut the living standards of citizens who provide the taxes to finance the projects.

Like the federal Davis-Bacon Act, the Philadelphia ordinance does not say that non-union contractors cannot bid on public projects. It only provides that if they get such jobs they must pay the prevailing wage for the area.

However, the Philadelphia ordinance goes the federal government one better. It provides that fringe benefits must be given consideration in figuring the prevailing wage—something the federal Davis-Bacon Act still fails to do despite persistent efforts on the part of organized labor to get such an amendment passed.

The Davis-Bacon principle is a valid one. It should be a basic part of all public construction. Therefore, it is gratifying to learn that Philadelphia has taken this progressive step. Congratulations are due the Philadelphia unions such as our own Carpenters District Council of Philadelphia and Vicinity which fought long and hard to achieve this important advance in labor relations.

What the Philadelphia unions achieved, all unions can achieve through unremitting effort. The Philadelphia ordinance was not achieved overnight. It took many years of constant prodding and political activity on the part of the Building Trades Council, the Central body, and individual local unions. But in the end this effort paid off.

Labor can never rest until every state, county and municipality recognizes the Davis-Bacon principle. Furthermore, the Davis-Bacon battle will not be won until all projects financed in whole or in part by federal funds are automatically made subject to the Davis-Bacon Act and all fringe benefits are included in figuring the prevailing wage. The Philadelphia ordinance moved the cause forward another notch. Which area is going to be next?

A Very Dangerous Trend

Speaking at a recent meeting of the American Psychological Society, Dr. Richard Barthol, professor of psychology at the University of California at Los Angeles, voiced a grave concern over the growing trend of newspaper consolidations. He looked upon this as a "clear and present danger."

"We can demonstrate in the laboratory and in the field that a single point of view, presented persistently, can and does change beliefs and attitudes," Dr. Barthol said. Therefore, he reasoned, it is alarming that in a rapidly expanding population the number of newspapers should be decreasing and that ownership of the remaining should be gravitating toward fewer and fewer hands.

This journal has long maintained that a press monopoly concentrated in a few hands is an unhealthy situation. It is good to have a recognized authority on psychology express this same view.

However, concentration of newspapers in a few hands is only a small part of the problem. Newspapers have invaded the field of radio and TV too in frightening numbers. They are thus forging a complete monopoly on all means of mass communication. They may set up different corporations to run their different enterprises but control and ownership remain in the same hands.

If there is a fundamental prerequisite in our form of government, it is an enlightened citizenry. Since the people make the decisions, it follows that they ought to have all the facts so that they can make up their minds on an intelligent basis. How can they do this when they get only one point of view whether they read their newspapers or turn on radio or TV? In many cities this is the situation that exists.

Allowing one group of citizens—and usually a very small group, at that—to dominate all means of mass communication is about as sensible as allowing only one side to debate an issue in Congress. Intelligent decisions can only be made when there is real debate—when proponents and opponents in an issue can both present their arguments.

Millions of children are growing up in cities where they hear and read only one point of view. Remembering Dr. Barthold's proof that constant repetition cannot help but affect attitudes, are we going to develop eventually into a nation of conformists? Conformity and democracy hardly are compatible. The two party system is a vital part of our way of life.

The decline of opposition papers in the United States and Canada is something to be concerned about—particularly since radio and TV are rapidly being sucked into the orbit. Only recently Cincinnati, a city of no mean proportions, became a one-ownership newspaper city. More are in the offing.

This raises the $64,000 question: What are we going to do about the situation?

Labor's Stake In Community Services Is Big

This month most communities will undertake their Community Chest or United Fund drives for 1959. No one has a greater stake in the success of these drives than do working people, for it is the working people who patronize the community services most. If sufficient money is not raised to keep the services functioning adequately it is the unemployed, the maimed and the unfortunate who feel the pinch.

Life in our modern society is fraught with many dangers. Tragedy can place a happy, healthy, prosperous family in dire straits overnight. At this point it becomes the responsibility of the community to lend a helping hand.

But assisting others effectively is no simple task. It takes training and know-how. That is why social work has grown into a full-fledged profession. Labor, too, is becoming increasingly involved in the problem of creating and administering adequate community services. More and more labor people are being placed on Community Chest and United Fund programs as full-time counselors. At least two of our own members—Charles E. Harvey of Des Moines and H. H. Fisher of Memphis—are serving in such capacities in their home communities.

Labor Counselors perform a very valuable service for the working people of their areas. They know what services are available and how an unfortunate family can avail itself of the services it needs. In this way they help people in trouble find the assistance they need with a minimum of lost motion.

But even where no full-time Labor Counselor is employed a Community Services Committee maintained by organized labor can do a great deal toward helping union members locate the social services they require. These Community Services Committees exist in many areas and more of them are coming into being every month.

If you do not have a Community Services Committee in your area and you wish to organize one, you may contact Community Services Activities, 9 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Or, if you wish, you may write to Charles E. Harvey, Assistant Director, Labor Department, 615 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Writing to either place will get you all the information you need to get a Community Services Committee started in your area.

In the meantime, it will be well to bear in mind that most community services are financed by monies collected in Community Chest or United Fund drives. Without the funds they need the services cannot operate. So the most important step of all is to fulfill the goals of the Community Chest or United Fund in your area.

Military Aid Needs Re-examination

Recently eight Senators who serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee appealed to President Eisenhower to end the "most costly shortcoming" in our foreign aid program—too much emphasis on military aid and too little emphasis on economic aid. Too much emphasis on military aid tends to cast us in the light of a militaristic nation, the Senators said. It also helps to keep in power foreign military hierarchies which do not have the support of the people.

To this we would like to add one more thought—in this mercurial age the friend of today can easily become the enemy of tomorrow, in which case our own military weapons may be used against us.

(Continued from page 23)

Submitted by Local Union 2435, Inglewood, California.

Proposing that Section 45, Paragraph A, Section 49, Paragraph B and Section 49, Paragraph D, of the General Constitution be changed to read, for a one month period, instead of a three month period.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 930, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Proposing to amend Section 45, Paragraph A as follows:

"A member who owes the Local Union two months' dues shall be notified by mail at the last known address by the Financial Secretary during the third month of said delinquency that, if said arrearages are not paid before the last day of the third month the member will be suspended from benefits of death and disability donation, the right to a pension or admittance to the Home until the member squares up entirely all of the indebtedness (including dues for the month in which the member squares up the arrearages) and furthermore that the member will not be entitled to any benefits during the time of such arrearages or for a three month period from the date of squaring up same. A member in arrears must square up all arrearages in full within SIX MONTHS or stand suspended from membership."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1437, Compton, California.

Proposing to change Section 45, Paragraph B that a Local Union accepting a former member is to collect and forward to the International Secretary the $5.00 fee and that the International Secretary, upon receiving the application, is to inform the Local where membership was held that this person has rejoined and the Local has been credited for the five ($5.00). A credit slip could be enclosed that this Local could use when paying their next payment of per capita tax.

Also submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 45, Paragraph B as follows:

Line 13 strike out "$5.00" and insert "$15.00"

Line 18 strike out "5.00" and insert "$15.00"

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 930, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Proposing to amend Section 45, Paragraph B as follows:

"Members owing a Local Union a sum equal to FOUR MONTHS' dues shall have their names stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union and such members shall be notified at the last known address by the Financial Secretary of the Local Union during the FOURTH MONTH of said delinquency. An ex-member desiring to rejoin the Brotherhood may be readmitted only as a new member, subject to such readmission fee as provided for in the By-Laws of the Local Union or District Council where application for membership is made. The Local Union readmitting the ex-member shall ascertain the reasons for having been dropped from membership and if dropped for non-payment of dues, shall collect an additional sum of Five Dollars ($5.00) to be forwarded to the Local Union where membership was formerly held. If, however, said ex-member owed any fines or assessments at the time of being dropped from membership in the Brotherhood, the Local Union readmitting such ex-member shall collect the amount of the indebtedness and forward it together with the sum of Five Dollars ($5.00) to the Local Union to which the ex-member formerly belonged."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1966, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 46 by inserting three new paragraphs as follows:

"If any Local of the Brotherhood issues a call to any Local outside its district for members to man any job within its district, it must have a guarantee from the contractor to hire

these members for a minimum number of hours, and guarantee traveling time from members' home Local to area issuing call.

"Locals shall not levy any assessment or charge any work permit fee unless said members work for a period of twenty days.

"In no event shall due books be held as collateral."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1146, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Proposing to add a sentence to Section 46 as follows:

"All dues in excess of the month of issue shall be refunded to the member."

* * * * *

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

Proposing to amend Section 46, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of the Local Union or District Council to work in another jurisdiction must surrender working card and present due book to the Financial Secretary, who shall fill out the clearance card and affix seal thereto. It shall be compulsory, except in case of strike or lockout, for the Local Union to issue said clearance card, providing the member pays all arrearages, together with the current month's dues. A member with charges pending and desiring a clearance shall deposit the full amount of the fine in escrow with the District Council or Local Union where no Council exists. Said Clearance Card shall expire one month from date of issue." (Balance of paragraph remaining same.)

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Proposing to add to Section 46, Paragraph A the following:

"Members who use legal means to upset moral standards of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which cost the Brotherhood or its subordinate bodies money to defend said moral standards shall be assessed said cost to the United Brotherhood or its subordinate bodies, said assessment to stand against said person or persons until paid."

"Any member using a clearance card or working on a permit is to have a small bust type passport picture to be attached to the blank space following Paragraph I of Section 46 in due book. The seal of the Local Union issuing said due book to be placed so it will project over the lower half of the picture."

* * * * *

Submitted by North Coast Counties District Council, Santa Rosa, California.

Also submitted by Local Unions 354, 386, 751, 769, 925, 981, 1043, 1046, 1125, 1992, 2006, 2074, 2114, 2134, 2422, 1632, and 2455.

A Section 46. A member who desires to leave the jurisdiction of the District Council, or of the Local Union where no District Council exists, to work in another jurisdiction must surrender the District Council or Local Union Card and present his due book to the Financial Secretary, who shall fill out the Clearance Card and affix the seal thereto. It shall be compulsory for the member to obtain such Clearance Card and except in case of a strike or lockout, for the Local Union to issue such Clearance Card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, including the current month's dues. Said Clearance Card shall expire one month from date of issue. It shall be optional with the Local Union or District Council to issue clearance cards in a jurisdiction where a strike or lockout is in effect. It shall be optional with the Local Union or District Council having jurisdiction to allow a striking or locked-out member without Clearance Card to seek work in such jurisdiction provided such member presents a statement in writing over the seal of the Local Union or District Council in which membership is held, showing that a strike or lockout is in effect in said jurisdiction and that Clearance Cards are not being issued as a consequence of such strike or lockout.

C A member who transfers his membership from one jurisdiction to another while less than two (2) years a member shall pay any difference in initiation fee.

D No Local Union shall have the right to collect dues again for the month paid on a Clearance Card. A charge of Two Dollars ($2.00) shall be made by the Local Union for

a Clearance Card issued less than one month from the date of deposit of Clearance Card into the Local Union.

The Local Union issuing the first Clearance Card, during any calendar month, shall collect dues for that month and shall pay to the General Secretary the tax for that month. Membership shall remain in the Local Union issuing the Clearance Card until Clearance Card is deposited in another Local Union, whereupon the member becomes a member of the Local Union wherein said Clearance Card is deposited.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1507, El Monte, California.

Proposing to add to Section 46, Paragraph C the following:

It shall not be mandatory for any member to transfer his membership or pay any additional fees to be eligible to work in another jurisdiction; provided, however, that wage scales and working conditions are applied uniformly to a given area of several Local Unions and/or District Councils, in accordance with a recognized Labor Agreement. A member of less than two years would be required to pay any difference in initiation fee.

Also submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, Calif.

Also submitted by Local Unions 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Union 1437, Compton, Calif.; Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to add in Section 46, Paragraph C, $1.00 on all permits, same to be sent to the General Office to be placed in Home and Pension Fund.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

Proposing to strike from Section 46, Paragraph C any mention of a payment for a Working Permit.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1663, New York, New York.

Proposing to amend Section 46, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

"No Local Union shall have the right to collect dues again for the quarter paid on clearance card. The Local Union issuing the card shall pay to the General Secretary the tax for said member for the quarter in which the card is issued and membership will remain in the Local Union issuing clearance until the clearance card is deposited in another Local Union, whereupon the member becomes a member of the Local Union wherein said card is deposited. The Financial Secretary receiving the clearance shall notify the Local Union issuing clearance."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1040, Eureka, California.

Proposing to amend Section 46, Paragraph F to read as follows:

"A member of a Local Union taking out a clearance card before four (4) years a member, shall pay, where the initiation fee is higher, into the Local Union accepting the clearance card, a sum equal to the difference in initiation fee before the clearance card can be accepted."

Also submitted by Local Unions 721, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Union 769, Pasadena, Calif.; Local Union 1437, Compton, Calif.; Local Union 1599, Redding, Calif.; Local Union 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.; Local Union 2172, Santa Ana, Calif.

Also submitted by North Coast Counties District Council, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Monterey Bay District Council, Monterey, Calif.; Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, Calif.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Section 47, Paragraph A, lines 12 and 13 proposing to strike out "50c" and insert "$3.00"; $2.50 to be sent to the General Office to be placed in the Home and Pension Fund.

Submitted by Local Union 2882, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Proposing to amend Section 47, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

"A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the United Brotherhood by resignation in writing, and it shall require a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. A member who resigns may reinstate his withdrawal card by deposit of same with one month's dues within six months from the date of issue. After payment and reinstatement, the member may immediately be issued a new withdrawal card for the succeeding six months' period. A member resigning shall be given a withdrawal card which shall indicate an honorary withdrawal from the United Brotherhood. Such card shall be furnished by the General Secretary on application by the Local Union, on payment of Fifty Cents (50c) for each card.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 266, Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 47, Paragraph B, that the portion prohibiting a member from selling liquor be stricken from the Constitution.

Also submitted by San Joaquin County District Council, Stockton, California.
Also submitted by Local Union 386, San Andreas, California.
Also submitted by Local Union 1418, Lodi, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 46, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Proposal to amend Section 47, Paragraph B, that the delegates be given an opportunity to vote on the retention or rejection of the following: "No Person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. Any member engaging in the sale of intoxicating drinks shall forfeit all rights and donations at the time of engaging in such occupation without further notice from the Local Union."

Also submitted by Michigan State Council.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Proposing to amend Section 47, Paragraph B, by deleting the last sentence.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 191, York, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 49, Paragraph C to read as follows:

"Donations for Beneficial Members between the ages of seventeen and fifty years shall be

1 year's membership	$ 150.00
2 years' membership	350.00
3 years' membership	500.00
4 years' membership	600.00
5 years' membership or more	1000.00

Proposing to amend Section 49, Paragraph E to read as follows:

"Donations for the wife or husband funeral donation shall be

1 year's membership	$ 50.00
2 years' membership	100.00
3 years' membership	150.00
5 years' membership or more	300.00

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1020, Portland, Oregon.

Proposing to amend Section 50 by adding Paragraph E as follows:

"Upon death of a member in good standing of a beneficial Local Union, who has been thirty continuous years a member and aged sixty-five, the husband and wife funeral donation shall be paid, as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood, provided that the widow or widower of the deceased member had not been remarried at the time of death."

Submitted by Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to add a new Paragraph to Section 51 to give same Disability Donation not only to the job accidental injuries but also include TOTAL DISABILITY of all sickness by act of fate and that each member claiming donation by sickness incurred by the act of fate be subject to all other sections and paragraphs prescribed by our General Constitution and Laws now in effect.

* * * * *

Submitted by Miami, Florida District Council on behalf of Local Union 1250, Homestead, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 51, Paragraph B to read:

"B A permanent disability claim must be filed with the General Treasurer within two years from the date of the accident or the date the permanent disability becomes manifest, whichever occurs later."

* * * * *

Submitted by Miami, Florida District Council on behalf of Local Union 1250, Homestead, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 51, Paragraph F to read:

"F When a member in a beneficial Local Union, not less than seventeen and not more than fifty years of age at the time of admission to membership, who is in good standing, meets with accidental injuries which might totally and permanently disable the member from ever again following any branch of the trade for a livelihood, any member shall report the accident to the Local Union within thirty days from the date of the accident or the date the permanent disability becomes manifest, whichever occurs later, and the Local Union shall appoint a committee to visit the member and secure from such member a detailed statement in writing as to how, when, and where the accident happened, the names of witnesses, if any, and retain same on file pending possible future claim for disability donation. The amount of disability donations shall be computed from the date of initiation to the date of accident or the date the permanent disability becomes manifest, whichever occurs later."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 46, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Proposing to amend Section 51, Paragraph G so that benefits to disabled members are identical with death benefits the same ratio occurring with the number of years of membership.

Also submitted by Michigan State Council.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 191, York, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to add the following to Section 54:

"All members on being notified that they are entitled to pension benefits shall pay their dues for the current quarter in their Local Union and be issued a pension withdrawal card which shall be signed by the member and the Recording Secretary of the Local Union and forwarded to the General Secretary. These members will be placed on the pension rolls the first day of the first month of the following quarter. The General Secretary shall pay the per capita tax of all pension members so they will at no time be in jeopardy of becoming suspended.

"Any member entitled to pension benefits shall not be permitted to perform any work of any kind coming under the jurisdiction of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. He shall be permitted to attend Local Union meetings without voice or vote."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2970, Pilot Rock, Oregon.

Proposing to revise Section 54 in such a way that the cost of any benefits remaining under Section 54 would not necessitate an increase in the per capita tax structure and that the General Executive Board submit to the General Secretary their conclusions in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, along with a statement giving their reasons why such amendment should become law and that the General Secretary submit the recommended amendment to a general vote.

Submitted by Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph A, to read:

"A member shall not be less than 65 years to be eligible to the Home. However a member shall be eligible to Pension at the age of 60 years."

* * * * *

Submitted by New Orleans District Council, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph A as follows:

"A member shall not be less than sixty-five years of age unless totally disabled to be eligible to the Home or Pension."

Replace Paragraph B and insert the following Paragraph.

"A member having continuous membership of not less than thirty years in our Brotherhood, who becomes totally disabled shall be eligible for pension at the age of not less than fifty-five years."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

Proposing to add to Section 54, Paragraph B, the following:

Current members in good standing and with THIRTY-FIVE cumulative years of broken membership shall be eligible for the Home and Pension benefits."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1554, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph B by adding the following:

. , Or shall hold continuous membership for not less than twenty-five years and a record of previous continuous membership of not less than ten years; provided the break in membership did not exceed two years.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D by striking out not to exceed $15.00 and inserting minimum $30.00.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 122, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $25.00 per month, payable quarterly.

* * * * *

Submitted by Oregon State Council.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D favoring an increase in the old age pension of not less than $15.00 per month, bringing the pension to not less than $30.00 per month, and that the necessary per capita tax be devised to finance same.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 40, Boston, Massachusetts.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D by changing the last line to read: "Not to exceed thirty dollars per month."

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 993, Miami, Florida.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D, to read "$30.00 per month" instead of "$15.00 per month".

Similar resolution submitted by Local Union 191, York, Pa.

* * * * *

Submitted by Santa Clara Valley District Council, San Jose, California.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D to read as follows:

"Members not wishing to avail themselves the privilege of entering the Home may apply for a Pension not to exceed $50.00 per month, payable quarterly."

Submitted by Local Union 492, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to amend Section 54, Paragraph D that the pension be increased to $50.00 per month.

* * * * *

Submitted by Central Wisconsin District Council, Madison, Wisconsin.

Amend Section 54, Paragraph D by striking out the numerals "$15.00" in the third line and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "**$20.00**".

Also submitted by Milwaukee County and Vicinity District Council.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 35, San Rafael, California.

Proposing to amend Section 55, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

"**Any officer or member who furnishes a list of membership of the Local Union to any person, without first getting consent of the Local Union, shall be fined not less than $10.00 or expelled, as the Local Union may decide.**"

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 266, Stockton, California.

Proposing to amend Section 56, Paragraph C as follows:

"**When the registered notice has been refused and the address has been verified by the member's home Local Union, the member shall be fined for contempt and that a notice of charges can be delivered in person by any Business Agent in presence of a witness.**"

Also submitted by San Joaquin County District Council, Stockton, California.

Also submitted by Local Union 386, San Andreas, California.

Also submitted by Local Union 1418, Lodi, California.

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 2212, Newark, New Jersey.

Proposing to amend Section 56 by adding an additional paragraph to be known as Paragraph N and to read as follows:

Any member who has been duly charged with an offense and who desires to admit his guilt, may do so at the time he appears to answer the charges. At the same time said member who admits his guilt shall waive all his rights of appeal. The procedure shall be provided by the member signing the following form:

Dated:

I, having been duly served with a copy of charges against me and having appeared at a meeting of the Local Union or District Council where the offense was committed, and having been duly notified of said charges and being of the opinion that I am guilty of the charges, do hereby in writing admit my guilt, waive hearing and all rights of appeal and submit myself to the jurisdiction of the Local Union or District Council where my case is pending for ruling on the offense based upon the charges and my plea of 'guilty'.

Witness:

Signature:

* * * * *

Submitted by Local Union 1050, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Proposing to add a new paragraph to Section 56 to be known as Paragraph N and to read as follows:

In the event a Business Representative, Secretary-Treasurer or other paid Official of a Local Union or District Council is on trial the defendant or prosecutor shall have the privilege of requesting the services of a Public Stenographer and also a Representative from the General Office to sit in at the trial and act as an overseer. The cost of the Public Stenographer shall be undertaken by the member or members requesting same. When a member or members make this request he or they shall do so by notifying the proper official of the Local Union or District Council and the General President by Certified or Registered Mail. This request cannot be denied. The General President shall set date of trial and notify the proper official of the Local Union or District Council and assign a Representative from the General Office. It shall be the responsibility of the proper official of the Local Union or District Council to notify the Trial committee and all participants of the trial.

Submitted by Los Angeles District Council, Los Angeles, California.

Proposing to amend Section 57, Paragraph D, to read as follows:

"Any member or subordinate body of the United Brotherhood desiring to make an appeal shall have such appeal made in duplicate. One copy shall be forwarded to the General President and the other copy served on the member or subordinate body against whom the complaint is made within 30 days after the date of action or grievance complained of. If an appeal is taken from the decision rendered, a notification of said appeal must be sent to the General President within thirty days after the date of the decision made. **The General President or his authorized representative shall decide upon the appeal and so notify the member or subordinate body within six months of date said appeal is received by the General Office.**"

* * * * *

Submitted by Louisville District Council, Louisville, Kentucky.

Proposing to change Section 59, Paragraph A, to read as follows:

Strikes inaugurated and conducted according to the following rules and sanctioned by the General Executive Board shall receive financial aid to the extent that the General Executive Board deems adequate. All trade movements to be first submitted to the General Secretary.

Recession Proving 40-Hour Week Is Becoming Obsolete

If the recession has proved anything to date, it is that the 40 hour week is fast becoming obsolete. In the past few months, production has shown a strong tendency to bounce back to 1956 levels. Employment, however, is picking up very slowly. Time Magazine estimates that production has recouped 50% of its loss while employment has barely picked up 25%. In other words, production is picking up twice as fast as employment. Actually the number of unemployed is remaining fairly constant. New workers entering the labor pool are just about offsetting the number of unemployed who are finding jobs.

Prospects seem pretty dim for any fast employment pickup in many basic industries. Railroad employment dropped from 985,000 last year to 626,000 in May of this year. Rehiring has been practically nil in recent months. Chemical employed dipped from 845,000 last year to 812,000 in August. Although steel production rose from 54.6% of capacity to 63.6%, the number of unemployed steel workers rose from 212,000 to 260,000.

This same picture prevails in the auto industry, rubber and most others.

What brought about this topsy-turvy picture where production is going up while employment is standing still? By are large, increased productivity is the main cause. Manufacturing workers' productivity rose 4% in the first half of this year. An additional 2% to 3% is expected for the second half of the year. This means that by the end of the year the same number of employes will be able to produce 7% more goods in an eight hour day.

Part of the increased productivity originates with more automatic machinery. But a substantial part of it undoubtedly stems from employer pressure. Employers like a situation where there is a man at the gate looking for a job for every man who is working inside the plant. This they consider a "healthy" situation.

To labor, all this points up one thing—the 40 hour week is fast outliving its usefulness. If automation is to fulfill its glowing promises a shorter workweek cannot be delayed much longer.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

A. C. ALLISON, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
FRED ANDERSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
RAY ANDERSON, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
FRED ANDREGG, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
H. C. BAILEY, L. U. 937, Dubuque, Iowa
W. J. BAKER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JAMES BARRON, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
CARL BETHKE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
THOMAS BODDIE, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CARL BRAUN, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
ERNST BRAUN, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
ERNEST BUNDE, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
JOSEPH BURDULES, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
THOMAS CASEY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
A. B. CHAPIN, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
GEORGE CORBEILLE, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
E. H. COX, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
L. H. CROWDER, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
JOHN DANIELSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
GUY DECKER, L. U. 139, Jersey City, N. J.
J. H. DIAL, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
JACOB DICK, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
R. O. DICKERSON, L. U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.
KARL DONZE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
WALTER EDLER, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
S. D. EDWARDS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
BEN EILERS, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
WALTER EKSTROM, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CARL EMANUEL, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
E. A. FELL, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HERY FEUERSTEIN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
MORRIS FINE, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
OLE FLEMING, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. R. FLOHRER, L. U. 1065, Salem, Ore.
L. H. FRICKE, L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY FUNK, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
ALBERT GEOFFRION, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
J. F. GOLDEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
J. D. GOODIN, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
G. G. GRAY, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
J. F. GRAY, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
CHARLES GREEN, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
L. R. GREEN, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
A. S. GRINDELL, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
JOHN GROVEN, L. U. 608, New York, N. Y.
ARTHUR GUENTHER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
ABRAM HAMILL, L. U. 18, Hamilton, Ont.
R. H. HARBERT, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
O. J. HARPER, L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind.
HERMAN HARTMAN, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
T. N. HARWICK, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
RALPH HUTTON, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
R. A. JACOBSEN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ALBERT JOHNSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES JOHNSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
H. D. JOHNSON, L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
CLAUDE JONES, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
P. R. JONES, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
C. JORGENSON, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.
WALTER KENNETT, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
S. L. KENNEY, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
ANTON KERNJACK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
LOUIS KESSELRING, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
G. T. KNOWLES, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
J. C. KORNMAYER, L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
LEWIS LABUSKI, L. U. 879, Elmira, N. Y.
B. L. LAHEY, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
EARL LAUDERDALE, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
J. B. LIGHT, L. U. 1042, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
JAMES LOIA, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
C. W. LOOFT, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
ANGELO MALANDRO, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD MATTSON, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT McCARTNEY, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
FRED McCOLLUM, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
GAYLE McDONALD, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
H. A. McGINNIS, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
L. R. McLAIN, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
JOHN McPHAIL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
COLLIE MILLER, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
BENNIE MITCHELL, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
CHARLES MURRAY, L. U. 606, Virginia, Minn.
N. B. NILSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
LLOYD NORMAN, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
AUGUST OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
BERTRAM OLSEN, L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah
GUST OLSEN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
MAURICE PAQUETTE, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH PATE, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
FRANK PETERS, L. U. 213, Houston, Mich.
FRANK PETRIK, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
LAWRENCE PHELPS, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
OVILA PICARD, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
CHARLES PIOTTER, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
P. J. POWERS, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
EDWARD PROZNY, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
EDWIN REESE, L. U. 1172, Billings, Mont.
JOHN REICK, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
RICHARD RYAN, L. U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
D. L. SAMFORD, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JOSEPH SCHMIDT, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER SHAKELFORD, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
CHARLES SHARMAN, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CLAIR SHIMMEL, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN SHUSS, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
CLIFFORD SIMS, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
J. E. SINGLETON, L. U. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
JOSEPH SLATER, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
ELMER SMITH, L. U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
CLARENCE SPERZEL, L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind.
A. D. STOREY, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN SZOHR, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

Correspondence

This Journal is Not Responsible for Views Expressed by Correspondents.

YOUTHFUL RACER BACKED BY LABOR

Although Indianapolis is noted as the home of the 500 Mile Race, another form of racing attracts many in the Circle City and that is the Soap Box Derby. Hundreds of youngsters compete in the Indianapolis eliminations each year in the hope of reaching the finals and becoming the national champ.



Soap box racer sponsored by Marion County Cope, and Driver Joe Shields.

The hopes of a 13-year-old Indianapolis boy were given a boost in this year's trials by the aid of Marion County COPE and Local 758 of Indianapolis. The youngster is Joseph Shields, a resident of the Lutheran Children's Home.

According to the requirements of the race, Joe had to build his own racer, but he received financial aid from COPE, which bought his materials, and Local 758, whose members provided all the construction advice he could absorb.

Joe won his first heat, but a faster car nipped him in the second elimination. He hopes to be back again next year. With the experience of 1958 behind him, he is sure he'll do better, and no doubt he will.

SEATTLE MAYOR PROCLAIMS UNION LABEL WEEK

The value of union labor was officially recognized in the City of Seattle, Washington recently when the Mayor, Gordon S. Clinton, signed a proclamation designating September 1-7, 1958 as Union Label Week. A portion of the Mayor's proclamation urged "that all consumers of Seattle observe the period as a tribute to organized labor by patronizing stores, shops and service establishments which feature Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons.



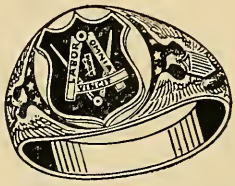
Mayor Clinton signs the Union Label Week Proclamation as two officials of the King County Label Council look on approvingly.

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. **Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50** each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM



Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

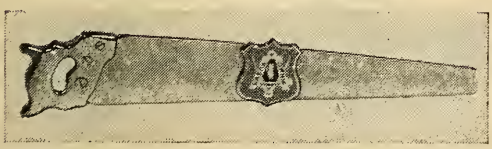


Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

★

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **Pair, $2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) $16.50 each

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

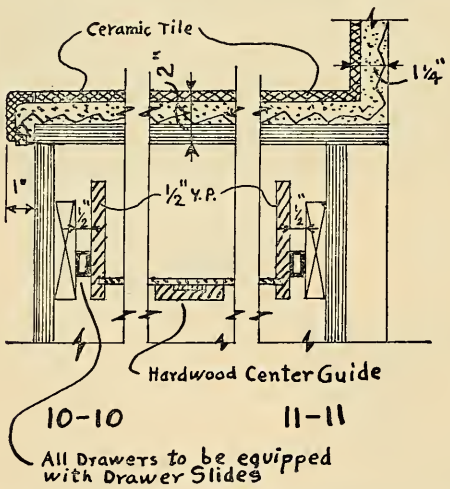
LESSON 359

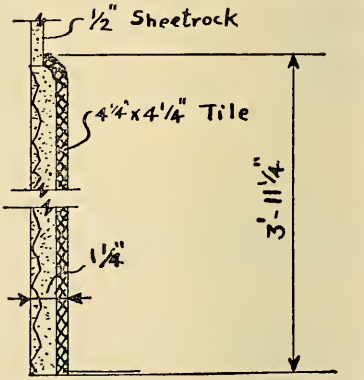
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final lesson in a series of 15 on a ranch style house. A very limited supply of the issues containing the entire series will be available.

Should there be sufficient demand, the author advises that the series will be published in book form. Interested readers should write directly to: H. H. Siegele, 222 S. Constitution St., Emporia, Kansas.

Last Lesson of Series:—Because there was a demand for something dealing with the ranch-style home, this series of lessons was presented. Whether or not the fifteen lessons have covered the major parts of the ranch-style homes that the readers were interested in, can not be determined. One thing is sure: In order to cover completely the different kinds of ranch-style houses, and the different whims that architects and owners inject into the subject, one would have to have a life-span like that of the Biblical Methuselah, of 969 years.

The Better of the Two Bathrooms:—This lesson deals principally with the better of the two bathrooms. However, the details shown in the last lesson, through **1-1** to **9-9**, inclusive, also belong to the bathroom covered by this lesson. Fig. 101 shows to the left, details of the counter and drawers, **10-10** and **11-11**. These also apply to the counter shown in the last lesson. To the right is shown a detail of the wainscot. This covers both bathrooms.





DET. OF TYP. WAINSCOT

Fig. 101

Shower Bath: — Fig. 102 shows details through **12-12** to **15-15**, inclusive. The figures and notes are important.

Walls of Better Bathroom and Shower:—The west and north walls of this bathroom are shown by Fig. 103. Necessary information is given by the notes and figures. Fig. 104 gives the east and south walls. Where the fifteen different details for the two bathrooms and the shower bath belong, is shown on these two drawings, from **1-1** to **15-15**, inclusive. A plan of the bathroom and shower bath is shown to the right of Fig. 105. To the left is shown a section through the shower bath.

Detail of Light Trough:—Fig. 106 is a detail of the concealed light. The glare of the light is reduced by a piece of pluralite glass. Figures and notes on the drawing give further information.

(Specifications concluded)

(h) Laying and Grouting Floor Tile: — Plumbing contractor will furnish and install lead pan in shower. Tile contractor shall apply concrete to proper level for tile setting bed reinforced with chicken wire mesh.

(i) Portland cement shall be uniformly hand dusted over the surfaces of the mortar plus mortar shall be wiped off and the faces of tiles left clean.

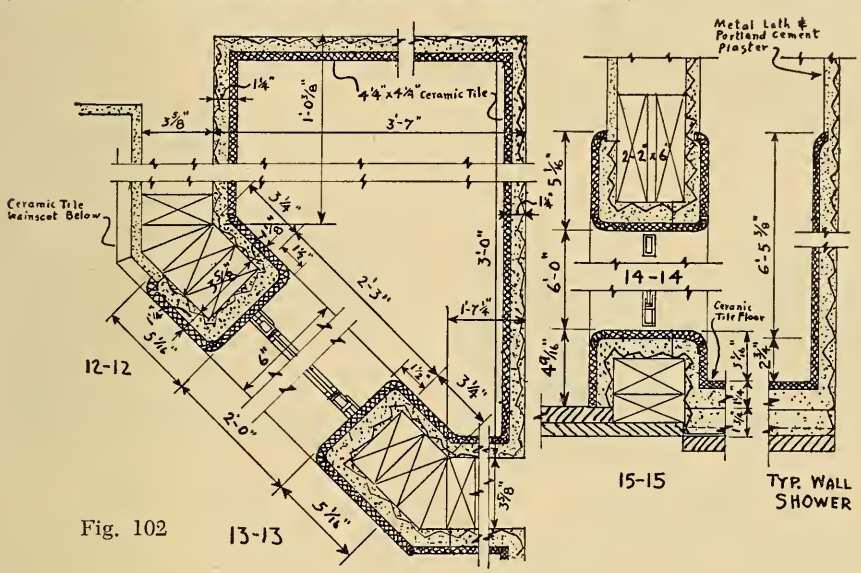


Fig. 102

SHOWER DETAILS

setting beds immediately preceeding the setting of the tile. The tiles shall be placed upon and firmly pressed and tamped into the the mortar until exactly true and even with the finished floor lines. Floor of shower shall slope evenly to drain. The contractor shall fit all of the tile in the best possible manner. Tile shall be laid with uniform joints in perfect alignment with the walls. The joints between all floor tile shall be uniformly the same. All joints in tile shall be completely filled with mortar consisting of one volume of gray Portland cement and two volumes of sand and, at the option of the tile contractor, tempered with hydrate lime to extent of not more than 10 per cent of the volume of cement and sand. All sur-

4. Shower Door:—The tile contractor shall furnish and set shower door. Door shall be

Carpenter's Manual

gives labor break-down in 79 questions and answers. Shows you how to average yourself. Gives 8 hours work averages. Send $1 check or money order for booklet. H. B. Heideman, P. O. Box 471, Bensenville, Ill.

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

Fiat "Zephyr" 24″ x 72″ (clear glass) complete with frame and rubber gasket.

(a) Bathrooms

1—soap dish in shower No. L-8001

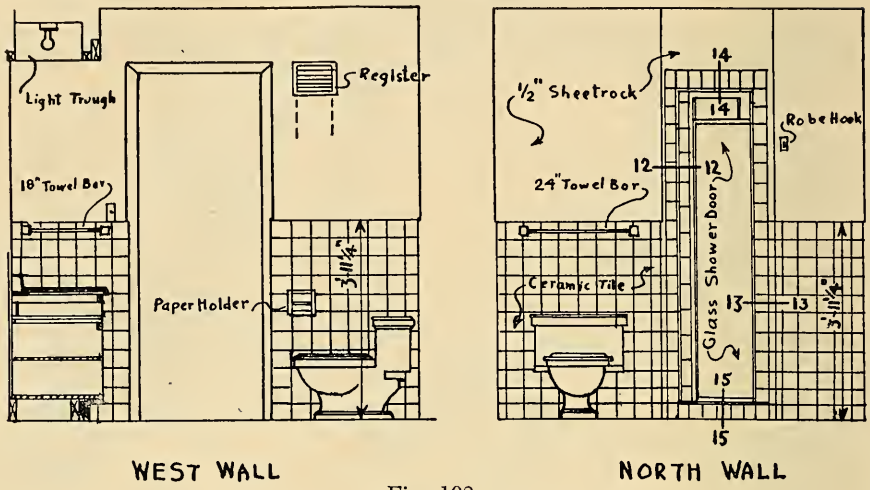
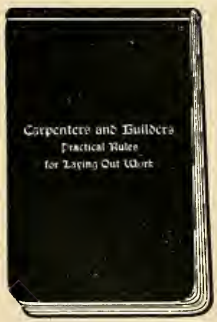


Fig. 103

5. Bathroom Accessories:—Furnish and install the following accessories in bathrooms. Numbers are taken from Miami Cabinet Co. catalog.

1—Robe hook No. 8031
2—18″ towel bars No. L-4054
1—24″ towel bar No. L-4055
1—18″ towel bar No. L-4054



CARPENTERS and BUILDERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, ceilings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc. — also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

Money back if not satisfied

$1.00 postpaid

3 for $2.00

D. A. ROGERS

5344 Clinton Avenue

Minneapolis 19, Minn.

Personal Check Accepted

Name.....

Address.....

BLUEPRINT READING TRAIN AT HOME

Learn To Read Blueprints With Confidence in 10 Easy Lessons

Send Coupon Today For Free Information

BELTON SCHOOL 1059 N. Lawndale Ave. Chicago 51-D, Ill.

Please send free information:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES! Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-10

6. Cleaning:—Upon completion of the various portions of his work, the tile contractor shall remove all unused materials, rubbish, etc., in connection with this contract and shall give the tilework one thorough cleaning at the time of its completion.

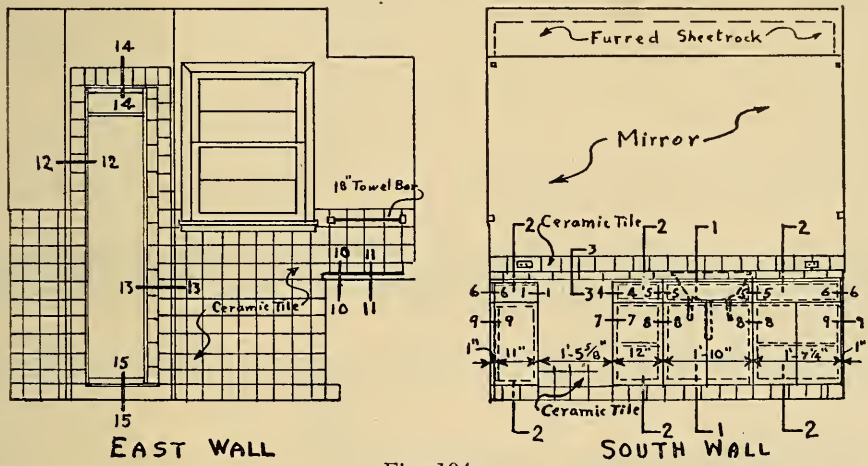


Fig. 104

7. Guarantee:—Neither the final certificate nor payment, nor any provision in specifications shall relieve the contractor of responsibility for faulty materials or workmanship, and he shall remedy any defects due thereto, which shall appear within a period of one year from the date of final completion of the structure.

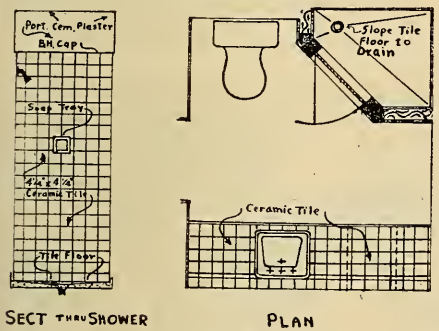


Fig. 105

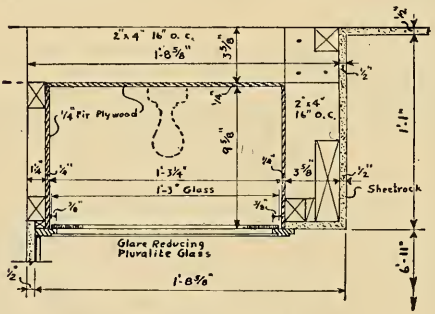


Fig. 106

OTHER CONTRACTS

Heating, Air Conditioning, Plumbing and Wiring will be let under separate contracts.

EMPIRE Crystal Vision LEVELS



Check these features:

1. 300% More visibility.
2. Patented "Snap-In" vial holders.
3. Vials exposed end to end.
4. Close end plate construction. Potent Pending
5. Shock-proof — Shatter-proof Mounting.
6. No shadows — no reflections.
7. Luminosity factor vial fluid.
8. Reinforced heat treated frame.

AMERICA'S MOST ADVANCED Level Line since 1919. *Write for literature.*

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO. 10920 West Potter Road Milwaukee 13, Wisconsin
TOOLS FOR THE NATION'S CRAFTSMEN

Model 252-M — Magnesium
Model 252-A — Aluminum

24"	$8.80
28"	$10.00
30"*	$10.50
42"*	$15.50
48"	$16.00
78"†	$27.00

*Aluminum only
†Magnesium only

ALTERNATES

Alternate No. 1:—Contractor shall state in his proposal a unit price per cu. yard for the following:

(a) Additional or less bulk excavation if required.

(b) Additional or less hand excavation if required.

(c) Additional or less concrete (no forms).

(d) Additional or less concrete including forms.

Alternate No. 2:—Contractor shall state what the difference in cost will be if:

(a) Stone as specified is changed to "Silverdale", Kansas stone.

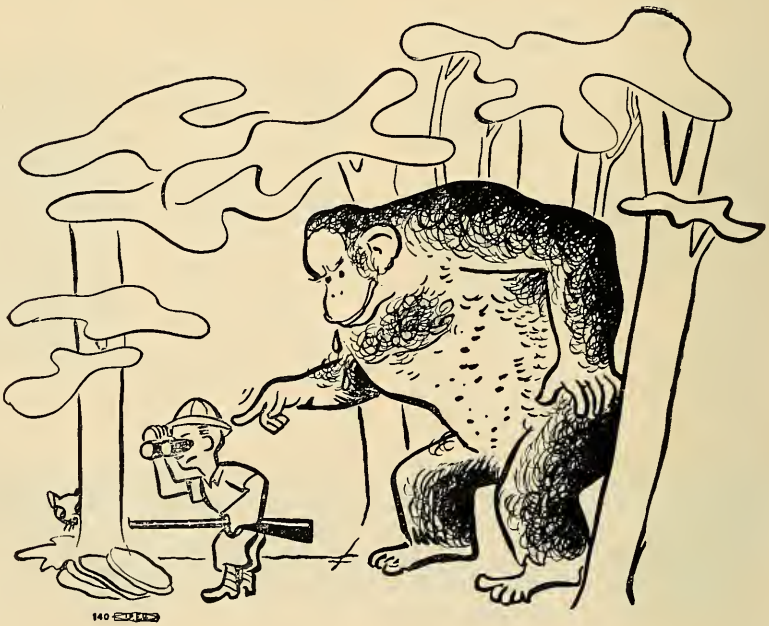
(b) Stone as specified is changed to "Roman Brick". Brick shall be a light bull color as manufactured by the Great Bend Brick and Tile Co.

Alternate No. 3:—Contractor shall state what the difference in cost will be if "Acoustone" ceiling tile in den is omitted.

Alternate No. 4:—Contractor shall state what the difference in cost will be if shower door is omitted and standard chrome curtain rod is installed instead. Curtain to be furnished by owner..

Alternate No. 5—Contractor shall state what the difference in cost will be if "Thermopane" or "Twindow" glass is used in picture window units in place of ¼" plate glass.

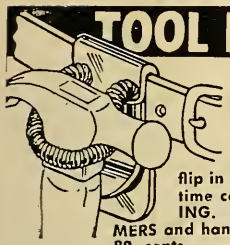
WHATEVER HAPPENS...



...REMEMBER TO VOTE!

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.

***SAVE*—2 for $1.50——6 for $3.50.**

(Member of Local 54)



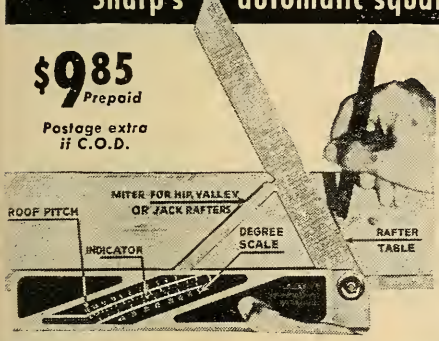
BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or you local business agent. If they can not supply you—send $1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.

Sharp's automatic square makes ROOF FRAMING EASY!

$9.85 Prepaid

Postage extra if C.O.D.



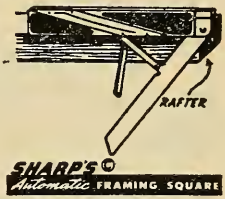
ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW IS WIDTH OF BUILDING AND PITCH OF ROOF

Just set tool to pitch of roof and it automatically provides direct marking guide for all cuts. Gives exact figures for length of rafters.

Sharp's Framing Square is precision made of quality metals, a journeyman's tool. Folds up into one compact unit, 1 ft. long, 2 in. wide. Full money-back guarantee.

Order today direct from
SHARP'S MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Box 10296 Phoenix, Ariz.

One setting gives you the marking for both plumb cut and mitre cut. Bevel Bar automatically adjusts itself for all Mitre Cuts on Hip, Valley or Jack Rafters.



ORDER THESE... *DRY WALL TOOLS* RIGHT FROM THIS AD!

CALIBRATED T-SQUARE

Sturdy, accurate and light-weight! The large, easy-to-read numbers go both ways — let you measure from either top or bottom. Made of flexible, rugged aluminum alloy. Calibration, ⅛". The blade is 2" x ⅛" x 47⅞" to match wallboard panel width. Head, 22½". The tongue is ¼" thick, 1½" wide. All edges are square and clean. The head is notched so knife can be nosed into it for cutting full width of panel. Head lies flush to measure from either end of a sheet. Each $9.00



GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut, Kansas City 8, Mo.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF OUR LATEST COMPLETE CATALOG!

"KNUCKLE-SAVER" WALLBOARD HAMMER

Comfort-shaped 14" hickory handle is off-set in Chrome-Moly steel head to eliminate rapped, sore knuckles. The head is properly rounded and checkered to insure easy nailing and spotting. Won't bruise or break paper. Wedge-shaped hatchet blade has handy nail puller and is designed to help you shift or pry board easily into place. Each, $6.00

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.
1908 Walnut Street · Kansas City 8, Mo.

Yes, I want to use the precision-made Goldblatt Dry Wall Tools described in this ad! Please rush my order as indicated below. My check or money order is enclosed.

_____ Quantity — Calibrated T-Squares at $9.00 each, plus 45c postage each.

_____ Quantity — "Knuckle-Saver" Wallboard Hammers at $6.00 each, plus 30c postage each.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

MATHEMATICS *for* CARPENTRY

Compiled and published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

75c per copy

This book contains valuable information and assistance for all carpenters. It is a liberal refresher course.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. Livingston, General Sec'y.

222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



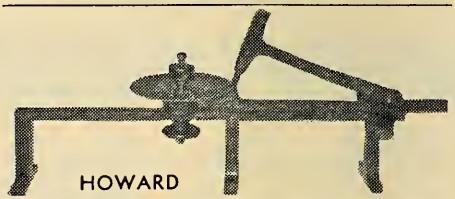
ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Minneapolis 23, Minn.



HOWARD

A simple and inexpensive circle saw set for saws 4" to 24".

Made of heavy cast iron that will last for years.

The hammer tip and anvil are made of hardened tool steel that can be replaced easily when necessary. The angle at which the hammer and anvil bend the teeth may be adjusted by pivating the arm supporting the hammer and anvil.

There is no finer saw set made.

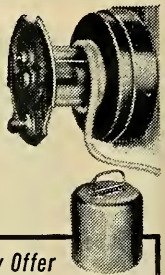
W. H. KENSMOE

337 Selby Avenue, St. Paul 2, Minnesota



THE ONLY COMPLETE WATER LEVEL ON THE MARKET

for Floors Footings



The world's oldest and most dependable leveling method is now brought up to date to give you accurate low-cost layout leveling. Combined reel and reservoir make the Hydrolevel ever ready for quick kink-free action. Vent and scriber valves control liquid flow in a simple one-man operation. 40 ft. of clear tough vinyl tube extends a level line 80 ft. in each set-up, and so on indefinitely. No bubble hazards. No delicate adjustments to get out of order. The Hydrolevel is compact and durable; only 6" x 6" x 6" and made of heavy aluminum castings for lifetime service. With complete illustrated instructions. Hydrolevels are used by the builders of our atomic submarines.

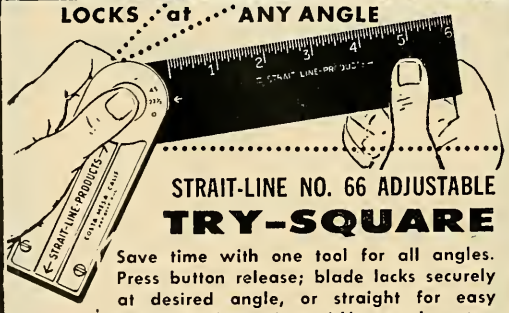
Save ⅓ On Introductory Offer

Regularly listed at $37.50, Hydrolevel is now offered at $25.00 postpaid for a limited time. No special order form required. Just send name, address, check or M.O. for $25.00. Postal charges will be added to C.O.D. orders. Prompt mail service. Money back guarantee.

HYDROLEVEL 929 DeSoto Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.

FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1951

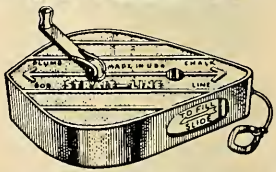
LOCKS at ANY ANGLE



STRAIT-LINE NO. 66 ADJUSTABLE

TRY-SQUARE

Save time with one tool for all angles. Press button release; blade locks securely at desired angle, or straight for easy carry and storing. All metal, extra durable, and precision built for "life-time use." $4.80 ea.



New improved #125 STRAIT-LINE Chalk Line Box with nylon slide opening for extra quick filling. $1.25 with 50 ft. line. . . . $1.50 with 100 ft. of line. At your dealers now or send check or money order, we'll pay postage.

STRAIT-LINE Products Inc.

P.O. Box 577-C, Costa Mesa, Calif.

You can have a $40.00 a Day Retirement Business



Make Big Cash Profits In Your Own Home Sharpening Household, Garden, Shop Tools

Now you can turn your retirement into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, hedge trimmers, mower blades, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own retirement business. Amazing low-cost, easy payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.

FREE BOOK

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO.
7129 Field Building — Kansas City 11, Mo.

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS for CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 169, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

Cost-cutting, Time-saving
BUILDING TIPS-*less than 1¢ each*

Yes, every month AMERICAN BUILDER—world's greatest light construction magazine—brings you 20 or more good ideas for less than 20c (per-issue cost of a 3-year subscription). Recent examples: 17 ways to build fireplaces . . . lumber savings for soffits and concrete forms . . . what you should know about nailing hardboard . . . how to use your portable saw for mitering beveled siding. And there's always a blueprint, material list and construction details of a house you can build. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try one or two months. If you don't like AMERICAN BUILDER better than any light construction magazine you ever read, cancel and get unexpired portion of subscription returned.

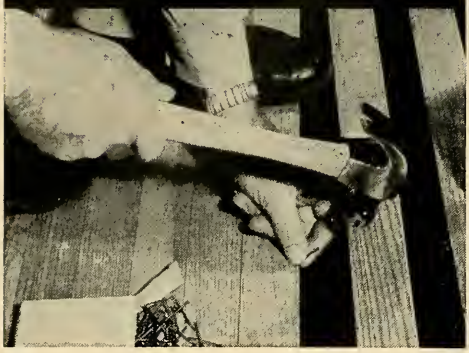
MAIL COUPON TODAY

AMERICAN BUILDER, 108 Emmett St.
Bristol, Conn.

Enter ☐ 3-yr. subscription ($7), ☐ 1-yr. ($3.50) to AMERICAN BUILDER. Check or M. O. enclosed.

Name _____
Address _____
Town _____ zone _____ State _____
Nature of business _____
Co. name _____
If not owner of co., state position _____

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR
LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.
World's largest maker of hardwood flooring



NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	45
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	44
Empire Level Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	41
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	47
Goldblatt Tool Co., Kansas City, Mo.	43
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	4
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	44
W. H. Kensmoe, St. Paul, Minn.	44
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	1
Mason Engineering Service, Kalamazoo, Mich.	43
Sharps Mfg. Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	43
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	4-47
Strait-Line Products, Costa Mesa, Cal.	44
U. S. Gen. Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	45
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	43
Wallboard Tool & Equipment Co., Long Beach, Cal.	48

Carpentry Materials

E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn.	46

Technical Courses and Books

American Builder, Bristol, Conn.	45
Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	40
Belton School, Chicago, Ill.	40
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
H. B. Heideman, Bensenville, Ill.	39
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	40
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	39
Simmons-Boardman Publishers, New York, N. Y.	48

KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY
PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

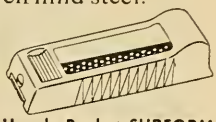
STANLEY "SURFORM"®

New blades!
New tools!

Use Stanley SURFORM on more jobs than ever. Four blades that fit both basic tools make quick, easy work of forming and smoothing wood, plywood, laminates, fibre-glass, asphalt tile, plastics, aluminum, copper, brass and even mild steel.



No. 295HR File Type with new Half-round blade



Handy Pocket SURFORM
Same cutting blade as full size SURFORM. Fits in pocket easily.



No. 294B
Regular Blade
Best for all wood and composition surfaces. Black finish.

No. 394B
Fine-cut Blade
New! Best for metal cutting and for forming hard, smooth surfaces. Cutting edges set to take a finer bite. Silver finish.



No. 298B
Half-round Blade
New! Best for forming and smoothing concave and circular surfaces. Black finish.

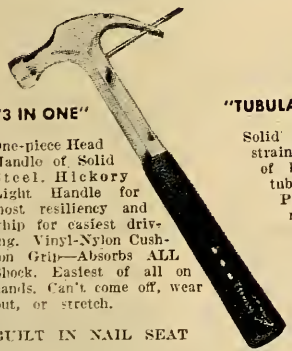
No. 398B
Half-round
Fine-cut Blade
New! Best for metals and other extremely hard materials. Cutting edges take a finer bite. Silver finish.

Get your Stanley SURFORM tools now, with all the blades you need. Wherever Stanley Tools are sold.

Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY
The Tool Box of the World

Take Your Choice
Only Estwing has all three



"3 IN ONE"
One-piece Head Handle of Solid Steel. Hickory Light Handle for most resiliency and whip for easiest driving. Vinyl-Nylon Cushion Grip—Absorbs ALL Shock. Easiest of all on hands. Can't come off, wear out, or stretch.
BUILT IN NAIL SEAT



"TUBULAR"
Solid strength where strain is greatest. Neck of hammer fused into tube. Neoprene Grip—Perfect balance for easy natural swing.



ORIGINAL LEATHER GRIP
One-piece, Solid Steel construction. Genuine leather grip — Sturdy, Rugged, Dependable.

ALL THREE BUILT RIGHT by the inventors and world's only specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets.

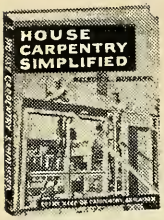
ESTWING MFG. CO. Rockford, Ill.

CARPENTRY and COST ESTIMATING MADE EASIER

with these 2 great time-savers!

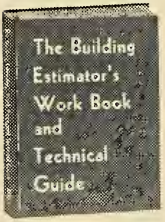
Every detail of house carpentry and cost estimating is fully and clearly explained in these two big useful books. Their straight-forward approach and thousands of illustrations help you grasp the information you need at a glance—PROFITABLE information you can use to improve your skills, boost your earnings.

(1) HOUSE CARPENTRY SIMPLIFIED



uses detailed drawings and photographs to show clearly how to do any house carpentry job. Full instructions guide you step-by-step from reading the plan, making excavations, laying the foundations, erecting the skeleton... through sheathing, rafters, dormers, stairs...to hanging sash and doors, insulation, shelving and built-in equipment. Gives you the know-how for every job.

(2) THE BUILDING ESTIMATOR'S WORK BOOK & TECHNICAL GUIDE



shows you through pictures, tables and simplified charts how to make expert estimates simpler than ever before. Helps you figure costs on; Excavation, Foundations, Framing, Roofing Sheathing, Siding, Structural materials, Hardware, Specialties, Windows, Millwork, Floor and wall finishes... plus sections on appliances (electrical, heating and cooling, plumbing, water supply), construction equipment. Everything you need to calculate prices fast, accurately.

EXAMINE FREE

DON'T SEND A PENNY! Just mail coupon for the book(s) you want on a 10-Day Free Trial. If they don't give you the help you're looking for, send them back. Pay only if you keep them.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

Simmons-Boardman Books, Dept. C-1058
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me the book(s) checked below for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. At the end of that time I'll either return them and owe nothing or send full price, plus small shipping charges. (Free 10 day trial in U.S. only.)

- ☐ **House Carpentry Simplified $5.95**
- ☐ **The Building Estimator's Work Book and Technical Guide $2.75**

Name _____

Address _____

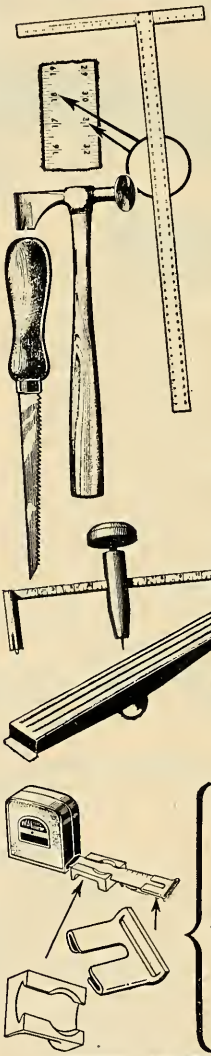
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

SAVE! Send cash now, we'll pay postage. Same return refund privileges guaranteed.

FOR BEST RESULTS...

WALLBOARD TOOLS

for the DRY-WALL CRAFTSMAN



CALIBRATED T-SQUARE
Measuring and cutting true sharp openings, 22½" Head — 47⅞" Blade. Convenient for Wallboard sizes.
No. TS-31 Price $9.00

HAMMER
A versatile striking face, compresses board into perfect dimple for easier "filling", maximum striking power with no bruising or defacing.
No. WH-11 Price $6.00

UTILITY SAW
An all-around saw: Cuts wood, masonite, wallboard, etc. Heavy duty blade, sharp point for easy penetration without pre-drilling. Excellent for hard-to-get-to-places.
No. US-71 Price $1.65

CIRCLE CUTTER
Cuts sharp clean round holes, up to 12" in diameter. Easy and fast to set to desired size. One turn of Handle and the Circle is cut.
No. AC-31 Price $4.00

ROLL LIFTER
For moving board against wall. Rolls forward, lifts, holds.
No. RL-42 Price $3.50

STEEL "WHITE" TAPE, ¾"
Giant King-size, 12 feet long, for big size jobs...heavy duty spring doesn't bind, easy to read.
No. WT-12 Price $3.00

TRU-CUT (tape-tip)
Makes accurate cuts faster...slot keeps knife in positive position. Absolutely cannot fall off. Fits any ¾" Tape.
No. TC-61 Price 60c*

TRU-GUIDE (measuring aid)
Slides to a perfect measurement and holds! Free slipping on rule cannot fall off. Fits any ¾" tape.
No. TG-51 Price 60c*

***Or two for $1.00**

SAVE $3.00
TOOLS and POUCH
INCLUDES: SAW, HAMMER, CIRCLE CUTTER, KNIFE, 12 FOOT TAPE, TRU-GUIDE, TRU-CUT, LEATHER POUCH.



A REGULAR $22.85 VALUE
SPECIAL Limited Offer **$19.85**

WALLBOARD TOOL AND EQUIPMENT CO.
1708 Seabright Avenue, Long Beach 13, California
Order direct or from nearest Walboard Tool dealer



"Just remembered - I gotta Register!"

The General is a real patriot. Registering and voting is the highest expression of good citizenship.

We all can't win big battles or make bold decisions that change the course of history so that statues are erected to us, but we all can register and vote.

Take a tip from the General—make sure you are registered. Then on Election Day go to the polls to vote for the candidates you consider best qualified to give the nation the kind of government you deem best.



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881. REGISTERED 1900.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

NOVEMBER, 1958

28th GENERAL CONVENTION

St. Louis, Mo. · November 10, 1958

the Challenge that Lies Ahead

★ Christmas Suggestions ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. **Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each.** Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—**$16.50 each**

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM



Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

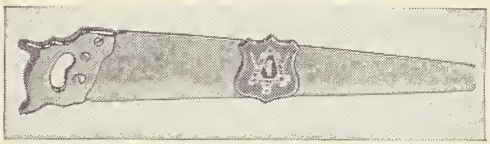


Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, **$5.00** each for Sterling Silver; **$8.50** each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at **$1.50.** Members will be proud to wear them.

★

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. **Pair, $2.50**

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) **$16.50 each**

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



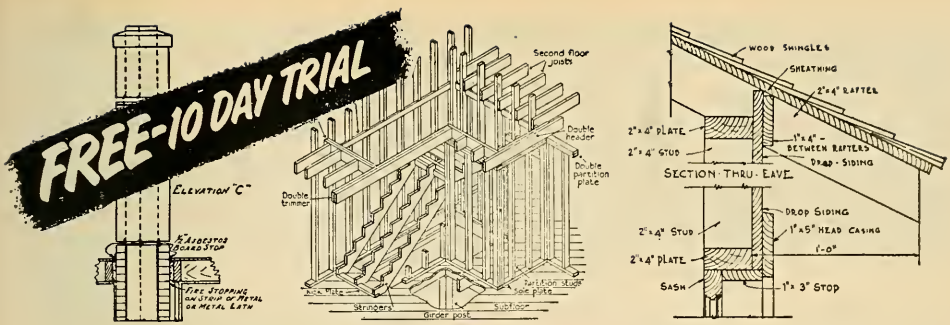
Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA



NOW–Add to your "know-how" of

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Save Money and Time with these Latest Professional Methods

Here is an exact working guide on every detail of house construction from foundation to finish. Tells you dimensions, materials, processes, step-by-step working methods. Hundreds of scale drawings and photographs make every step easy to follow. Quick-reference index enables you to find instantly any construction detail on which you want modern, authoritative guidance. Can be used for alterations in a set of stock plans, for making additions or changes in a building, or for complete construction of a dwelling. Conforms with modern practice and building regulations in all parts of the country. Gives you helpful ideas on how to build in accordance with latest developments in painting, carpentry methods, materials, heating and air conditioning, insulation and sound-proofing.

The guidance you get on even a single house construction detail can repay you a hundred times the small cost of this remarkable volume. Send for free-examination copy today. Mail coupon below.

Every Step In House Construction Explained and Illustrated:

Excavations — Foundations, forms, footing, drainage — Sills — Girders — Joists — Subflooring — Exterior Wall framing — Interior wall framing — Ceiling joists — Roof construction — Cornices and porches — Exterior walls of wood — Exterior walls of brick — Interior wall covering: wood, plaster — Interior trim — Stair construction — Windows — Doors — Builders' hardware — Scaffolds and hoists — Closets, shelves, built-ins — Finish flooring — Fireplaces, chimneys — Garages — Insulation — Heating — Air conditioning — Painting and finishing — Prefabrication — Barns — Poultry equipment — Garden boxes, walls, fences, trellises — Arches — Septic tanks — Greenhouse — Room alterations — Sewing room — Breakfast room — Kitchen — Many other items

395 Pages, Size 8½x11. Fully indexed. 2100 Illustrations.

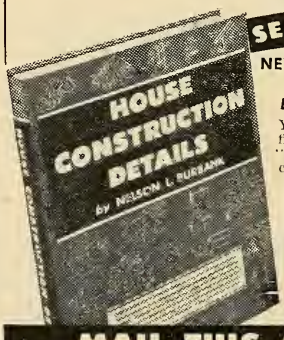
High Praise! Read what Reviewers say---

"Best one-volume work on house building we have ever seen."—Walker's Library Service, Toronto

"All the elements of house construction are considered in an orderly manner and are illustrated with great clarity."—The Architectural Forum

"An amazing number of illustrations, photographs, working drawings and cut-away sections fill this complete book for architects, contractors and builders."—Scientific American

More than 100,000 Satisfied users!



SEND NO MONEY

NEW, ENLARGED EDITION JUST PUBLISHED

Examine 10 Days Free

You don't risk a penny to find out how valuable "House Construction Details" can be to you. Just mail coupon. See for yourself how you get clear, professional guidance on every building detail. Then either send only $4.95 (plus postage) in full payment or return the book and owe nothing. Mail free examination Coupon NOW.

MAIL THIS COUPON

Simmons Boardman Publishing Corp., Dept. C-1158
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS' FREE EXAMINATION, "House Construction Details." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $4.95 (plus shipping charges) in full payment. (Free trial offer in U. S. only)

Name ----------

Address ----------

City & State ----------

☐ SAVE! Send $4.95 with this coupon and we will pay postage. Same return and refund privilege.

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

Personal Statement By General President Hutcheson 5

General President Hutcheson reviews the progress made by our Brotherhood in the past four years and answers the host of baseless charges leveled at our organization by unfriendly newspapers and headline-seeking critics.

Organizing—A Challenge To All - - - 16

First General Vice President Stevenson spells out in detail the pressing challenge that the existence of thousands of unorganized operations present to our hard-won wages and working conditions, a challenge that must be conquered if we are to continue making gains.

The Challenge Of Winning Friends - - - 19

Second Vice President Blaier visualizes better public relations as one of the major challenges facing labor in the years ahead. As he sees it, organized labor has been hiding its light under a bushel far too long.

Changing Times—Changing Challenges - - 29

General Secretary Livingston concludes that it is no longer wise to plan future campaigns which only utilize the implements of the past. Changing times require changing strategies to meet new challenges.

Profits vs. People—A Major Challenge - - 33

General Treasurer Chapman believes the time has arrived when human welfare must be accorded at least as much consideration as stockholders' dollars now receive.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Editorials - - - - - - - - - 24
Official - - - - - - - - - 28
In Memoriam - - - - - - - - - 36
Craft Problems - - - - - - - - - 38

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - - 46

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING

Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

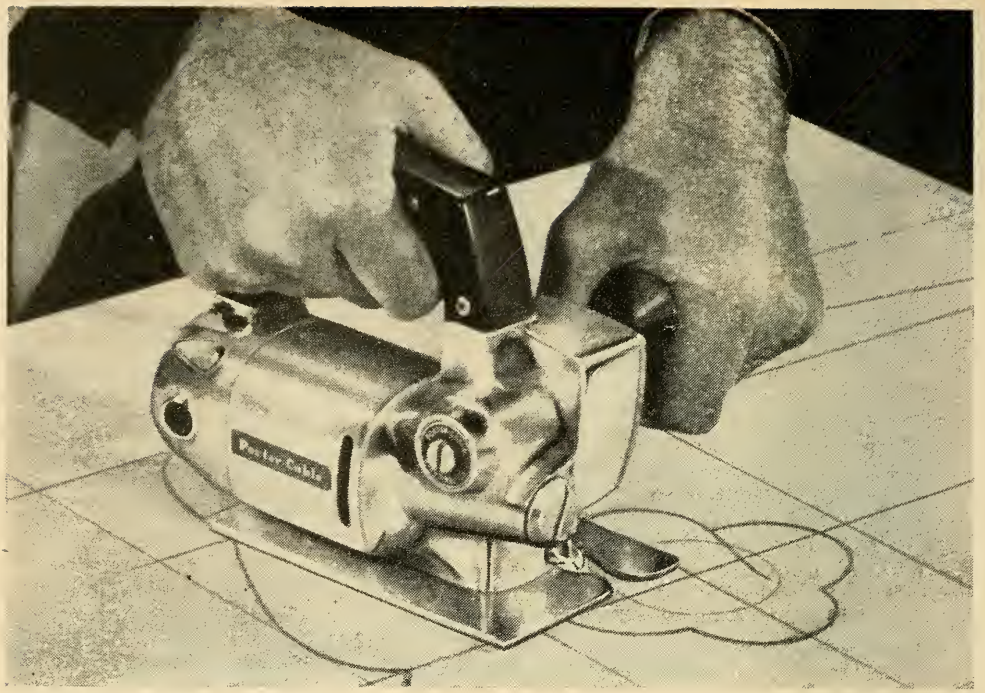
Chicago Technical College
P-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

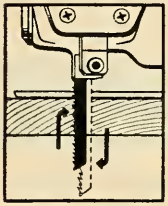
City _____Zone _____State_____

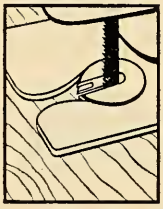


BEST OF ALL, IT CUTS TIME

Give it a real test. See how fast the Porter-Cable Model 548 bayonet saw works for dozens of uses—notching rafters, plunge cutting through plasterboard or wood floors, handling built-in work like counter tops . . .

Notice the "orbital action." That's one reason why the 548 cuts so much better than other saws. The blade moves forward on the cutting stroke, back on the relief stroke. Results: faster cutting, longer blade life, no harmful drag, because there's less friction.





Then, try the baseplate insert disc that holds plywood and plastic laminates close to the blade. There's no chipping or shredding as you cut. Comfortable top and side handles assure firm, positive control at every angle.

The 548 has a full 2" capacity in wood, ¼" in steel, ¾" in aluminum. This heavy-duty bayonet saw is guaranteed to outperform any saw at any price, yet costs only **$99.50.** For standard duty, you can get the model 152, which costs **$54.95.**

Porter-Cable
Quality Power Tools

SAWS • BELT SANDERS • FINISHING SANDERS
ROUTERS • DRILLS • PLANES

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
818A Marcellus St., Syracuse 4, N. Y.
Please send booklet on No. 548 bayonet saw.

Name_____ Company_____

Street_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

In Canada: write Porter-Cable, Ltd., Box 5019, London, Ontario
Canadian prices slightly higher.
In Mexico: Write CIA General Distribuidora, S.A.,
San Antonio Abad 236, Mexico City, D.F.



A Personal Statement by the General President to the Entire Membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

By Maurice A. Hutcheson, *General President*

Our 28th General Convention will open in St. Louis on Monday, November 10th.

Before it does, I, as your General President, want to speak personally—to report—not only to the 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, but also to each and every one of the more than 800,000 members of our beloved United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(1) I begin this report to you by saying that our organization is, throughout its entire structure, strong, vital and progressive. Financially we are in the soundest position in our history. Despite the serious recession and high unemployment, which have caused grave losses to many international unions, we have more than held our own in membership, wage-scale and employment. Last year we initiated nearly 100,000 new members; granted 80 new charters; won over 70% of our jurisdictional cases before the Joint Board; put into the field the largest staff of organizers in our history; and continued on the same liberal scale our various beneficences and donations for sickness, death, unemployment and old age. In short, we have continued to perform vigorously all the functions of a fraternal mutual-aid society, fulfilling in increasing degree the "objects" which our Constitution describes as to better conditions for all our members, improve the trade, strengthen our jurisdiction, raise wages, and meet successfully the rapidly changing techniques and economic circumstances of our times.

On foundations such as these, not only can we look forward with confidence to the future, but also, working together as a fraternal team, we can proceed to fashion that future even more amply in enlargement of our historic progress for over three-quarters of a century. In peace and war our Brotherhood has been building not only for its members but also for America; and it is firmly resolved to continue to strengthen the principles of freedom as set forth in the Constitutions of the United States and Canada.

As a special sign of confidence in the future and as a symbol of our purpose to enlarge our service to our membership and our country, your General Officers and General Executive Board are now engaged in moving headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, in order that our Brotherhood may take its rightful place at the seat and in the affairs of Government. Already a contract has been signed for a commanding and central site, and soon plans for a building in keeping with the architecture of the Capitol will be in the making.

(2) Of course, we all realize that our very progress and success have brought opposition and even attacks,—attacks which for several years have been a drum-fire aimed not only against the living in our Brotherhood but also against its honored dead.

My inclination has been to continue to ignore all such defamatory propaganda, believing that the great record and accomplishment of our Brotherhood constituted adequate refutation and that the good common sense of our members would cast such calumnies aside. Since, however, it now becomes my constitutional duty to report to our membership on the eve of our Con-

vention, I propose to include in my report an analysis of these attacks and an exposure of their baselessness.

(3) Perhaps the most common of these attacks is exampled by the work of an Indianapolis newspaper in broadcasting sensational innuendoes with first-page headlines to the effect that "Carpenters Union spends millions in mystery fund;" "More than $1 million a year is syphoned out of the union treasury for some mysterious function called 'special organizing.'" and "Officials refuse to itemize secret outlay." The facts are just the opposite. There is no "special organizing" fund and no "mystery."

The United Brotherhood maintains three funds only: (1) The General Fund out of which death and disability donations, organizing expenses, salaries of all personnel, and all administrative expenses are paid; (2) The Home and Pension Fund out of which all home and pension expenses are paid; and (3) The Defense Fund which is maintained to protect our Brotherhood against unwarranted and particularly vicious attacks, legal or otherwise.

True, there was a bookkeeping item entitled "Special Organizing" which appeared in the monthly financial statement provided to all local unions by the General Office. It included the salaries and expenses of special organizers and donations made to local unions and councils for organizing purposes. However, the item has been broken down into two categories—"organizing expenses" and "salaries and expenses of organizers."

Such expenditures deserve praise, not apology. Since 1953 the organizing program of the General Office has been greatly expanded. The staff of special organizers has been expanded. Donations to local unions and councils have been stepped up greatly year by year.

This increased organizing effort was mandated by the Twenty-Seventh General Convention. In 1953, I appointed a special committee to study the financial structure and needs of our Brotherhood. I named fifteen members to that committee. For several weeks they studied the financial status of the Brotherhood. In part, their report to the last Convention said:

"Realizing that practically every district in the Brotherhood is continually requesting that our General Office place representatives in their districts to help their districts maintain their standards, stop the raiding of our jurisdiction by other crafts, and organize nonunion workers within our jurisdiction, who in time of recession would be at all times available to the employer to use in taking away our hard-earned gains, your committee believes it is imperative that the General Office set up a department for the purpose of servicing these districts in their urgent appeals for protection. The setting up of such a department would lead to the expansion of other departments such as our research department, and others, and would lead to the necessity of expanding our printing plant, which is already running at full capacity with their present facilities. . . .

"Your committee, after exhaustive study of these facts and figures, believes that the necessary expansion could be accomplished by increasing the per capita tax 25c per month for the General Fund, and that the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would benefit

greatly by such a program through the securing of more work each year for each member, and by having their hours, wages and working conditions protected in a manner which is not possible under the present tax paid into the General Fund."

As a result of this recommendation, a referendum vote on the advisability of raising the per capita tax to accomplish the stated objectives was held on October 14, 1953. Ballots were distributed to all local unions. The proposal carried by a substantial majority.

As soon as the increased per capita tax became effective, the General Office began stepping up organizing activities. A Director of Organization was appointed. Special representatives were hired and monies were allocated to local unions and district councils that adopted firm organizing programs. Naturally the organizing expenses reported in the monthly statement increased rapidly. In addition, the funds allocated to the local unions and councils for organizing were increased many times over.

United Brotherhood books are audited quarterly by a firm of chartered public accountants who place their charter in jeopardy if they condone any shady procedures. Furthermore, the General Office always appoints a committee of members to go over all the books a few weeks before convention time. With such surveillance, how could there be skullduggery?

But there are still other proofs of the complete honesty of these funds and their handling.

In early September, 1957, the press carried sensational statements, such as:

"Chairman John McClellan said today his Senate Rackets Committee will investigate the 'Special Organizing' expenditures of the International Carpenters Union here."

"'That Special Organizing fund, I'm convinced, is just a coverup for graft in some unions,' the Arkansas Senator declared. . . ."

"'We will pursue all aspects of that fund, and hard,' said Sen. McClellan."

The Senate Committee did exactly that. For some eight months the McClellan Committee had from two to four investigators at the General Office going over Brotherhood books with a fine-tooth comb. The Brotherhood freely and unhesitatingly gave the investigators every item they asked for. If there had been anything wrong in the organizing expenditures, the investigators would have uncovered it, and the Senate Committee would have broadcast it and would have utilized it in their intensive interrogations of me and other General Officers.

There is still further proof. When these attacks on our Brotherhood appeared, our General Executive Board decided that an appeal should be made to the AFL-CIO to send in a committee of auditors to inspect the books of our Brotherhood. The following telegram was sent to President Meany on September 7, 1957:

"On behalf of the General Executive Board, we request you as President of the AFL-CIO to designate a committee to investigate the books and accounts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, owing to certain misleading articles that have appeared in the Indianapolis Times.

R. E. Livingston, Secretary
General Executive Board"

To date, however, no answer has been received. No committee was ever sent in from the AFL-CIO. Our bookkeeping department had worked long hours of overtime digging up records for five years back to make easier the auditing task of the AFL-CIO committee which we had asked for.

Our General Executive Board has recently employed a distinguished accountancy firm of national repute to review our bookkeeping system and to submit any suggestions deemed to accord with today's most accepted accountancy principles.

(4) The last installment of this series of newspaper articles refers to securities of the Brotherhood "held in New York." The following excerpt is from this article:

"The 'held in New York' fund first showed up in the union's financial statement published in The Carpenter magazine in May, 1947. The amount was $1,575,000, all as U. S. certificates of indebtedness and all due in 1947."

The article makes further reference to the securities "held in New York" and sets forth a copy of the Bond account which appeared in the April 1950 issue of The Carpenter.

The balance of the article makes reference to some of the subsequent transactions involving securities, and leaves the implication that securities were transferred to New York for unknown purposes and contrary to the customary investment policy of the organization.

The records in the office of the General Treasurer establish that these investments and all related transactions were handled directly by the Indiana National Bank for the account of the United Brotherhood and that the securities in question were not available in our vaults. The General Treasurer's office held a receipt during this time from the Indiana National Bank for the amount of the investment.

The following letter of the Indiana National Bank, the principal depository of our funds, should make it clear to anyone that the "funds held in New York" were held there for adequate reasons.

"THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK
of Indianapolis
Indianapolis 9, Indiana

September 4, 1957

Mr. Frank Chapman
General Treasurer
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America
222 E. Michigan Street
Indianapolis

Dear Mr. Chapman:
With reference to $1 million U. S. Treasury Bills, which we are holding in safekeeping in New York for the account of the Brotherhood, the Treasury Bills are issued in bearer form only, and deliveries are made in New York or Chicago by the Federal Reserve Banks. If the securities are shipped to Indianapolis, the registered mail fee and insurance would be an unnecessary expense, amounting to approximately $400.00 on each transaction.

In order to save you this expense, we have the Bills held in safekeeping in our Customers' Securities Account in New York, and they are segregated from our own securities.

This safekeeping arrangement also permits the reinvestment of funds at maturity without loss of income to the Brotherhood.
Trusting this is the desired information, I am

Very truly yours,
/s/ R. F. Petersen
Vice President"

RFP fpr

(5) Earlier in this report to you I said that these false attacks went even to the point of viciously defaming the honored dead.

A peculiarly shameless example is the attack on the memory of my revered father, your former General President William L. Hutcheson, whom this entire Brotherhood has always held in highest gratitude and esteem for his lifetime of oustanding service to it and the nation, whom successive Presidents of the United States honored with posts of public service and confidence, and of whom this Brotherhood said in its unanimous tribute:

"The services of William L. Hutcheson have confounded his enemies, and maintained our prestige throughout the world. No man in this nation has contributed more to the growth of organized labor, both in the United States and the world, than has William L. Hutcheson."

Nevertheless, on June 27, 1958, after the McClellan Committee had closed its interrogation concerning our Brotherhood and the Senators had left, a most extraordinary act occurred. There was then handed to the press by the Committee's counsel a so-called "report" by an investigator who undertook to deduce, not by proof but by conjecture, that back in 1934 my father had appropriated to himself 200 shares of the Adams Packing Company which allegedly belonged to the Brotherhood and had thereafter retained the proceeds thereof,—all without this Brotherhood, its Board of Trustees or its General Executive Board knowing anything about it during the intervening twenty-four years!

The McClellan Committee's investigator seems to have based his conjecture on his own personal assertion that the issue of increased stock by Adams was never disclosed by my father to our Board of Trustees, and that the Board was kept in ignorance of it. This basic hypothesis of the investigator is untrue. We have at the General Office, accompanying the Board's minutes for its meeting in January, 1935, a memorandum in the personal handwriting of Frank Duffy, as General Secretary, that my father not only did disclose the stock increase to the Board but actually discussed it with the Board at that very meeting.

I cannot conceive that any fair-minded person, to say nothing of any impartial court, founding judgment on accepted principles of proof, would or could for one moment be now willing, on mere flimsy conjecture thus refuted, to adjudge undiscovered dishonesty twenty-four years ago on the part of one of our nation's most honored labor leaders who has been dead for five years.

Furthermore, convincing proof of honorable dealings is attested by the returns which our Brotherhood has derived over the years from associations with Adams Packing—an association which my father was chiefly instrumental in accomplishing as a natural adjunct for the citrus groves which were part of our Home for our aged members at Lakeland, Florida.

(6) The next charge by the McClellan Committee was that we paid too much for the memorial book "Portrait of an American Labor Leader: William L. Hutcheson," by Maxwell C. Raddock.

This book was not any private undertaking by me or anyone else; and the McClellan Committee, notwithstanding months of intensive digging, did not

find that I nor any member of the General Executive Board who authorized this book, ever derived any profit from the undertaking. Any inference that I received any remuneration from publication of the book is unwarranted and untrue.

The book was undertaken at the express direction of the General Convention of our Brotherhood held in 1954, as a fitting memorial to its great General President who, after thirty-eight years of service, had died the previous year and as an essential preview of the great story of our Brotherhood in preparation for its then forthcoming Seventy-Fifth Anniversary.

In a "Preview of Understanding" submitted to the Convention, the scope and purpose of the book were thus described:

"The main object of this work is to inquire into the life, work, personality and character of William Levi Hutcheson—one of America's a-typical labor leaders to have emerged on the American scene in the past forty years. His story is part of a larger inquiry into the social, economic, organizational and political history of America, covering a period of eight decades.

"Actually, the Brotherhood is here viewed as a case study of that striking movement in modern life which historians have described as the 'organizational revolution.' The Labor movement is part of it, as are the farm, professional and other voluntary economic groups. As part of the labor movement with 835,000 members, the U. B. of C. is a vital and salutary economic and political force in our democracy."

Thereupon the Convention unanimously adopted the following resolutions (Proceedings, pp. 264-6):

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, that this Convention authorize and empower the General Officers and General Executive Board to plan, design, and create an appropriate memorial at a place or by means most advisable in their discretion that would be fitting and show due honor and reverence to the memory of the most outstanding labor statesman of modern times, William L. Hutcheson, and

"Be It Further Resolved, that the General Officers and General Executive Board be requested to disseminate in suitable form to interested members and the general public, libraries and educational institutions throughout the world, the inspiring narrative of the life of William L. Hutcheson as a Great American and an outstanding labor statesman, as well as the esteemed and beloved builder of our Brotherhood to its present eminence."

At the ensuing meeting of the General Executive Board the following February, the Board unanimously resolved, in implementation of this action by the General Convention, that

"The Board will further carry out that portion of the resolution in preparing an historical account of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the biography of the late William L. Hutcheson."

The book completed consists of 424 pages, with many portraits and illustrations, and with historical matter from 1825 to 1955,—a period of 130 years. On its fly-leaf it records: "Copyright 1955, by Maxwell C. Raddock."

By February, 1958, 87,100 copies had been printed and, as directed by the 1954 Convention, distributed "to interested members and the general public, libraries and educational institutions throughout the world." It received many favorable reviews by competent critics and many letters of commendation from recipients. For the researches undertaken and for the 87,100 copies, the Brotherhood paid $310,000 or about $3.56 per copy.

Such an appropriate undertaking by our Brotherhood was highly praiseworthy. Nevertheless, the McClellan Committee called as a witness one Robert A. Christie, who testified that in 1954 and with a view to obtaining a Doctorate of Philosophy from Cornell University, he had written and copyrighted a thesis entitled "Empire in Wood;" that in 1953 this thesis had been published in printed book form by Cornell University as part of its series of "Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations;" and that Mr. Raddock's book contained infringements of his copyright.

Significantly, the Christie book, which consists only of 330 pages and contains no pictures or portraits, concludes with the year 1941. Significantly also, the Christie book states as its price $5.00 per copy,—thus exceeding by nearly $1.50 what our Brotherhood paid per copy for the Raddock book.

On October 3rd last Mr. Christie began in the Federal Court in New York City a suit against Mr. Raddock, several of his publishing companies, and our Brotherhood, charging infringement of his copyrighted thesis "Empire in Wood." This suit will serve the useful purpose of bringing to a court test, to be determined by judicially accepted methods of ascertaining proof and truth, one of the main charges by the McClellan Committee. You may be assured that your General Executive Board will defend vigorously the rights of our Brotherhood.

(7) One other thing remains to be said concerning the propaganda centering with the McClellan Committee.

Early in the present year I and two others were indicted in Marion County, Indianapolis, for allegedly bribing a state official to puchase rights of way over certain private property in Lake County, Indiana, at prices resulting in, so it is said, excessive profits.

The indictment contains no charge involving in any way our Brotherhood or any of its funds or any acts by any one in official capacity. It is purely personal. I have repeatedly and solemnly asserted, and I here again repeat and solemnly assert, my complete innocence, and my complete confidence that trial will demonstrate such innocence.

Throughout the time that the McClellan Committee was holding public sessions concerning our Brotherhood, it constantly sought to make capital out of this land matter, and to charge that there had been a "conspiracy" to prevent indictment in connection therewith.

The record of my testimony before the McClellan Committee shows that I answered fully, directly and to the extent of my knowledge all questions about my successive connections with the Brotherhood concluding with my unanimous election as General President by the 1954 General Convention; about the authorization by that Convention of the book to be a memorial to the late General President, William L. Hutcheson, and to tell the historic story of the Brotherhood; about the arrangements for compiling, printing, distribut-

ing and paying for 87,100 copies of such book; about the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary celebration of the Brotherhood; and about various other transactions and expenditures.

When, however, the Committee came to question me about this alleged matter of land in Lake County, Indiana, I stated emphatically that I did not claim exemption from answering by reason of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment, but that I was advised by my counsel, Mr. Howard Travis, an experienced Indiana attorney who was sitting with me and also represented me and still represents me in the indictment proceeding, that I should decline to answer on legal grounds, which were fully stated by him and which in substance were that, inasmuch as the subject matter was then within the jurisdiction of the judicial department of the State of Indiana by reason of the pending indictment, the Committee was without authority or lawful power to invade that jurisdiction and to conduct what would be in effect a pre-trial, massively publicized and extra-judicially prosecuted, in denial of my rights to a full, free and fair day in court, to an impartial jury, and to a trial unprejudiced in advance by the sensational nationwide publicity given to the proceedings by the McClellan Committee and to the charges, insinuations and hearsay with which those hearings abounded.

Mr. Travis also advised me and stated to the Committee that the questioning as to a supposed "conspiracy" to prevent an indictment was, under the law of Indiana, capable of being associated with the very subject matter as to which the Committee disclaimed intention to inquire.

It is significant that Chairman McClellan himself acknowledged that the issue between the Committee and Mr. Travis "may be a borderline case" and that the alleged "conspiracy" to prevent indictment "could be by indirection" "related" to the offenses charged in the ensuing indictment.

It is also significant that at the conclusion of the public sessions Chairman McClellan handed to the press a declaration which strikingly reveals the role which the Committee and its counsel had been publicly endeavoring to play, for therein he said:

> "We will be glad to assist and help law enforcement officials in the State of Indiana if they determine that they would interest themselves in the matter."

I need not remind you that the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly ruled that no congressional investigating committee has authority to act as a sort of assistant prosecutor and to gather evidence in aid of the prosecution in connection with an indictment already pending, and also that any attempt to gather such evidence by grilling one accused in such indictment and pronouncing prejudgment thereon is a gross denial of due process of law and an indefensible effort to destroy that presumption of innocence which the law places as a shield about any indicted person. I have no apology for standing for these basic principles for they are the principles which freedom and the process of law hallow as inviolable.

(8) Perhaps much that I have just said has been unnecessary and at too great length.

I know that you have known me as a fellow-member and collaborator for over forty years; and I know that I have had the priceless privilege of your

confidence, for otherwise you would not have honored me with successive offices of trust and leadership.

My record has been an open book. It could not have been otherwise; and I have not had, and do not now have, the slightest desire that it ever be otherwise.

Like all other human beings, I may have made mistakes, but I believe they have been of the head and not of the heart, because my heart has always been with the Brotherhood and you, its beloved members. It always will be. I have served with you in the ranks; and, in whatever official position I have held or may hold, I regard myself as always serving in the ranks.

Whatever my post among you, my creed always has been and will be that which at our 1954 Convention Mr. George Meany put in words when he said:

*"I want to pay my respects to Maurice A. Hutcheson. * * * He knows exactly where he is going at all times, because he follows the simple philosophy that the trade union movement is an instrumentality to bring benefits to the people that it represents."*

I think the real test of a union lies in what it achieves for its members. Using this kind of a yardstick, I think all of us in the United Brotherhood—from the General President to the newest member—have a right to be proud of our accomplishments. According to our research department, despite the serious recession which prevails, our contract renewals for this year averaged from twelve cents upwards in wage gains and fringe benefits. Last year we initiated nearly 100,000 members in a period when many Internationals were losing membership fast. In the last four years we paid out approximately 26 million dollars in pensions and death and disability donations. None of these things appeared in any newspapers. Neither did they get any attention from the McClellan Committee. But they are the things we live by. They are the reasons why our Organization exists.

The challenge before us is to further the sound union principles which have stood us in such good stead in the past. By building our organization; by organizing the unorganized; by effectively using our political strength to advance our best interests in the legislative field; by striving to bring to the general public a clearer understanding of our aims and ideals; by nurturing the cooperation, understanding and faith in each other that have been a traditional part of our history, we can continue growing and prospering in the years ahead.

VETS' JOBLESS PROGRAM STARTED OCTOBER 27

The nation's first permanent program of unemployment compensation pay for all jobless peacetime veterans became effective Oct. 27.

Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell reported that 42 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands have signed agreements to participate in the new federal program. He predicted that the remaining six states—Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wisconsin—would sign shortly.

In the past, all former servicemen except veterans of World War II and Korea had to establish a civilian job record before becoming eligible for unemployment compensation.

The new law, passed by the 85th Congress and signed into law by Pres. Eisenhower, makes it possible for peacetime veterans to receive jobless pay upon termination of military service. Benefits will not be payable, however, until after periods covered by lump-sum terminal leave and mustering-out payments have expired.

Organizing — A Challenge To All

By JOHN R. STEVENSON, First General Vice President

★ ★ ★



"ADAPT OR DIE" is an established rule in the evolution of nature. All living organisms—human or otherwise—are controlled by this inflexible law. Those that recognize changing conditions and adapt to meet them survive; those that cannot or will not change eventually perish.

There was a time when the sabre-toothed tiger was the king of the earth. Its long, fearsome teeth were ideally adapted for bringing down and tearing to pieces huge mammals such as the dinosaur. For years the sabre-toothed tiger flourished while big game was plentiful. But as the dinosaurs disappeared, the sabre-toothed tiger became the victim of its own efficiency. The extra long teeth that were especially handy in bringing down ten-ton monsters proved to be totally ineffective in coping with smaller game. The sabre-toothed tiger that was a specialist in handling massive game became an also-ran in a world composed of small game only. Eventually it disappeared.

I make mention of this fact only because it proves a point—that the specialist of today becomes the second-rater of tomorrow if changing conditions are not recognized and provided for.

As trade unionists we are living in an era of almost explosive change. Economic, social and cultural conditions are changing almost overnight. We must be flexible enough and foresighted enough to change quickly and easily to meet changed conditions or we will start losing ground.

This may be a roundabout way of introducing the subject of organizing, but I hope it is an effective one. As a trade unionist I believe that organizing is one of the greatest challenges facing us in the years immediately ahead. Vast segments of our industry are still unorganized, and every unorganized operation—whether a construction contractor, lumber mill, or furniture factory . . . is a threat to the wages and working conditions in all organized operations. In all the progress we make we are forced to carry the unorganized workers on our backs. This is a handicap we can no longer tolerate.

I am in no way critical of the organizing efforts we have put forth to date. Far from it, in fact. I believe we have every right to be justly proud of the record we have achieved in the field of organizing. We have the best corps of organizers in the labor movement. I would not trade them for any other group I have seen. The fact that they brought into the fold nearly 97,000 new members last year when recession was making organizing doubly difficult speaks for itself.

We have many Local Unions and District Councils that are sincerely in-

terested in organizing and are working hard at the job. We have able direction and substantial financial help originating at the General Office.

Then why should anyone be worried? The worry stems from the fact that for all the organizing that has been done, the total pool of unorganized operations remains almost as large as ever. New companies are springing up nearly as fast as we organize old ones—which means that from the overall standpoint we are denting the problem but little.

Furthermore, I think there is a lesson for us in the fate of the sabre-toothed tiger. Most of the large operations are pretty well organized. Our effectiveness in organizing large operations has been beyond reproach. But there are thousands of small opertions that need to be organized. The small home builder, the furniture factory, the small lumber operation, employing from 20 to 50 men, abounds in practically all areas. We need to be flexible enough and adaptable enough to organize efficiently in this kind of field.

I think this is a major challenge facing us in the years ahead. Organizing an operation employing 500 or 1,000 men is a totally different thing from trying to organize an operation of 25 employes. However, the small operation is just as serious a threat to established wages and working conditions as the big one is. It is just as important to our Brotherhood that it be organized to eliminate unfair competition.

Another point that must be remembered is that the small operation of today often is the large operation of tomorrow. In this wonderful economic system of ours, everyone has an opportunity to try his luck in business. Even the largest companies in existence today started as small operations formed by men who had confidence in themselves and the future of America. Therefore, our Brotherhood has a vital interest in organizing every company operating in our field of jurisdiction.

In the light of these facts, it seems to me that the responsibility of the Local Union and District Council in organizing activities must be increased. Local Unions and District Councils must police their districts better. They must keep closer track of new operations within their jurisdictions and make prompt effort to organize them as quickly as they spring up.

Organizing is a matter that depends on cooperation from the top to the bottom of our organization. The General Office can provide organizers, and, where feasible, financial assistance, but without enthusiasm and cooperation from the local officers and members, progress will be slow in organizing any area.

It is scarcely feasible to send an organizer into an area to attempt to organize a company employing 25 men—particularly if a little sincere effort on the part of a Local Union or District Council could get the job done without his assistance. However, if the services of an organizer are needed to get the job done the General Office will see that one is given the assignment. But it is only common sense that the Local or District Council should make a sincere effort first.

This is the kind of cooperation that will be needed in the years ahead if the threat of unorganized competition is to be eliminated.

Organizing is becoming more difficult year by year. Non-union employers are getting smarter. They no

longer pay wages that are far, far below the union scale. Rather they pay wages close to the union scale and make their big profits out of abominable working conditions. They exploit their workers at every turn and make demands on them that turn the clock back 50 years. It was an easy matter to sell unionism to a non-union worker getting 75c an hour below the union scale. It is harder to sell him when his pay is only 30c below the scale although he may be exploited unmercifully in other ways.

The situation is further complicated by the complete flip-flop of the NLRB which changed from a tribunal dedicated to insuring fair play in labor relations to a body seemingly interested in throwing roadblocks into the pathway of unionism.

However, these things should merely increase our determination to get the job of completely organizing our industry done. With cooperation at all levels, we can succeed.

Again I emphasize that the General Office can only do so much in the field of organizing. It can keep a strong staff of organizers in the field. It can provide financial assistance where feasible. But unless there is initiative and enthusiasm at the local level progress is not going to be very fast.

Where there are large operations to organize, the General Office can work very effectively. But where there are small, scattered operations, the Local Unions and District Councils must bear considerable responsibility.

All of us have the same stake in organizing. Every non-union operation that exists is a direct threat to everything the United Brotherhood has built up through 77 years of struggle and sacrifice on the part of untold thousands of our predecessors. We cannot stand still. We must move forward or inevitably we slip backwards, because we are not standing in a lake but rather a flowing stream where the current carries you downstream the minute you stop fighting.

Like the sabre-toothed tiger we are in an era of great change. We must adapt to changing conditions or start downhill.

If our history proves anything, it is that we are flexible and virile. We have met many challenges in the past and overcome them. We can continue doing so in the future if we maintain and nurture the same unity, cooperation and faith in each other that carried us so far in the past.

STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM GOES INTO EFFECT

In the closing days of the last Congress a "student loan" measure was passed to make available to worthy college students low interest loans to enable them to complete their college educations. Congress appropriated some $47,500,000 for this purpose for the year 1959. The sum will be stepped up to $75,000,000 in 1960 and $82,500,000 for 1961.

Generally speaking, the Federal government will contribute 90 per cent of the capital of these funds and the institutions 10 per cent. Loans of up to $1,000 per year will be made to students who maintain good scholastic records but cannot continue their studies for lack of funds. Repayment at three per cent simple interest on the unpaid balance must start within one year of leaving school.

Institutions must apply for Federal Capital contributions to participate in the program. Members with sons or daughters who face dropping out of school for lack of funds are advised to investigate this program.

The Challenge Of Winning Friends

By O. WM. BLAIER, Second General Vice president

★ ★ ★

A MAN named Dale Carnegie made a fortune out of a book called "How To Win Friends and Influence People." Although it was published years ago, it still is a best seller. If this fact is indicative of anything, that thing must be that many people are awake to the need for establishing and maintaining good public relations in this highly competitive age.



As I ponder the challenges that lie ahead for us, it occurs to me that better public relations must rate high on any list. Organized labor has never had a good press. Its detractors have been too numerous and too vocal. For many of them, knocking unions has been a full-time career. As a matter of fact, anti-union writing has become a regular profession.

There are columnists, magazine writers, commentators and free lance word butchers who make a full-time career of besmirching unions. I do not need to name them because if you read the papers or listen to radio or TV you know who they are.

Some of them have branched out for themselves. They have set up various organizations with high-sounding titles containing words such as "liberty," "constitutional government," etc. Through these organizations they dun businessmen for funds to carry on their "fight" for the "preservation of the American way of life," whatever that is. A quick glance at material they distribute reveals that it is anti-labor propaganda, pure and simple. The real motive that inspires the promulgators of these organizations is maintaining themselves in high-paying jobs, but the vehicle they use for keeping the donations rolling in is anti-labor propaganda.

So it is small wonder that labor has a hard time winning friends and influencing people. There is a vast army of professional labor baiters devoting all their time to knocking us. Added to this are many newspapers which think they must constantly blast labor to keep their advertisers happy and spending money for ads. The result is an endless stream of anti-labor propaganda hitting us from all sides.

The only point I want to make is that we need to do a better job of fighting back. The professional anti-unionists have deliberately fostered the notion that personal liberty and unionism somehow or other are incompatible. But the truth of the matter is that unionism affords the average working man the only measure of freedom he possesses.

Who feels more free; the non-union worker who does not know from day to day when the boss will fire him

for parting his hair wrong or wearing the wrong color necktie? Or the union member who works under a union contract that spells out in detail the only conditions under which he can be discharged?

Who has more freedom; the man who must saddle himself on his children in his declining years? Or the man who can take care of himself because he is drawing a pension won for him by his Union?

Who has fewer worries; the man who fears that his wife and kids will have to fall back on the community in case he dies? Or the man who knows that Social Security, won and established by union efforts, will provide his family with a reasonable income until his youngsters are grown up?

I think the answers are obvious to any man who works for a living. But millions of people throughout the nation have had their minds poisoned by the endless barrage of anti-labor propaganda that professional labor baiters grind out. Our job in the years ahead is to get the true story of labor out to the general public.

There was a time when we had many allies in our corner. There was a time when there was a strong liberal element operating in many segments of our society. But, thanks to the never-ending tide of anti-labor propaganda, we are carrying the banner of traditional liberalism almost alone.

We have fewer tried and true friends today than at any time since the turn of the century. Even those people whose interests are closely allied to ours often look the other way when we need their support. The poor success which legislative matters, of interest to labor, have received both in Congress and state legislatures in recent years is a reflection of this lack of dependable friends.

I do not advocate that unions begin rushing out helter-skelter hiring publicity agents and advertising agencies to put on expensive and high-powered campaigns to sell us to the general public. Some of that we need; but even more we need to toot our own horn.

What we do need is a greater awareness on the part of our people that we do not operate in a vacuum. We do not need to build up the kind of synthetic warmth that movie stars and breakfast foods try to build up through publicity and advertising. We need only to get our true story across to the people.

What do we work for? We work for better wages and working conditions and greater job security for our people. In doing this we work for the good of all the nation. When the wages of the exploited and downtrodden are elevated, everybody benefits—the merchant, the doctor, the auto dealer, as well as the union member. When we promote better schools, more hospitals, greater protection for children, the benefits flow to everybody in our communities. When we fight favoritism and special privilege, we strengthen the very foundations of our democratic society. When we take a stand on the side of justice and fair treatment in a given situation we help many groups besides ourselves.

This is the story we need to get across to the general public. I have known Building Trades Unions to donate hundreds of thousands of dollars of free time to civic projects without their effort being given any more publicity than a two-paragraph item on page 18 of the local papers. I have known unions to underwrite all sorts of projects for community betterment without anybody but a

few committee members being aware of the fact.

About this time of the year most communities are conducting their Community Chest or United Fund drives. I have seen many instances of companies bragging in print that they donated so many thousand dollars without the fact once being mentioned that nine-tenths of the money came from subscriptions from union member employes.

Somehow or other, in the days ahead, we need to devise ways and means of getting our true story across to the general public. The fortunes of many people are closely bound up with ours. They prosper only as we prosper. We need to impress on them the mutuality of our interests.

The honest-to-goodness farmers are but one example. A revolution is going on in agriculture that threatens the very life-blood of the true farmer. Ninety per cent of the farmers in the broiler industry are now contract farmers. They no longer hatch their own chicks, buy their own feed or market their own finished birds. Instead, they now "contract farm" with a feed company or chain store. The company provides the chicks, the feed, the medicine and even instructions on how to raise the birds. In return the farmer gets a guaranteed fixed price for his output. But he is no longer an independent operator. Instead he is merely a hired hand working with products belonging to other people in return for an established piece work return.

The problems of these farmers are little different from the problems of the city worker who makes his living working with equipment that someone else owns. The city worker learned through bitter experience that he must have organization to gain fair treatment. The contract farmer is just beginning to appreciate the same hard fact. Sooner or later he is going to find that organization is his only salvation too.

In the meantime, all the anti-labor propaganda has had its effects on too many farmers who look on the industrial worker as his enemy rather than as his best customer.

I suspect the same is true in many walks of life—people who have a very strong economic tie with city workers look upon the city worker as an enemy rather than a friend.

I am no expert in public relations, so I do not have any pat answers as to how we should attack the problem of improving our public relations. However, I do know this is one of the challenges facing us in the future. We do not need made-up stories to put us in a good light, we do not need manufactured news releases to put halos around our heads. All we need is a little bit of the truth about our aims and ideals and constant struggles for justice and fair treatment to percolate through to the general public. In the final analysis, perhaps we, the people who know unions best, can do the job best by merely telling our friends and neighbors about ourselves.

HOUSING PICKS UP STEAM

The Department of Labor reports that a total of 118,000 new nonfarm housing starts were registered during September—"the largest September figure since 1950." During the first nine months of 1958, a total of 883,900 new private and public units were put under construction—10 per cent more than during the same period in 1957.

PLANE GOSSIP

OBVIOUSLY PHONY

The election now being over, it may be a little bit late to tell right-to-work jokes, but the people who fell for the old baloney about right-to-work "protecting" individual freedoms sort of reminds us of the old woman in the backwoods who finally got electricity at her house.

Of course a salesman lost no time in trying to sell her a washing machine. The old lady looked the contraption over very carefully.

"What's that hole in the bottom for?" she asked.

"Why, to let the water out," replied the salesman.

"I knew this thing was a fake," countered the housewife scornfully. "It don't wash with electricity; you got to use water."

★ ★ ★

GOOD QUESTION

A sign in the composing room of a Cincinnati newspaper poses the following question:

"Are you working on a solution, or are you part of the problem?"



"I have to meet with the union committee this morning, Miss Jones. Clear off my desk so I can pound on it!"

SOMETHING MORE NEEDED

More "chins up" speeches seem to be in store for the American people this fall. Employment moved up a little during the summer months, but the upturn was disappointing—below the expected normal July-August upswing.

This means that the recession-fighting measures taken to date are lacking some important quality. It is kind of like the dictating machine salesman who was trying to make a sale.

"This dictating machine is more efficient than any girl," he said. "It is rapid, quiet, never absent and never breaks a pencil. What more could you ask for?"

"Pretty ankles," answered the boss without batting an eye.

★ ★ ★

ALL IN THE POINT OF VIEW

Business publications are loudly gloating that the recession is over because profits are up. However, what they do not mention is that unemployment shows no signs of decreasing. Some five million are still out of work, and there are no indications the picture will improve in the near future.

What is happening is that productivity is increasing rapidly. Fewer workers are able to turn out more goods month by month. This is fine for profits but rough on the workers who cannot find jobs. To say that the recession is over because profits are climbing is pure hogwash. It sort of reminds us of the psychiatrist who had a beautiful girl pay him a professional visit.

When the girl walked into the head shrinker's office, he took a good look at her and said "Come here."

As soon as the girl was close, the Doc grabbed her and kissed her soundly.

"Now," he said, "that solves my problem. What's yours?"

★ ★ ★

SOLID QUESTION

"I have often heard the old adage that a fool and his money are soon parted," Joe Paup, the poor man's Norman Vincent Peale, recently commented, "but what puzzles me is how they got together in the first place."

SOUNDS LOGICAL

And Adlai Stevenson, just back from an extended trip to Europe, tells his impressions as follows:

"The atmosphere in passive Prague is oppressive and in sharp contrast to outspoken Poland."

Stevenson illustrated this with the story about the Czech dog that asked the Polish dog at the border why he was going to Czechoslovakia. "To buy a pair of your fine shoes," said the Polish dog, "and why are you going to my country?" "So I can bark," replied the Czech dog.

★ ★ ★

JUST AS LOGICAL

Since this column is being written several weeks before Election Day, there is no way of knowing what the election will produce. But one thing is clear; not since 1900 has labor been slandered as widely as it has been in the closing days of this campaign. Desperate reactionary candidates have tried to make labor a boogey man in a last minute effort to garner votes. All the things that are wrong with the nation and its economy have been placed on the doorstep of organized labor by these frantic men.

Somehow or other their efforts to blame labor for everything bad reminds us of the story about an old boy in the hills of Georgia who was constantly blaming the Civil War for everything that went wrong. No matter what happened he found some way of blaming the war. When he recently lost some meat he blamed the war.

When a friend asked how a war that occurred nearly a hundred years ago could be blamed for his losing some meat in 1958, the old boy replied:

"When that danged General Sherman marched to the sea, his troops wrecked the hinges on the smokehouse door and last night the dogs got in and ate up three hams before we caught them."

★ ★ ★

PROPHECY

The time will come, said the Biblical prophet, Isaiah, when "seven women shall take hold of one man, saying . . . only let us be called by thy name." Robert C. Hicks, of Maiden, N. C., told police he has been trying to fulfill that prophecy. However, Hicks only got as far as five wives before police picked him up for bigamy.

IN THERE PITCHING

Jive talk is becoming so widespread among teen-agers that oldsters may have trouble communicating with them eventually. On the other hand, however, not all us oldsters are the squares teen-agers picture us to be. For example, an Indianapolis mother of a 16 year old daughter recently was approached in the following manner:

"Mom, may I hit the flick?"

"What in the world does that mean?" asked the mother.

"For Heaven's sake," replied the daughter, "that means go to the movies."

"So," said the mother, "in that case ask me again after you rub the tub, scour the shower, spread the bed, and swish the dish."

★ ★ ★

The Baltika, a Soviet passenger ship plying between Leningrad and London, put in at the latter port a fortnight ago.

Our agent, who chanced to be loitering about the dock for no valid reason, noted and dutifully reported that the vessel now carries passengers in five classes—luxury, first, second, third and tourist. He appended a note to the effect that a capitalist ship of comparable size would have not more than two classes.

What was that Nickolai Lenin used to say—something to the effect that uneven economic development is an absolute law of capitalism?

—Quote, The Weekly Digest



"Gad! If I could only snarl at those union shop stewards like this, I'd be happy!"

Editorial

28th General Convention

Human beings are far too inclined to take important things for granted. Only the man who has been bedfast for a few weeks appreciates the importance and pleasure of being able to walk.

Democracy is something like walking—those who can enjoy it take it for granted and often attach to it only a small part of the importance it really merits.

Democracy was no gift from Heaven. Untold millions of people fought and struggled and died throughout human history to bring it into being. Perhaps a billion more people in Africa and Asia are struggling right now to attain the right of self-determination. To them, nothing—not even life itself—is more important.

November 10th some 2,000 delegates will come to order in Keil Auditorium, St. Louis, when General President Maurice A. Hutcheson raps the gavel to get the 28th General Convention under way. For a week or more, these 2,000 delegates, elected by the rank and file members in free elections, will ponder, debate and discuss the problems and issues that confront our Brotherhood. In the end they will determine by majority vote the policies which will insure the greatest good for the greatest number in the years ahead.

In this issue of the Journal the General Officers set forth in broad terms some of the challenges that lie ahead. These are the vital matters the delegates to the convention must come to grips with. The problems will not all be solved overnight. But the main point is that several thousand members, elected in free elections by their fellow members, will openly and freely contribute their best thinking to seeking the solutions.

For those of us who have been raised in the democratic tradition, it is easy to become complacent about the importance of self-determination in our affairs. But to those on the outside looking in, the kind of democracy exemplified by our convention remains an unfulfilled dream.

Every convention held by our Brotherhood during the past 77 years faced its own peculiar problems. Wars, booms, busts, and panics all exerted influence on our conventions at various times. By working together harmoniously, by sticking to sound union principles, by maintaining complete faith in each other we managed not only to survive, but to grow and prosper also.

The problems faced by our 28th General Convention may appear bigger and thornier than those faced by previous conventions, but that is only because we are looking at them in retrospect. The Monday Morning Quarterback can always diagnose the plays easier than the guy who is running the team in the thick of the game.

The problems facing our 1958 Convention may or may not be different from the problems that faced other conventions, but the formula for solving them

is the same—cooperation, loyalty and mutual faith given free reign in a democratic climate.

Dictators laugh at democracy because it sometimes appears to be bumbling along and not making progress very fast. But that is where the dictators fool themselves. There may be some geeing and hawing in democracy, but in the long run the greatest good for the greatest number always emerges triumphant. And we have no doubt but that the 28th General Convention will add further emphasis to this point.

Expert Sees 1959 As Big Construction Year

Architectural Forum, one of the oldest and most respected building magazines in the nation, predicts that new building construction in 1959 will top the 50 billion dollar mark for the first time in history. Author of Forum's prediction is Miles L. Colean, well-known construction economist.

The way Mr. Colean sees the picture, new construction volume will jump from this year's figure of 49.2 billion to 51.6 billion next year. Part of the increase can be attributed to increased costs, but even allowing for price increases, he foresees a three percent increase in physical volume, a whopping increase for an industry that accounts for more than 10 per cent of total U. S. production.

Carrying his predictions even farther, Mr. Colean sees a 500 billion dollar construction decade between 1959 and 1969. To get some idea of what this means, he points out that 500 billion dollars' worth of construction is equal in value to all of our existing structures. In other words, if his predictions come true, in the next ten years we will have to spend as much for new construction as was spent to put up all existing structures.

Mr. Colean bases his forecasts on the explosive population growth which occurred since 1940. According to the Census Bureau, total population hit the 175,000,000 mark sometime last month, an increase of some 15,000,000 in the last 12 or 15 years. Within a few years the great crop of "war babies" will reach marriageable age, a fact that should tend to keep population growing rapidly.

At any rate, Mr. Colean sees 1959 about as follows:

Public construction will give the biggest boost to building's bright prospects next year—up 8.7 per cent to a total of $16.8 billion.

Nonfarm housing starts will total at least 1,155,000 in '59 compared to 1,060,000 this year.

Some $1.8 billion will go into new apartment building in '59, with the number of units started hitting 185,000.

Public housing, which posted a spectacular 60 per cent increase this year (largely due to facilities for military posts) is expected to rise 3.1 per cent to $825 million in '59.

$3 billion will go for school construction in '59, a three per cent increase over this year.

One of the few minus signs will be posted by industrial building—down from $2.4 to $2.1 billion, the lowest level in five years.

New office construction will taper off, but store building will rise. Overall commercial building will drop 2.9 per cent to $3.4 billion.

Spending for churches will remain level at $850 million in 1959, with an increase expected during 1960.

Military building dropped sharply during '58, but will turn up slightly to $1.3 billion in '59.

Money for building, says Forum, should be more plentiful in 1959, particularly during the first six months. However, building costs should rise somewhat more in '59 than they did this year, with a 3 to 3.5 per cent increase in the price of materials and labor offset in part by a rise in productivity.

Thus Forum's analysis indicates that building activity in 1959 will pick up on a broad and balanced front. Concludes the magazine " . . . it is safe to predict the brightest year ever for architects, builders, contractors, building material suppliers and mortgage bankers."

The news is good for construction workers. We sincerely hope that Mr. Colean knows whereof he speaks. Heretofore, Architectural Forum predictions have been consistently good. Let's hope they are right on the button for 1959..

Workers Lose A Staunch Friend

When death called His Holiness Pope Pius XII last month the little people of the world—whether Catholic, Protestant, Jewish or without any church affiliation—lost a stout champion and a true friend. Not since the turn of the century, when Pope Leo XIII was issuing forthright statements upholding the right of working men to band together in unions for mutual protection, has there been a leader in the Vatican as concerned with the problems of the little man as Pope Pius XII.

Pope Pius XII was a frail man but a courageous one. In an era when totalitarianism was rampant in much of the world, he spoke out boldly and unhesitatingly for freedom and the right of little people to have a voice in the shaping of their own destinies. That his statements might incur the displeasure of powerful dictators dissuaded him not at all. He called the shots as he saw them and never backed up an inch because it might be the expedient thing to do.

Now he is gone; but the courage, humility and dedication to principle that characterized his life will live on, giving strength and inspiration to millions of followers of the faith he served so unselfishly.

About Time

After a good deal of verbal shadow boxing, the Federal Trade Commission has finally come out with a set of guidelines aimed at stamping out fake pricing procedures through which unsuspecting customers are being fleeced in evergrowing numbers. The new FTC guidelines set forth certain rules which advertisers must abide by if they are to escape a crackdown. However, the Commission is not geared to effectively police the rules it promulgated. Hence, buyers must do their own policing if sharp advertising practices are to be eliminated.

Buyers should be extremely leary of ads that claim huge price reductions. A few such ads are legitimate, but most of them are phony. The merchant too often doubles the price of an article and then offers a "50%" discount. Such advertising often baits buyers into thinking they are getting a bargain when in truth, they are paying the full retail price. A clause in the FTC makes such practices illegal.

Another gimmick which the guidelines seek to abolish is advertising articles at "wholesale" or "factory price." The new FTC manual insists that when ads claim wholesale prices or factory prices they must be exactly that.

Another rule states that no articles can be pre-ticketed with any price figures that exceed the price at which the article is usually sold in the area. Some manufacturers are not above providing retailers with phony price tags which the retailers can affix to products to make buyers think they are getting a bargain when in fact they are paying the regular price.

We sincerely hope the new rules set up by FTC will discourage some of these sharp practices. However, careful shopping is the only real guarantee there is against being taken in by sharp operators.

Know the regular retail price of the articles you buy. This can easily be established by shopping around. Do your own investigating and you will seldom go wrong.

A sister racket to the phony price tag is the improper branding of foreign-made goods. Goods that are imported into this country are supposed to be clearly marked as to country of origin. This marking is supposed to be on a vital part of the merchandise. However, the marking is often on a tag that can easily be removed.

L. T. Kearney, business representative of Musical Instrument Workers' Local Union No. 2549, Chicago, recently discovered a Japanese-made drum in a music store window that closely duplicated a drum made by his union. The price was less than a third of the price carried on the union-made drum. But the worst part was that the "Made in Japan" designation was carried on an easily-removed tag rather than a vital part of the drum. An unscrupulous dealer could easily remove the tag and thereby make the drum indistinguishable from an American-made one insofar as anyone but an expert is concerned. A loophole in tariff regulations makes this kind of evasion possible.

Now that FTC is moving against phony pricing, it is time for the Tariff Commission to crack down on foreign-made goods being palmed off as American-made.

UN—A Failure And A Success At 13

Last month the United Nations celebrated its 13th Birthday. The organization, born in San Francisco in 1945 amid great hope and promise, has not fulfilled the dreams of its founders. It has not produced a tension-free world.

However, it has patiently and doggedly attacked problems that seemed likely to explode into armed conflict at any moment. In some cases it did a good job; in others it failed miserably. At least it gave contentious nations a chance to blow off steam.

UN may not be the ultimate answer to perpetual peace; but when such an answer is developed it will not differ too much from UN.

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

MILLWRIGHT APPRENTICE MANUALS ARE OFF THE PRESS

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson announces that the manuals which make up our Brotherhood's Millwright Apprenticeship Course are now printed and ready for distribution.

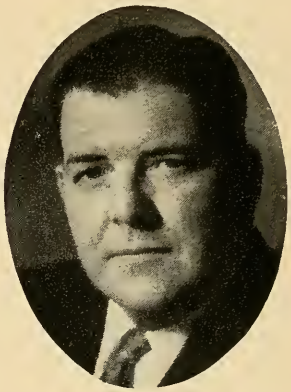
These units on millwrighting cover all aspects of the trade and form the basis for providing apprentices with a thorough grounding in all phases of millwright work.

Units I thru V including Binder	$8.50		
Unit No. 1	$1.00	Unit No. 3 (Parts 4 & 5)	1.00
Unit No. 2	1.00	Unit No. 4	1.00
Unit No. 3 (Part I)	1.00	Unit No. 5	1.00
Unit No. 3 (Parts 2 & 3)	1.00	Instructors Manual	1.50
Blue Print Plans C—(6 sheets to set)	1.00		
Blue Print Plans D (14 sheets to set)	3.00		

Orders should be placed with R. E. Livingston, General Secretary, 222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

Changing Times — Changing Challenges

By RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary



THIS fourth quarter of the year 1958 is an extremely strategic and timely moment to evaluate both the status and the goals of labor in the United States. It is strategic because the nation has been through a period of recession and now appears headed toward the greatest economic peak in American history. It is timely because unionism in general has been subjected to the glare of certain investigative procedures which were ill-advised and admittedly unfriendly.

For our own Brotherhood, this is a particularly expedient time to examine what we have accomplished and what we hope to achieve. We have come a long way in recent years and have become a solid leader among craft unions. These advancements are a credit to our Brotherhood. To maintain our progress we now need important forward planning in these closing months of 1958. Unless we pin-point our sights on where we intend to be five years and ten years from now—and work diligently toward those goals—it is most unlikely that we shall reach them. Gains and progress do not just "happen" in the labor movement. They must be planned for with wisdom and vision and worked for with unyielding determination and complete loyalty.

Union economists agree with national governmental economists that we as a nation are on the threshold of a tremendous advance in the standard of living of all Americans. Historians will decide whether this is the Atomic Age or the Age of Automation or even the Age of Outer-Space. Those names, as such, mean little to us at this moment when our task is to plan so that in the rising economy immediately ahead Labor's gains are not disproportionate to those of the remainder of the nation.

The economic and political climate ahead of us is favorable. It is favorable to our growth and consolidation —but only in proportion to the amount of effort we are willing to put forth.

It does not seem wise to me to plan a future campaign which will use only the implements of the past. Such a plan would be doomed to failure since it would fail to take into consideration the changing concept of fighting battles, the changing concepts on the part of the opposition, and most importantly the changing means and methods at our disposal to fight more effectively. A modern general would not concern himself with the fire power of muskets when the other side was equipped with nuclear weapons. He wouldn't plan a campaign against individuals when arrayed against him was the force of an entire armada. Neither should we use as fighting equipment today the

tools of half a century ago—regardless of how effective they were at that time. And neither should we think of those opposed to the Labor Movement as a few isolated individuals—call them bosses or robber barons or what you will.

Today, the future of the Labor Movement is not in the hands of a few. And by that I mean two things: first, it is not in the hands of a few outstanding labor leaders, ready to carry the brunt of the whole fight for the entire movement—men like Sam Gompers whose name always will be revered as a champion of labor in America. Secondly, neither will the future of the Labor Movement be determined by a few outstanding *opposition* leaders—men whose personal actions alone were so anti-labor that they did more than anything else to bring about the rebellion which resulted in crystalization of the Labor Movement and its subsequent growth to the position it now enjoys as an integral and permanent facet of America's economic and social life.

No, neither of these two opposed types of individual manifestations of power will determine the future of unionism in America. Unionism is so well bulwarked in the structure of the economic establishment of the United States that it cannot be dissipated except by default on the part of labor people themselves. Some phases of public opinion have been focused antagonistically against labor during the past year. Most of it was entirely out of perspective. And, likewise, so much of it was the same consistency as a morning mist that it disappeared when the sun and light of truth began to shine through. The basic concept of the labor union system as the mature, progressive and most satisfactory method of doing business in the American way of life was not impaired. We remain strong and aggressive, we look ahead with all confidence and courage. We know that America, as a nation, has faith in labor unions, looking toward them as a vital balance wheel to prevent individual and economic sins which proved nearly disastrous in the last century and which, we trust, have been banished from all possible return.

In the United States today labor unions are not an isolated segment of society. We are instead, one of the most vital forces of the society. Any detriment to society as a whole affects us most acutely. The history of unionism in generations past shows that many labor union cores were born in the depths of economic depressions, but more importantly it likewise proves that labor movements have made their greatest progress during periods of economic advancement. All over the world many organizations and movements have been born during the tribulations of a crisis. Only those that were strong and just survived. And those that were strong and just did not die when the crisis was past, but instead went forward winning increasing stature and responsibility—together with respect and recognition—in the new society which they materially helped to create.

Such is the history of the Labor Movement in the United States.

I have tried to give the foregoing analysis of where we in labor stand in the United States today as a preamble to what I referred to at the beginning of this discussion as a re-evaluation of our position. I have tried to look at it with objectivity and without prejudicial bias. Now, however, may I look at how we should proceed in the future—recognizing that we are a powerful force in society rather than an isolated segment, recognizing that the Labor Movement is

not the battle of a few individuals against a few bitterly brutal antagonists, and recognizing that we have at our command, with skilled knowledge in how to use them, every modern implement in waging a campaign.

Major challenges thrown at us as we plan for the future will come in three broad fields:

1. The bargaining table.
2. Political activity.
3. Economic strength.

First, the bargaining table. Probably we are less vulnerable here than at any other juncture. The process of collective bargaining is a well-established and accepted procedure between management and labor. Management has no monopoly on the brains of economists nor on the finest talent available in settling contested disputes. Winning the battle of collective bargaining was a difficult one, but the fruits of the victory are among the richest, and most permanent, that we enjoy. To maintain our strong bargaining position we need to remain constantly alert, completely informed, progressive in our thinking and firm in our determination to achieve the reasonable goals which we seek. This we have done in the last three decades and it is accountable in a large measure for the strength we have today.

Strength at the bargaining table is our most powerful weapon. It must be girded with wisdom and protected with vigilance. This is the front-line of our offense.

Our second field of challenge is economics. It is not a well-defined field but it is an all-important one. Naturally enough, the first efforts to frustrate young unionism in the United States were loaded with punitive economic measures. They were dead-aimed at the pocketbook of the workingman and they took many forms. Too much of that is well-known history to discuss black-listing agreements among employers, and many other such cruel and inhuman devices resorted to by vicious and desperate industrial tyrants.

We cannot envision the day when such tactics will ever return to the United States. They were primeval and disappeared with witch-burning. We still face, however, economic threats which *can* be equally destructive in their ultimate effect. Wage benefits with successively matched—or exceeded—price increases, are economic weapons trained upon the Union. Not necessarily as weapons to destroy unionism but, either directly or indirectly, to undermine their effectiveness. And, worse still, to confuse and discourage loyal unionists in the value and strength of their union.

When economics are jockeyed for the benefit of management there is an equal decline in the value of workmen's compensation, in unemployment benefits, and in many other similar and hard-won gains. These losses are not always apparent but never forget that they strike directly at the workingman's wage. Discussions of destructive power that can be applied by economics is not something to be left for egg-heads or union business agents to handle. It is something that most vitally concerns every union member. Each union member owes it to himself and to his union to keep intelligently abreast of all developments in economic opposition so that he may intelligently oppose them.

Which brings us to Point 3. The political field.

Books can and have been written about union participation in politics and all the ramifications this subject involves. I shall not attempt to review them here.

In the political field all unionists have an opportunity to express them-

selves individually—to express themselves as a united, solid front in favor of candidates whom we know are most friendly to our cause.

It should always be remembered that unfavorable political action can, more quickly than anything, destroy the major gains we have won in recent years. Therefore it becomes the duty of every union member to register, to study the candidates, to listen to the analysis of various candidates as prepared by union leaders, and to support candidates whom we believe will do most to support us.

We have, then, three fronts on which we must be constantly aggressive: the bargaining table to safeguard our immediate program; economics to keep us abreast of the nation's growing standard of living, and politics to assure full and vocal representation in the legislative halls where, by democratic processes, we make sure that no laws will be enacted by a prejudicial few to the detriment of the great plurality of American citizens who belong to and believe in labor unionization.

STATISTICS SHOW UNEMPLOYMENT GREATER IN 'WORK' STATES

Hundreds of thousands of jobless workers who have used up pitifully inadequate unemployment compensation benefits have no "right" to work work in the 18 "right-to-work" states.

Instead, they are faced with the grim alternatives of exercising their "right" to go on relief or their "right" to starve.

While the inadeqacy of unemployment compensation laws across the nation has been pointed up repeatedly in efforts to win congressional adoption of minimum federal jobless standards, the situation is particularly acute in the states with the phony "right-to-work" laws.

This fact becomes painfully clear in studying statistics from the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security on the benefit exhaustion rate— the percentage of workers whose benefits ran out before they found work.

In the 12-month period ending August 31, the top five states in the exhaustion category were all "right-to-work" states. They were Alabama, where 46.5 per cent of the jobless workers exhausted all benefits and remained idle; Virginia, with 45.4 per cent exhaustions; Florida, 44.8 per cent; Indiana, 44.7 per cent; Tennessee, 42.7 per cent.

This is in sharp contrast with the national average of 27.8 per cent during the first year of the recession.

Of the 18 states with so-called "right-to-work" laws on their books, 14 of them turned their back on the jobless when they refused to take part in the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act.

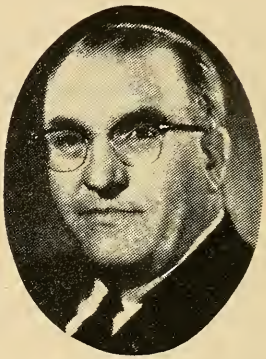
In the 14 anti-union states with compulsory open shop laws, 311,857 unemployed workers ran through jobless benefits—paid for periods ranging from five to 16 weeks in Florida up to a flat 26 weeks in North Carolina.

The four other "right-to-work" states—Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana and Nevada—took part in the temporary extension of the jobless pay period. There were an additional 150,000 who exhausted regular compensation payments. While most of them were eligible for TUC, the figures indicate that, for the most part, they have now run through these added benefits without finding work.

Profits vs. People—A Major Challenge

By FRANK CHAPMAN, General Treasurer

★ ★ ★



I GREW UP in the timber country of the Pacific Northwest. As a youngster I saw ruthless timber operators denude whole counties of forest land for quick profits. They despoiled entire valleys with no thought of tomorrow. The prime stuff they sent to market, the second grade stuff they left on the ground to rot. "Cut out and get out" was their motto. When they were through with an area it was cleaned bare and the countryside was so torn up and gutted that no natural reforestation could take place for generations, even if they left seed trees—which few of them ever did.

I saw fish traps and mechanical devices all but clean out the tremendous salmon runs of the West Coast rivers. When I was a school boy old timers claimed it literally was possible to walk across rivers when salmon were running. But the lust for quick profits by commercial fishermen had dwindled the runs to a tenth of their original size by the time I was old enough to hold a rod and reel.

Both the timber and the salmon of the Pacific Northwest are not what they used to be. But what remains is being managed on a businesslike basis that gives some consideration to tomorrow as well as today. Long ago the people decided that the unchecked despoliation of my early childhood was not in the public interest. They came to the conclusion that natural resources involved something more than quick profits for a few ruthless operators.

So conservation measures were enacted into law. It was not an easy fight, but it was one in which the people never gave up. The existing conservation measures still are not perfect but they are a long step from the days when heartless men were free to despoil and exploit at will.

The point is that, imperfect as they are, we do have laws to conserve our natural resources. But what about human resources? Are there any laws aimed at conserving human resources? As far as I can see, there are none, and it seems to me that conservation of human resources is one of the real challenges that faces organized labor in the years ahead.

Recently a major manufacturer of electrical equipment abandoned a large plant at Bloomfield, N. J. to move to greener pastures. An automobile plant in Evansville, Ind. and several New England textile mills closed their factory doors and set up shop somewhere else. Other plants are doing the same thing every day. And untold thousands of hardworking, living, breathing, human beings are being consigned to the industrial scrap heap in the process, people who

are too poor to move and too old to find another job.

Thousands of small businessmen who operate on the fringe of great manufacturing plants also face ruin when a big industrial plant pulls up stakes.

There are laws to regulate timber cutting to insure that sound timber is not wasted. There are laws that govern salmon fishing to guarantee that fish are not needlessly slaughtered. But there are no laws to conserve human beings dumped on the scrap heap prematurely.

In this competitive economy of ours regulation of when and how a company can move is unthinkable. That is the system the Russians use. But it seems to me there is room for legislation to reduce the cost in human suffering that attends a major plant upheaval, particularly when such moves are inspired by tax exemptions, free facilities and other inducements offered by industry-hungry areas.

An examination of the motives that inspire companies to move might suggest some specific remedies for preventing the dumping of one-industry towns on the ash-heap.

Congress is investigating everything else, so it might be worth while to investigate how industries are lured from one community to another—how the sites are appraised, and what inducements are offered. Certainly it would be interesting to find out what considerations enter into major plant moves; how concessions are bargained for, whether there are any assurances of relief from unionism, whether there are tax favors, protection against strikes, or exemptions from other corporate obligations.

Companies must remain free to move for legitimate reasons. If they can improve their competitive positions by moving closer to markets or raw materials, that is one thing. But when they move to get away from a union, secure tax concessions or get a free building and plant built by community dollars, that is something else again.

There are many communities angling for industry by such means. Some of them boast of ordinances and controlled law enforcement agencies that prevent unionization. Others offer five to 10 years of tax exemption. Still others offer free plants built by tax money. These are the communities that are luring industries from old-established communities.

In a real sense, these industry-hungry communities are as unethical as non-union workers. For personal gain, they tear down the conditions which other communities built up through years of struggle. They barter away the living standards of their citizens to gain advantages for a few Chamber of Commerce members. If the trend continues, all communities eventually are going to be bidding against each other by offering the lowest wage scales, cheapest taxes and most militant anti-unionism.

To bring to human beings the same kind of conservation that timber and fish now enjoy, it seems to me that a national law to standardize worker protection, taxation, and special handouts could prevent wholesale moves of industrial plants.

It is the profit motive which inspires such moves. A law that standardized the inducements which communities could offer as bait would go a long way toward eliminating extra profits that result from competitive bidding for industry.

When a major plant tears up roots in an established community it leaves behind considerable human suffering

and unhappiness. But oddly enough it seldom brings milk and honey to the new community either. A few members of the Chamber of Commerce benefit by being able to sell land bought for $25 an acre years ago for $1,000 an acre as building sites. They also benefit by the increased business that new residents channel into their business establishments, but the average citizen seldom gains much.

New residents mean new schools and new sewers and streets. These things cost money, so taxes go up. It costs from $250 to $400 per year to keep a youngster in school. Obviously every new family with a school age youngster that moves into a new community imposes a $300 to $400 obligation on the community annually. In return the taxes the family pays may not be more than half that amount. If the family has three or four children to educate, the deficit increases accordingly. And this does not even take into consideration the cost of sewers, streets, playgrounds, etc. If the new industry is given tax exemption, all the tax burden falls on the people.

So, many communities that have been extra zealous in luring new industries through cut-rate inducements have found themselves none too happy with the bargain they made.

Surely the day has come when human welfare merits at least as much consideration as stock-holders' dollars. Surely an industry that grows up in a community, that flourishes in that community, that taps the skills of the community for its employes, owes some obligation to the community—especially to the people who bought homes and cars on the strength of the industry being there. Surely our economic system is rich enough and virile enough to forestall wholesale disasters that result from profit-inspired upheavals engineered by industry-hungry communities that are willing to barter away the rights and living standards of their citizens for population growth.

Undoubtedly a part of the long-range solution to this problem lies in greater unionization. If all communities were equally well organized, there would be no place for profit-hungry corporations to run. But until that day comes it seems to me the government has some obligation to prevent communities from selling the birthright of their citizens for new industries.

In any event, I think the time is here to start according human welfare at least as much consideration as timber and salmon now get.

I believe that one of the challenges facing us in the years ahead as union people, is fighting to bring about this desirable end. Whether we are construction men or industrial workers we are all hurt when a major industry pulls up roots in a community to chase extra profits elsewhere, profits that are usually extracted from the backs of workers who are unable to protect themselves. It's time to start getting on with the job.

PERSONAL INCOME INCREASES BUT EMPLOYMENT LAGS

Wage and salary payments during September were running at an annual rate of $239.1 billion, about $600,000,000 more than in August, with the nine months rate for the year at $235.8 billion or almost $2.5 billion less than the 1957 rate. Most of the September increase occurred in the metal working industries, including machinery and transportation equipment.

However, unemployment was showing little change from its high figures of early Spring. Some five million Americans were still looking vainly for jobs.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

JOHN H. AMBROSE, L. U. 621, Bangor, Me.
GEORGE AMOS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN A. ANDERSON, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
HARVEY ANDREWS, L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man.
JOHN W. BAKER, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
PERCY J. BARBIN, L U. 403, Alexandria, La.
J. S. BARLOW, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
EMIL BARNEY, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES BEATON, L. U. 2067, Medford, Ore.
VERNE J. BECKER, L. U. 1453, Costa Mesa, Cal.
ELMER I. BEECHER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HENRY BEUCHERT, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
WALTON D. BEVER, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
ANTON BIALECKI, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
E. H. BICKETT, SR., L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
C. F. BIGGS, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
HEINRICH BOKELMANN, L. U. 2164, San Francisco, Cal.
RAYMOND BOURGOIN, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
WALTER W. BOYLES, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
OTTO BRACKEN, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
ASA BRADLEY, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
HARRY BRALOFF, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BREKKE, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
ALBERT BRIDGE, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
I. BROWN, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
J. H. BROWN, L.U. 198, Dallas, Texas
JOHN C. BRUMM, L. U. 1382, Rochester, Minn.
H. J. BRYANT, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
E. M. BRYSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
C. P. BYRD, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
S. B. CANTU, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
BASIL L. COLL, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
JAMES J. CORDINER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH CREAGAN, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
EDWARD M. CRIST, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
RICHARD S. DASH, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
BENNIE L. DAVIDSON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
EDWARD R. DAY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JAMES C. DENSMORE, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
GEORGE N. DERR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
JUDSON BRYON (General) DIETZ, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
FRANK O. DORMAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LOUIS DOURRIEU, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
JOHN ENGLUND, L. U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
ALBERT T. EVANS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES FALKNUR, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
FRANK FASTIGGI, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. Y.
LAWRENCE FESTA, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
BERNARD FIELDS, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
HERMAN FINKELSTEIN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH FLUEGEMAN, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
W. O. FOWLER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Wm. J. H. FRASER, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN M. GAJENTA, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HOMER GATES, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
G. GEURARD, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Quebec
FRANK M. GRAHAM, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
JOHN J. GREGORY, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
ZYDMUNT GROM, L. U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
EVERTON HAGUE, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
ROY W. HALDEEN, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
D. C. HAMILTON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
CHARLES R. HANSON, L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
HERBERT C. HARE, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
VELLEON HEBERT, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
HANS HELDT, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Calif.
JOHN HENDERSON, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
ALMARON M. HESSELL, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
THOMAS HORROCKS, L. U. 2154, Portland, Ore.
IGNATZ HRUSKA, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
V. M. HUTCHINS, L. U. 35, San Rafael, Cal.
MAGNUS IPSON, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CALVIN IRISH, L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
JOSEPH JENKINS, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
SAM JOVICSIN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOEL H. JOHNSON, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
BRUNO K. JURGENSEN, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN KALLENBERG, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
LESTER KALVIG, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRANK KELLY, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
HOWARD KILLIAN, L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
PAUL D. KITTRELL, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FRED C. KLAWITTER, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
SAM KLEINBERG, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN LAKER, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont.
FRANK LANGERMAN, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
ALONZO LETENDRE, L. U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.
NATHAN LEVINE, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
FRED LITTLE, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
MAXIMO LOPEZ, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
FRANK MAGIN, L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
S. A. MAILLET, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN MAKIE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
OLE MOLLEDAHL, L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis.
ALEX MATTSON, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
ROBERT N. MAY, L. U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Cal.
JAMES McGREGOR, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES W. McKAY, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
RICHARD McKINN, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
ADAM McQUAY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WILLIAM D. McREYNOLDS, L. U. 2435, Inglewood, Cal.
HENRY MENDELL, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
VICTOR MICHELIS, L. U. 42, San Francisco, Cal.
MAURICE E. MILLER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
WALTER V. MILLER, L. U. 1752, Pomona, Cal.
DARREL E. NELSON, L. U. 583, Portland, Ore.
J. E. NELSON, 286, Great Falls, Mont.
LOUIS NESSON, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
MILFORD ODOR, L. U. 1529, Blue Springs, Mo.
JOHN PAFFENROTH, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
F. I. PARKINSON, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
LAWRENCE PAULSEN, L. U. 54, Hinsdale, Ill.
HENRY PEACH, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
LUIGI PERNA, L. U. 1613, Newark, N. Y.
H. D. PETERS, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
TRIGG PHILLIPS, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
JOSEPH, PINTO, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
BUFORD POLK, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
ROBERT C. POTTER, L. U. 627, Jacksonville,

Fla.
CECIL REMINGTON, L. U. 286, Great Falls, Mont.
BOBBY MITCHELL, RICE, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
ROBERT C. ROBINSON, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
FRED ROOS, L. U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM SCHUERER, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
HENRY SCHWEITZER, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
NATHAN SCOLNICK, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
PERRY SHIVERTAKER, L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
ERNEST SHORT, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
JAMES P. SMITH, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
EDWARD SMITS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH VIEIRA SOUSA, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
ADAM SPIERS, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK STEPHENS, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
CHARLES STERBA, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
ARTHUR STOLLER, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
CARL STRANDMAN, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass.
JERRY STROSS, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
IRA R. STURM, L. U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FRANK J. SURRETTE, L. U. 218, Everett, Mass.
CHARLES SWARTZ, L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
CHESTER A. TAYLOR, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
LAWRENCE TEGG, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
HENRY THEIL, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
JACOB K. THOMPSON, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
B. L. THORNTON, L. U. 1183, Stephenville, Tex.
ALFRED TOEPERT, L. U. 490, Clifton, N. J.
WILLIAM TROMBLEY, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
THOMAS TURNER, L. U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
LESTER L. VARNEY, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
SYLVESTER VLACH, L. U. 54, W. Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES VODRAZKA, L. U. 246, New York, N. Y.
OTTO VOUTILLA, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
ROBERT WACKERNAGEL, SR., L. U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
EMIL WADMAN, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. WALDOCK, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
M. E. WALKER, L. U. 2208, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
JUNE WALTERS, L. U. 1334, Baytown, Texas
PAUL WALZ, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
FLETCHER WAMPLER, L. U. 1712, Bicknell, Ind.
SPENCER WARNER, L. U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
JOHN WATSON, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
HOLLIS WEBSTER, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. F. WELCH, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Cal.
RALPH E. WELLMAN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, MICH.
FRANK WESCH, L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas
FREDERICK WIEGMANN, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
L. A. WILLIS, L. U. 257, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD F. WINE, L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal.
W. E. WOODWARD, L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
E. E. YORK, L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
CHARLES ZALEWSKI, L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn.
J. ZELINSKY, L. U. 1244, Montreal, Que.

INDIANA'S 'WORK' LAWS FAILS TO HOLD INDUSTRIES

Industry is leaving Indiana, the first industrial state to adopt a "right-to-work" law—despite claims that such anti-union laws "attract" industrial development.

How fast industry's exodus is taking place is veiled in official secrecy. The office of Gov. Harold Handley, Commissioner of Labor Darrell Weaver and the state Employment Security division all have turned down requests by labor leaders here for such information. The State Department of Commerce declares flatly the data isn't available.

The Indiana State AFL-CIO, in an effort to get the facts, has begun a survey on the flight of industry, and Dallas Sells, president, has asked local central bodies to report on all closings and removals of plants within their areas. In this way, Sells declares, labor hopes to piece together the true story.

Enough industry has already closed down in Indiana within recent months to attract public notice and to add materially to the state's unemployment headaches. These closings include:

The International Harvester Co., plant at Evansville, 2,000 jobs.

U. S. Rubber Co., Fort Wayne, 700 jobs. (Employment here was once up to 5,000.)

Clevite plant of Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Fort Wayne, 400 jobs.

Marion Machine & Foundry, Marion, 200 jobs.

Magna Power Tool Corp., Fort Wayne, 185 jobs.

Paramount Textile Machinery & Foundry, Angola, 55 jobs.

There are more, but state authorities have refused to give out any information concerning them.

An even bigger blow, however, is still in store. Two plants of the Chrysler Corp., at Evansville, employing 5,600 workers, are scheduled to be closed by the middle of next year.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 360

Rural Areas.—The rapid increase in our population is more and more making it necessary for home-builders to go into rural areas to find building sites to satisfy their needs. This is especially true of home builders who can afford, and want, the most modern buildings, including large areas of out-door surroundings. But the building-site problem goes much farther than to the man with ample means—it strikes the ordinary man or woman, who merely wants a suitable location for the site of his home. This segment of population, includes most of the working people, and such of the rest of the population, whose means dictate the limits of their expenditures.

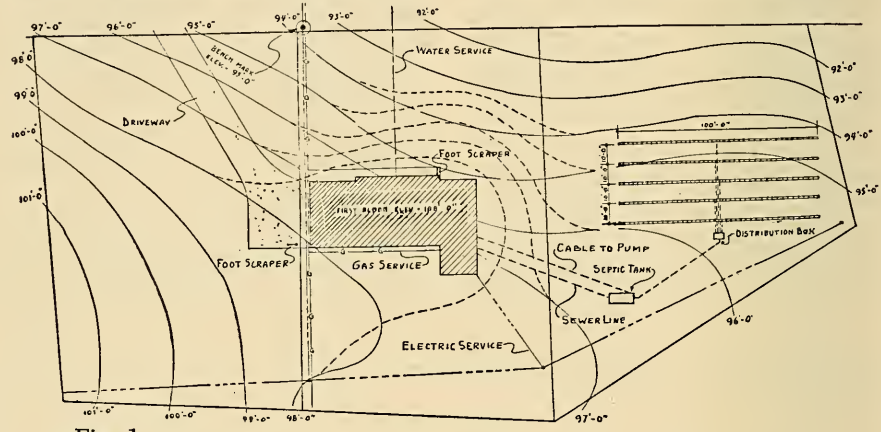


Fig. 1 CONTOUR OF BUILDING SITE

Contour.—Fig. 1 shows a contour drawing of a building site in a rural area. The continuous lines give the contour of the ground as it was before operations were started. The figures at either end of those lines, indicate the distances that those lines are above or below the datum line. In

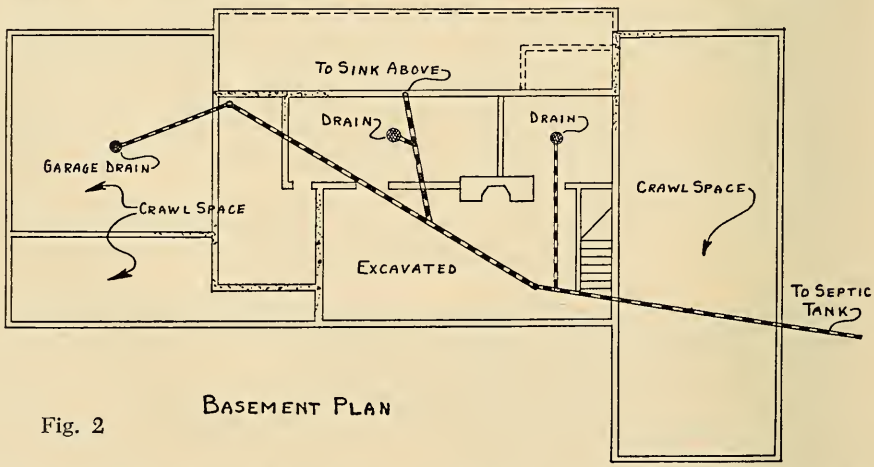


Fig. 2 BASEMENT PLAN

this case, the datum line is called "Bench Mark," which is placed at an elevation of 95'-0". The first floor elevation, as shown on the drawing is 100'-0".

Bench Mark.—The original bench mark, evidently, pertained to what is known as "sea level," which is a point halfway between high and low water. The official bench marks indicate the exact distance above or below sea level. As a rule, the bench mark or datum point for a building is arbitrarily established by either the architect or the owner as a starting point. On the drawing, Fig. 1, the bench mark is placed at 95'-0". This figure does not

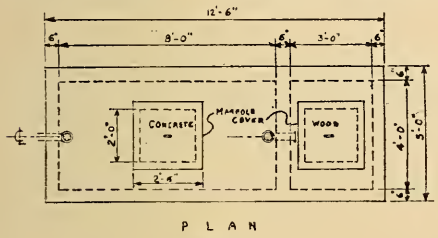


Fig. 3

mean anything more than that it is given as a starting point. The important thing about any bench mark is to establish it on some fixed permanent object, such as a tree, telephone pole, some other buildings, etc. If the operations go below the datum point, the distance is deducted from 95'-0", but when it goes above, the distance is added to it.

Septic Tank.—The septic tank, shown to the right on the drawing, is pointed out. By dotted lines, the sewer line and the cable to the pump are shown. Also by dotted lines, the connection between the septic tank and the distribution box is shown.

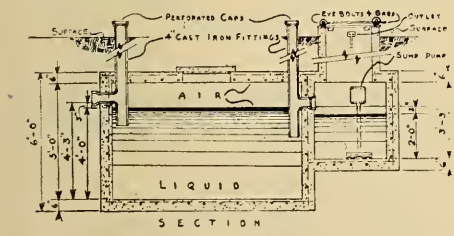
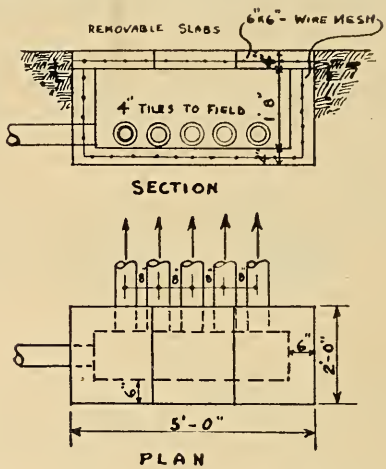


Fig. 4

Drainage System.—Fig. 2 is a basement plan, showing the drainage system. The heavy dotted lines indicate the sewer lines that lead to the septic tank. Crawl spaces are provided under floors, where there is no excavation, so that repairs can be made when and where they are needed. This basement plan is given only to show the relationship of the drainage system to the general plan.



DETAILS OF DISTRIBUTION BOX

Fig. 5

Plan and Section of Septic Tank.—Fig. 3 shows the plan of the septic tank, giving the dimensions in figures. Fig. 4 gives a section of the septic tank, giving the figures,

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

relative to the elevation, that are necessary for the construction of the tank. The dotted lines shown in the concrete, represent 6″x6″ mesh reinforcing.

Details of Distribution Box.—Fig. 5 shows a section of the distribution box, upper drawing. The reinforcing again, is 6″x6″ wire mesh. The bottom drawing shows the

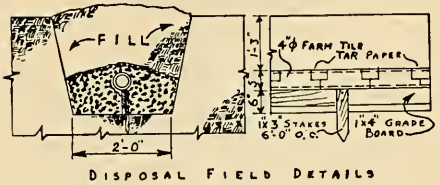


Fig. 6

plan. Enough figures are given in these details, to guide the workman in the construction of the box. The tile shown, leads to the disposal field, as indicated by the arrows.

Disposal Field Details.—Details of the laying of tile for the disposal field, are given by Fig. 6. The cross section to the left shows how tile is supported by grade boards, until the gravel has been placed around the tile. The grade boards are not removed, but after the gravel is in place, the rest of the trench is filled with dirt. To the right

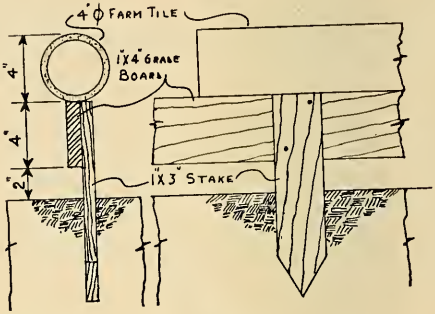


Fig. 7

a side view of the grade board stake is given; also the farm tile and tar paper are pointed out. Fig. 7 shows a larger-scale drawing of the layout shown by Fig.

Carpenter's Manual

gives labor break-down in 79 questions and answers. Shows you how to average yourself. Gives 8 hours work averages. Send $1 check or money order for booklet. H. B. Heideman, P. O. Box 471, Bensenville, Ill.



CARPENTERS and BUILDERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, ceilings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc. — also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

Money back if not satisfied

$1.00 postpaid

3 for $2.00

D. A. ROGERS

5344 Clinton Avenue

Minneapolis 19, Minn.

Personal Check Accepted

Name.....

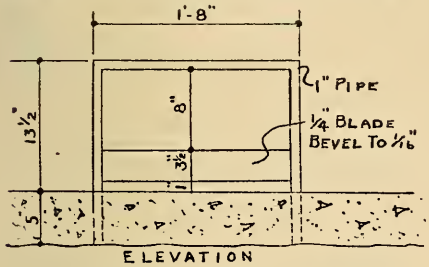
Address.....



Patronize firms which display the UNION LABEL SHOP CARD *and* SERVICE BUTTON

140 UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPT. AFL-CIO

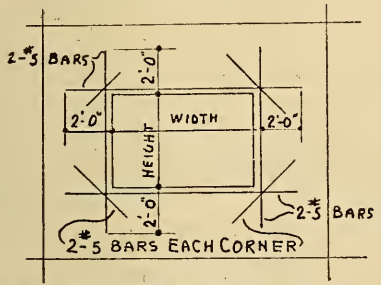
6. To the left we have a cross section, while to the right a side view is given. The details in Fig. 7 should be studied in keeping with the details shown by Fig. 6.



FOOT SCRAPER DETAIL

Fig. 8

Foot Scraper Detail.—A foot scraper that is to be set in the concrete slab, where it is pointed out to the left, in Fig. 1, is shown by Fig. 8. Enough figures are given here to guide the construction of the scraper and its installation.



REINFORCING DETAIL AROUND OPENING IN CONCRETE WALL (No Scale)

Fig. 9

Reinforcing Around Openings.—Fig. 9 is a drawing of an opening (not drawn to scale) in a concrete wall. The purpose here is to show how the reinforcing bars are to be placed. A little study is necessary, to get a clear conception of this system of reinforcing.

Ain't it a grand and glorious feelin'!

You were scared. You thought you had cancer. So you did the thing *every* intelligent person does—you went to a doctor for a checkup.

And it wasn't cancer after all! Ain't it a grand and glorious feelin'!

Scientists are making progress against cancer. To keep this work going, money is needed.

So fight cancer with a check—and a checkup. Give to your Unit of the American Cancer Society, or mail your gift to CANCER, c/o your town's Postmaster.

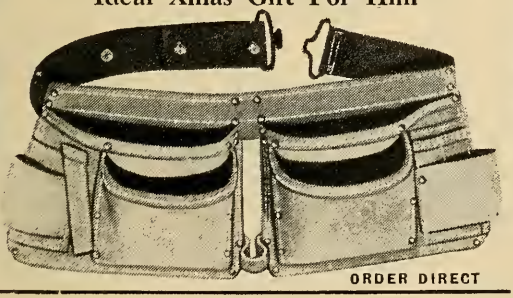
American Cancer Society

CARPENTER 2-BAG SPLIT-LEG 'TOP GRAIN' LEATHER WAIST APRON

NEW SENSATIONAL DESIGN — PRACTICAL — FUNCTIONAL — BUILT TO LAST FOR YEARS

FREE LEG ACTION for CLIMBING, KNEELING, or BENDING—FEATURES 4 LARGE NAIL POCKETS, SNAP-ON BELT

Ideal Xmas Gift For Him



ORDER DIRECT

Terrifically functional for rough carpenters, carpenters and joiners, builders, construction men, floor layers—in fact there are hundreds of uses for this amazing garment in most all segments of carpentry and it's allied field. **ORDER TODAY—PROMPT DELIVERY.**

DESCRIPTION:

Beautifully made in med. wt. 'top grain' saddle tan smooth moccasin leather. APRON HAS: 2 large flared inside and 2 medium sized pouched outside nail pockets—2 handy punch or nail set slots and a pencil pocket. All pockets are leather bound. Wide saddle leather right side hammer loop and left side loop for other tools. Saddle stitched and capped rivet construction. Wide canvas web adjustable belt with snap-on buckle.

POSTPAID In Calif. add 4% tax **$10.95** **SORRY! NO C. O. D's.**

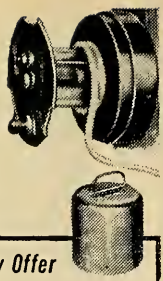
GUARANTEED to PLEASE or YOUR MONEY BACK

R. G. NICHOLAS APRON CO.
7600 STATE ST.
HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA



THE ONLY COMPLETE WATER LEVEL ON THE MARKET

for Floors Footings



The world's oldest and most dependable leveling method is now brought up to date to give you accurate low-cost layout leveling. Combined reel and reservoir make the Hydrolevel ever ready for quick kink-free action. Vent and scriber valves control liquid flow in a simple one-man operation. 40 ft. of clear tough vinyl tube extends a level line 80 ft. in each set-up, and so on indefinitely. No bubble hazards. No delicate adjustments to get out of order. The Hydrolevel is compact and durable; only 6" x 6" x 6" and made of heavy aluminum castings for lifetime service. With complete illustrated instructions. Hydrolevels are used by the builders of our atomic submarines.

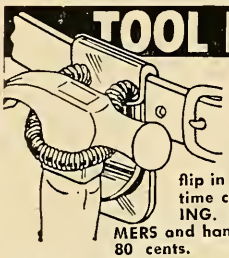
Save ⅓ On Introductory Offer

Regularly listed at $37.50, Hydrolevel is now offered at $25.00 postpaid for a limited time. No special order form required. Just send name, address, check or M.O. for $25.00. Postal charges will be added to C.O.D. orders. Prompt mail service. Money back guarantee.

HYDROLEVEL 929 DeSoto Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.
FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1951

NEW IMPROVED DESIGN
NEW LOWER PRICES

TOOL HOLSTER



WORKS GREAT WITH THE NEW, RUBBER GRIP, ALL-STEEL HAMMERS. CAUSES NO FRICTION OR BINDING.

Holster clips to belt, tools flip in and out easily. Plated lifetime construction. SAVES CLOTHING. Holds all types of HAMMERS and hand tools. Guaranteed. Only 80 cents.

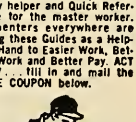
No C.O.D.'S please. VANISH PRODUCTS, 1810 S. ALLPORT ST., CHICAGO 8, ILL.
SAVE—2 for $1.50—6 for $3.50.
(Member of Local 54)

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides 4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On: How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Employed by _____

☐ SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES! Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-11

FAMOWOOD . . . the AMAZING ALL-PURPOSE PLASTIC for wood finishes!



Applies like putty . . . Sticks like glue!

FAMOWOOD is the answer . . where wood finishes are important. Simple to use . . . efficient, lasting, time-saving, when filling wood cracks, gouges, nail and screw holes or correcting defects. Dries quickly, does not shrink. Stays put under adverse conditions.

FAMOWOOD sands easily, does not gum up sander. Takes spirit dye stains freely. Waterproof and weatherproof when properly applied. Ready to use . . . "right out of the can." Fifteen matching wood colors with matchless wood finishes. Dept. 545

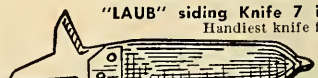
BEVERLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
9118 South Main Street Los Angeles 3, Calif.

"LAUB" Roofing Knife 6¼ in.
Designed by a member of Carpenters Local No. 7.



Two knives in one, with a double renewable hook blade. Handiest knife for trimming. Hips, Valleys, Gables and Starters. **One Dollar** for 1 knife. Extra hook blades $1.50 a Doz.

"LAUB" siding Knife 7 in.

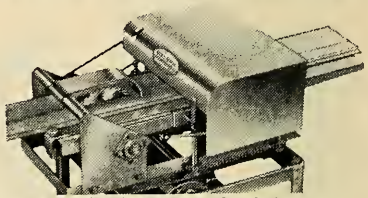


Handiest knife for cutting **insulation, insulating siding, wood shingles, aluminum foil. Built-up roofing, cork.** Double renewable blade. **Strong light metal handle.** Extra blades 3 for $1.00.

If your local Hardware or Roofing Supply Dealer cannot supply you send $1.25 for 1 knife to:
DAN C. LAUB, 6526 45th Av. N., Minneapolis 27, Minn.

NEW BELSAW MULTI-DUTY POWER TOOL

SAWS — PLANES — MOLDS



Now you can use this ONE **power-feed** shop to turn rough lumber into moldings, trim, flooring, furniture...ALL popular patterns. RIP...PLANE...MOLD...separately or all at once with a one HP motor. Use 3 to 5 HP for high speed output. Fully Safe-guarded. Low Cost...You can own this power tool for only $30.00 down payment.

Write TODAY for Free Catalog
BELSAW POWER TOOLS, 949 Field Bld., Kans. City 11, Mo.

Full Length Roof Framer

A pocket size book with the ENTIRE length of Common-Hip-Valley and Jack rafters completely worked out for you. The flattest pitch is ½ inch rise to 12 inch run. Pitches increase ½ inch rise each time until the steep pitch of 24" rise to 12" run is reached.

There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and IN ONE MINUTE the cuts.

Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

Price $2.50 Postpaid. If C. O. D. pay $2.95 Californians Add 10c. *Money back privilege.* Canadians use Money Orders.

A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on
FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS
for CARPENTERS
BUILDERS
APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS
MILL
SUPPLIES
INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 198, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

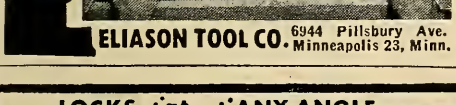
Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only ---------- $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

SLIDE CALCULATOR FOR RAFTERS



Makes figuring rafters a cinch! Shows the length of any rafter having a run of from 2 to 23 feet; longer lengths are found by doubling. Covers 17 different pitches. Shows lengths of hips and valleys, commons, jacks, and gives the cuts for each pitch, also the angle in degrees and minutes. Fastest method known, eliminates chance of error, so simple anyone who can read numbers can use it. NOT A SLIDE RULE but a Slide Calculator designed especially for Carpenters, Contractors and Architects. Thousands in use. See your Hardware Dealer or local B. A. If they can not supply you send $3.50 to—

MASON ENGINEERING SERVICE

2105 N. Burdick Kalamazoo, Mich.

For Canadian prices write
Curry's Art Store, 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.

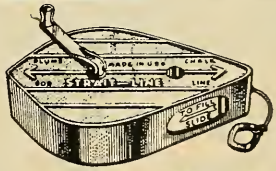
LOCKS at ANY ANGLE



STRAIT-LINE NO. 66 ADJUSTABLE

TRY-SQUARE

Save time with one tool for all angles. Press button release; blade locks securely at desired angle, or straight for easy carry and storing. All metal, extra durable, and precision built for "life-time use." $4.80 ea.



New improved #125 STRAIT-LINE Chalk Line Box with nylon slide opening for extra quick filling. $1.25 with 50 ft. line. . . . $1.50 with 100 ft. of line. At your dealers now or send check or money order, we'll pay postage.

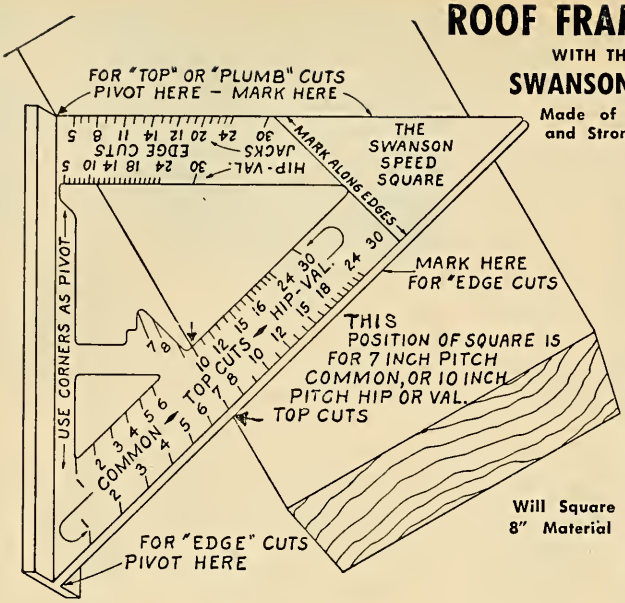
STRAIT-LINE Products Inc.

P.O. Box 577-C, Costa Mesa, Calif.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY

WITH THE NEW ALL PURPOSE

SWANSON SPEED SQUARE



Made of Cast Aluminum—Rust Proof—Light and Strong Block Numerals—Easy to Read —Non Glare Finish

A simplified precision made tool which makes roof framing as easy as your joists or studs. Gives the angles for all cuts of rafters, roof boards, etc. Only one number (the pitch number) to remember. Pivot the square, swing around to number, mark, that's all! All the rafter lengths, for any size building given in the rafter length booklet furnished with each square. Indispensable for inside trim work and home workshop. Is 3/16 in. thick. Use as a gauge for electric handsaw. No carpenter, home owner or farmer handy man should be without this modern tool. Sold on a money-back guarantee. No C.O.D. orders to Canada.

Will Square 8" Material

Square & Rafter Book Postpaid with construction folder_____$3.25 C.O.D.'s__$3.60 (Send $1.00 Deposit with Orders.)

Extra Rafter Length Books can be Ordered if Needed. 50c

SWANSON TOOL CO., 9113 S. 53rd Ave., Dept. HB, Oak Lawn, Ill.

MAGNESIUM LEVEL

Light Unbreakable Frame

Low Cost



SPECIAL

72" 10 Vials $16.50

A new light weight professional level made from extruded magnesium I-Beam. Featuring the newest type replaceable vial assemblies.—BUY DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.—Fully guaranteed.—Check, M. O.—Postpaid. —C. O. D. Pat. No. 2,720,709.

Magnesium Level Mfg. Co. P. O. Box 113 Mt. Clemens, Mich.

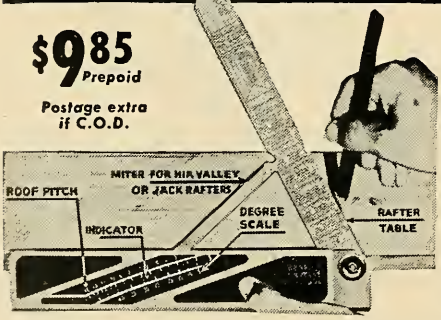
OTHER SIZES

96"	10	Vials	$22.50
84"	10	Vials	19.50
78"	10	Vials	17.95
60"	8	Vials	12.95
48"	8	Vials	9.95
36"	6	Vials	7.50
30"	6	Vials	6.50
24"	6	Vials	4.95

Sharp's automatic square makes ROOF FRAMING EASY!

$9.85 Prepaid

Postage extra if C.O.D.



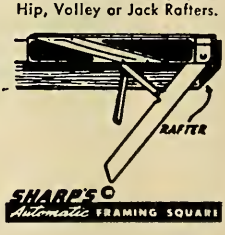
ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW IS WIDTH OF BUILDING AND PITCH OF ROOF

Just set tool to pitch of roof and it automatically provides direct marking guide for all cuts. Gives exact figures for length of rafters.

Sharp's Framing Square is precision made of quality metals, a journeyman's tool. Folds up into one compact unit, 1 ft. long, 2 in. wide. Full money-back guarantee.

Order today direct from SHARP'S MANUFACTURING CO.
P. O. Box 10296 Phoenix, Ariz.

One setting gives you the marking for both plumb cut and mitre cut. Bevel Bar automatically adjusts itself for all Mitre Cuts on Hip, Volley or Jack Rafters.



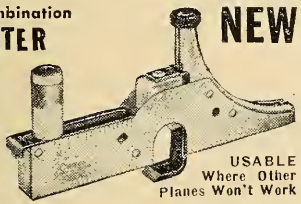
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
UNION MADE
ORGANIZED 1881 REGISTERED 1900

—DEMAND THE UNION LABEL—

"Up-to-Date" Combination

RABBET-ROUTER PLANE

NEW



With Built-in GAUGE-MARKER and SQUARE

USABLE Where Other Planes Won't Work

You've always wanted such a plane—nothing like it! Ideal for setting hinges and locks perfectly . . . also for ALL fine, intricate carpentry work. Carves where other planes can't reach! ¾" tool steel blade will cut to ½" depth. Light, precision steel construction — heavy nickel plate. Full 7¾" long. Weighs 17 ounces. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Order BY MAIL TODAY! WE PAY SHIPPING!

$9.75 POST PAID

ILLINOIS STAMPING & MFG. CO.
Dept. C-19, Box 8639, Chicago 80, Ill.
Phone RO-4-5447

The perfect tool for cutting in dormers, windows, walls . . . 100 and 1 uses. 6¾ lbs. 14½" long. Full ⅓ hp. Milwaukee-built motor. Needs no starting hole in wood or like materials. Cuts *any* shape . . . clean and fast . . . 37 strokes a *second!* Rugged SAWZALL pays for itself fast. With assorted blades and carrying case.

Only $94.50 net

LOOK! fastest cutting hacksaw you can buy!



Milwaukee

SAWZALL

2250 STROKES A MINUTE

for fast, easy sawing thru:

• WOOD • TRANSITE
• NAILS • FORMICA
• STEEL • VENEERS
• TUBING • PLASTER

and many other materials

See your Milwaukee distributor, or write for folder SW6.

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC TOOL CORP.
5360 W. State St., Milwaukee 8, Wis.

GREENLEE 22
Solid-Center Auger Bits

now in perma pak

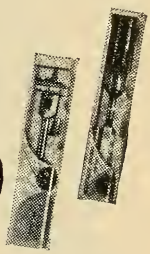


New package gives permanent protection to GREENLEE auger bits, expansive bits, and chisels.

Perma-Pak keeps cutting edges factory-sharp . . . permits complete inspection of tools before you buy.

GREENLEE 22 AUGER BITS:

- deep-milled screw point for nonslip feed
- precision machined
- rigid genuine solid center
- finest hardened bit steel



For highest quality, outstanding service insist on GREENLEE Perma-Pak tools at your hardware or building supply dealer . . . or write

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN
GREENLEE

GREENLEE TOOL CO.
2091 Columbia Avenue, Rockford, Illinois

You Can have a

$40.00 a Day

Retirement Business



MAKE BIG CASH PROFITS IN YOUR OWN HOME SHARPENING HOUSEHOLD, GARDEN AND SHOP TOOLS

Now you can turn your retirement into Big Cash Profits with new BELSAW SHARP-ALL. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, mower blades, hedge trimmers, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrappers and saws . . . just about any household, garden and shop tool. Your own CASH business in 15 square feet of your basement or garage . . . all your prospects in your own neighborhood. No calls to make. No experience needed. No inventory. SHARP-ALL quickly pays for itself.



FREE BOOK tells how to start you own cash business.

Learn how easily you can start your own retirement business. Amazing low cost, easy-payment plan. Send coupon today for FREE BOOK.

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO

7129 Field Building ● Kansas City 11, Mo.

Send me your FREE BOOK.

Name_____

Address_____

City and State_____

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	42-46
C & B Miter Co., Blue Island, Ill.	47
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	43
Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.	48
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	48
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	45
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	42
Illinois Stamping & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.	45
Irwin, Wilmington, Ohio	47
Dan C. Laub, Minneapolis, Minn.	42
Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.	2nd Cover
Magnesium Level Mfg. Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	44
Mason Engineering Service, Kalamazoo, Mich.	43
Milwaukee Electric Tool Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.	45
R. G. Nicholas Apron Co., Huntington Park, Calif.	41
Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.	4
Sharp's Mfg. Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	44
Stanley Tools, New Britain, Conn.	47
Strait-Line Products, Inc., Costa Mesa, Calif.	43
Swanson Tool Co., Oak Lawn, Ill.	44
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York N. Y.	43
Vanish Products, Chicago, Ill.	42

Carpentry Materials

Beverly Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.	42
Formica Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio	4th Cover

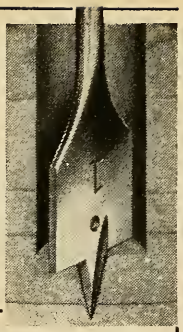
Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	42
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
H. B. Heideman, Beaseville, Ill.	40
A. Riechers, Palo Alto, Calif.	43
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	40
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	39
Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp., New York, N. Y.	1

KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

up to 5 times faster boring in electric drills



NEW IRWIN SPEEDBOR "88"

New spade type electric drill bit with ¼" shank bores faster, cleaner in wood, plaster, plastics. Bore at any angle. Irwin's exclusive hollow ground point starts holes easier. Forged in one piece from solid bar of special analysis steel and heat tempered full length for longest life. Available in 17 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and roll kit sets. Sizes ¼" to 1" only $.75 each. Sizes 1⅛" to 1½" only $1.25 each. Buy from your Irwin Hardware or Building Supply dealer.

Fastest Boring 62T Hand Brace Type. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Double-cutter action, medium fast screw pitch, solid center design. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1 each.



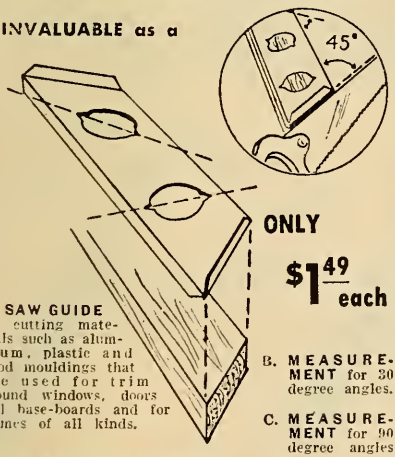
IRWIN . . . every bit as good as the name

At Wilmington, Ohio, since 1885

USING THE C&B MITER SIMPLE AS A-B-C

ACCURATE — LIGHTWEIGHT — INEXPENSIVE

INVALUABLE as a



ONLY $1.49 each

A. SAW GUIDE for cutting materials such as aluminum, plastic and wood mouldings that are used for trim around windows, doors and base-boards and for frames of all kinds.

B. MEASUREMENT for 30 degree angles.

C. MEASUREMENT for 90 degree angles

Other *PLUS* Features—

- Convenient Size
- Time-Saver
- Safe—Does not dull the teeth of your saw.

See your hardware dealer or send check or money order to:

C & B MITER CO.

2261 W. 121st Pl. Blue Island, Ill.

STANLEY STEELMASTER

The Finest Hammer Ever Made



Yes, this is the finest hammer ever made

And here's why:

TEMPERED RIM MINIMIZES CHIPPING — An exclusive Stanley feature! Rim of striking face is induction tempered to minimize chipping.

LOCKED-ON HEAD — The head is permanently locked to the handle; it will never come loose.

CHROME ALLOY HANDLE — Special chrome alloy steel handle *will not break!* It flexes a little, it absorbs vibration, but it will not break. Chrome plating prevents rust.

CONTOURED GRIP — Good to the hand neoprene forms a non-slip, cushioned grip. It won't mar either, so the butt end can be used to tap work into place.

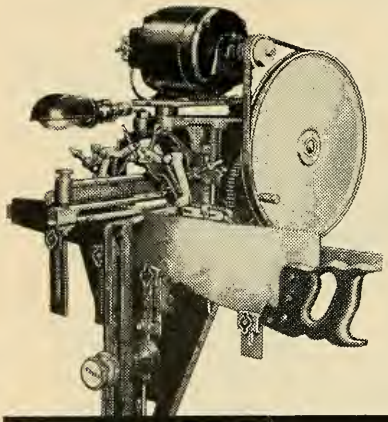
Hammers up, men. Use the finest made — the Stanley STEELMASTER. Available in 13, 16 and 20 oz. sizes — curved or ripping claw. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, 26N Elm St., New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

RETIRED CARPENTERS!



Are you looking for part time work? The only machine that files hand—band—and cross-cut circular saws is the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—also keeps circular saws perfectly round

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

FOLEY MFG. CO. 1118-8 Foley Bldg. Minneapolis 18, Minn.

Please send literature on Foley Saw Filer and Time Payment Plan.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

You can set up a Foley Saw Filer in your garage or basement. A small cash payment will put a Foley in your hands, and you can handle monthly payments with the cash you take in. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a $1.00 or $1.50 saw filing job. Send us your name and address on coupon and you will receive complete information on the Foley Saw Filer.

Make No Mistake
Give Him an Estwing Tool
For CHRISTMAS



"3 IN ONE"

One-piece, solid steel, head-handle. Vinyl - Nylon Cushion Grip—Absorbs **ALL** Shock. Easiest of all on the hands. Grip can't come off, wear out, or stretch.

BUILT IN NAIL SEAT



"TUBULAR"

Solid strength where strain is greatest. Neck of hammer fused into tube. Neoprene Grip—Perfect balance for easy natural swing.

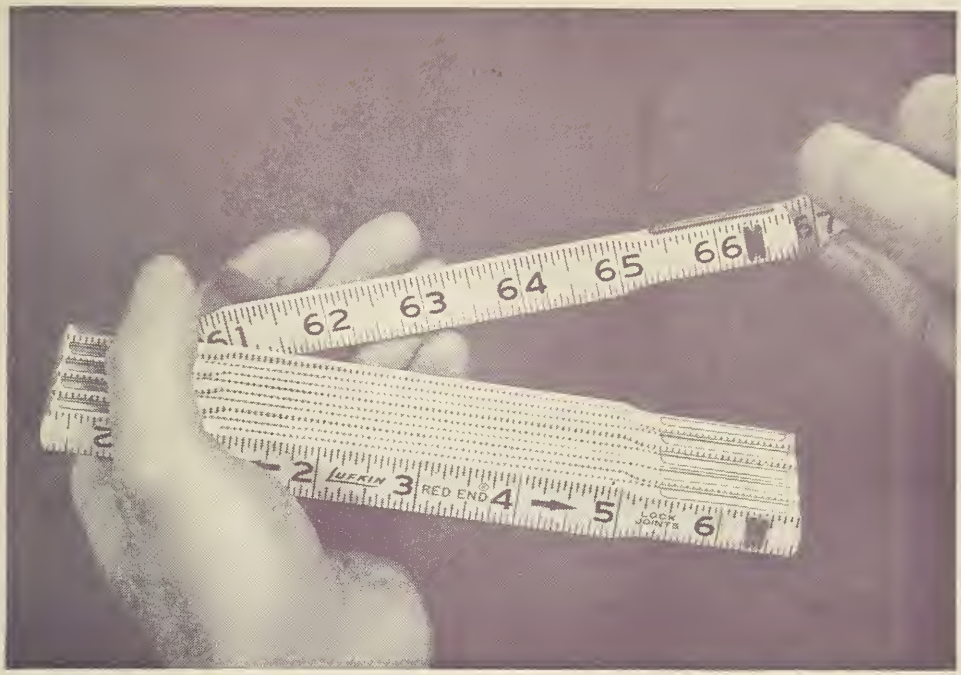


ORIGINAL LEATHER GRIP

One-piece, Solid Steel construction. Genuine leather grip — For over 35 years, Sturdy, Rugged, and Dependable.

BUILT RIGHT by the inventors and world's only specialists in Unbreakable Hammers and Hatchets.

ESTWING MFG. CO. Rockford, Ill.



RED END 066

CLICK! It locks like a latch

Open and close any Lufkin Red End . . . and listen to those joints. Click! Click! Click . . . like a well-fitted latch!

Now open it all the way. Pull any two sections. Not a bit of end play, not a trace of sloppiness as in so many other rules. Here's one that will *stay* accurate.

Hold it by the center section . . . edge up . . . fully extended. See how it holds . . . how the tightly locked joints refuse to fold even when you shake it. You can poke *this* rule into all kinds of hard-to-measure spaces.

Maybe *you* never noticed these features of a Red End. But they're all part of the reason why more carpenters and other craftsmen won't buy any other rule. You'll feel that way too . . . once you've owned one.

Ask your dealer to show you the Heavy-Duty X-46 . . . with extension for inside measurements.



THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY

TAPES • RULES • PRECISION TOOLS

SAGINAW, MICH. • MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. • BARRIE, ONT.

YOU . . . the Remodeling Market and FORMICA®



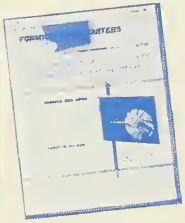
Consider the profits in kitchen and bathroom remodeling with Formica. There is scarcely a home built before 1940 that doesn't need modernization. It may be a complete overhaul or simple replacement of a rotted sink top. Best of all, it requires no big investment in equipment or inventory. Formica and Formica adhesives are instantly available from warehouse stocks the country over.



Formica can be shop fabricated or applied on-the-job to wall surfaces. Anyone skilled in the use of normal woodworking tools can cash in on the demand for Formica created by colorful national advertising.

Get the facts now by sending for your free copy of "How Can I Make Money with Formica?" If you already sell Formica, ask for a copy of our catalog of merchandising sales helps — Form No. 640A.





FORMICA CORPORATION
4620 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati 32, Ohio

- ☐ *Please send me a free copy of your brochure "How Can I Make Money with Formica?"*
- ☐ *Please send free copy of Sales Helps Catalog — Form No. 640A.*
- ☐ *Please have a representative call on me.*

Company Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Individual _____

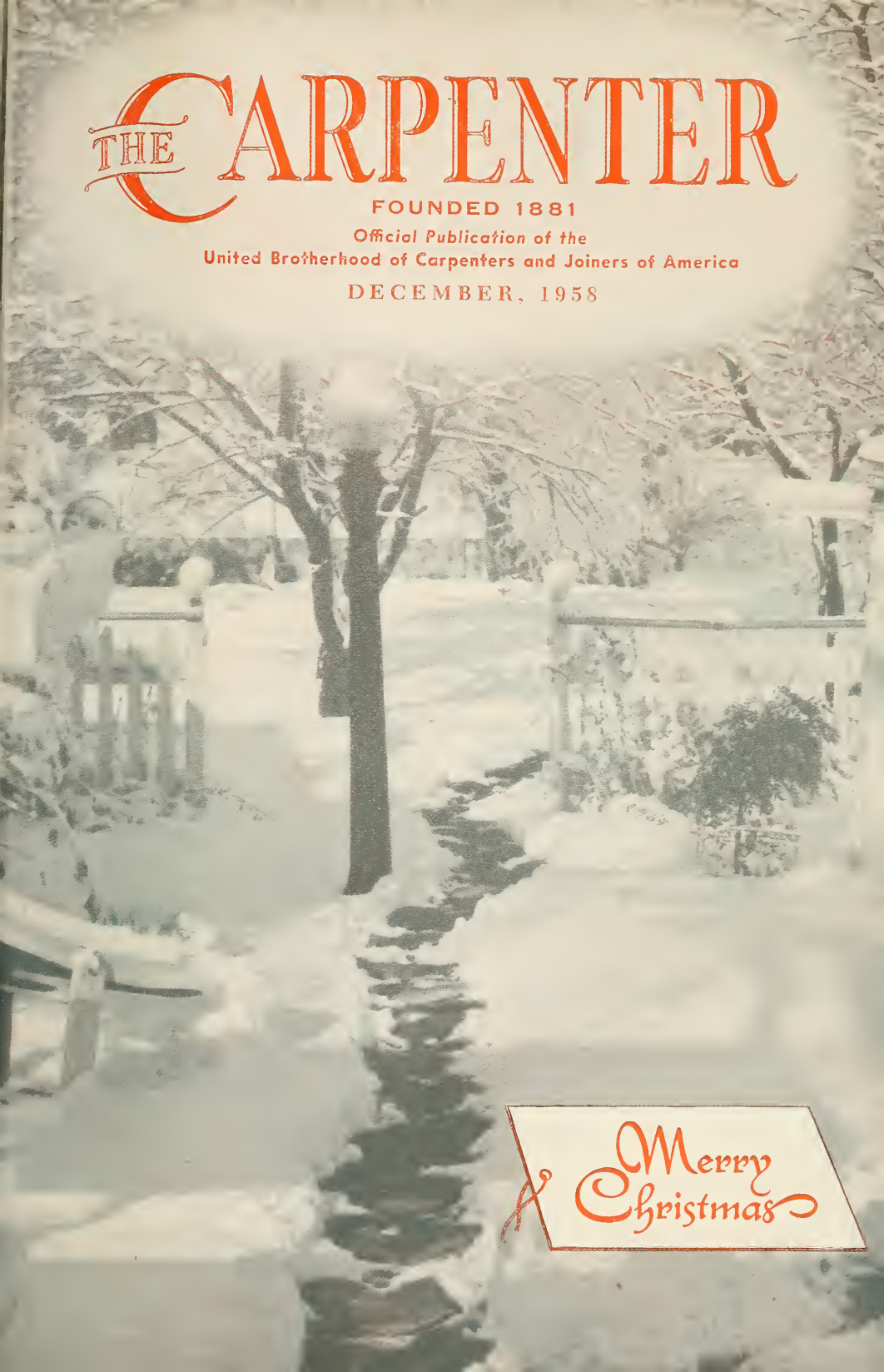
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER, 1958



To One and All,



from the General Officers,

General Executive Board

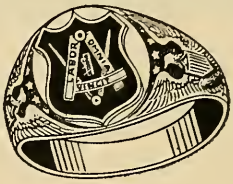
and General Office Staff

★ OFFICIAL JEWELRY ★

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The emblem design in colors is featured on rings, buttons, tie clasps and cuff links. These articles can be bought by members or any group affiliated with the Brotherhood. There has been a continuous demand for these items as gifts, rewarding members for length of membership or outstanding and meritorious service to the Union.

EMBLEM RINGS



This beautiful emblem ring makes a very acceptable gift for all occasions.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Put name of wearer on the strip. The price includes engraving of name. Two Qualities: 10-K Solid Gold, $21.00 Each. Sterling Silver, $8.00 Each. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

PAST OFFICERS' EMBLEM LAPEL BUTTON



10-K Solid Gold—$16.50 each

Present these special emblems to retiring officers. They will be worn with honor to themselves and the cause of Labor—orders for past officers' buttons accepted only from Locals and Councils of the Brotherhood. Allow approximately 60 days for delivery.

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM



Screw button back
Attractive small size
14K solid gold
$2.00 each

25 AND 50 YEARS SERVICE EMBLEMS

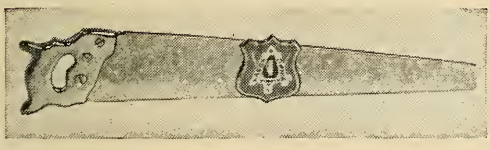


Present them to members of 25 and 50 years standing —Silver for 25 years; Gold for 50 years.

Prices, $5.00 each for Sterling Silver; $8.50 each for 10-K Solid Gold. Sold only thru Locals and Councils.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM



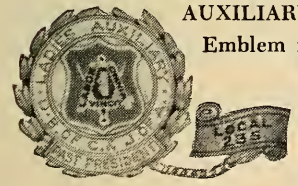
Holds tie neatly in place—is well made and moderately priced at $1.50. Members will be proud to wear them.

CUFF LINKS



Beautiful Cuff Links with Emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship. Pair, $2.50

PAST PRESIDENT LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Emblem in colors—(10-K Gold) $16.50 each

Allow approximately 60 days for delivery

Sold only through Locals and Councils

LADIES' AUXILIARY PIN



Very popular
Solid Gold
Price $2.00 each

Print or type orders plainly—be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST. INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

THE CARPENTER

Trade Mark Reg. March, 1913

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for its Members of all its Branches.

PETER E. TERZICK, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXXVIII—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1958

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

What Makes A Great Convention? - - - 5

A pictorial review of what it takes to make a really good convention—great officers, great committees, great delegates and great ladies.

The Future Belongs To Us - - - - 28

In his closing remarks to the 28th General Convention, General President Hutcheson spells out the program that will occupy the attentions of our Brotherhood for the next four years.

We Need No Apology, No Defense - - - 30

The Honorable Charles H. Tuttle, chief of our Brotherhood's legal department, in a brief address to the Convention, summarized the tremendous part our organization played in the growth of American labor to its present status. Few men are abler speakers and none know the history of organized labor better. Therefore, his views are well worth reprinting.

Labor Attorney Scores Probes - - - 40

A prominent Chicago labor attorney, after witnessing first hand the callousness with which probers treat labor witnesses, concludes that Congressional investigations sometimes short-change citizens on their traditional rights.

Syd King, Los Angeles, was the official photographer at the 28th General Convention. Copies of the pictures shown in this issue and others still to be printed can be purchased from Mr. King. He can be reached by writing:

King Photo Service
Statler Hotel
Los Angeles, Cal.

★ ★ ★

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Official - - - - - - - - 38

In Memoriam - - - - - - - - 39

Craft Problems - - - - - - - - 43

★ ★ ★

Index to Advertisers - - - - - - - 47

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS and APPRENTICES



THOROUGH TRAINING IN BUILDING
Learn at Home in Your Spare Time

The successful builder will tell you that the way to the top-pay jobs and success in Building is to get thorough knowledge of blue prints, building construction and estimating.

In this Chicago Tech Course, you learn to read blue prints—the universal language of the builder—and understand specifications—for all types of buildings.

You learn building construction details: foundations, walls, roofs, windows and doors, arches, stairs, etc.

You learn how to lay out work and direct building jobs from start to finish. You learn to estimate building costs quickly and accurately. Find out how you can prepare at home for the higher-paid jobs in Building, or your own successful contracting business. Get the facts about this income-boosting Chicago Tech training now.



MAIL COUPON NOW

Prepare for more pay, greater success. Learn how to lay out and run building jobs, how to read blue prints, how to estimate building costs. Practical training with complete blue print plans and specifications—same as used by superintendents and contractors. Over 54 years of experience in training practical builders.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Hundreds have quickly advanced to foreman, superintendent, inspector, estimator, contractor, with this Chicago Tech training in Building. Your practical experience aids your success. Get the technical training you need for promotion and increased income.

FREE Blue Prints and Trial Lesson

Send today for Trial Lesson: "How to Read Blue Prints," and set of Blue Print Plans—sent to you Free. See for yourself how this Chicago Tech Course prepares you to earn more money, gives you the thorough knowledge of Building required for the higher-up jobs and higher pay. Don't delay. Mail the coupon today in an envelope or use a postal card.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
TECH BLDG., 2000 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 16, ILL.

Chicago Technical College
S-130 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago 16, Illinois

Mail me Free Blue Print Plans and Booklet: "How to Read Blue Prints" with information about how I can train at home.

Name _____ Age_____

Address _____ Occupation_____

City _____Zone _____State_____

NOW! Earn Better Pay This Easy Way

CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

...QUICK...EASY...ACCURATE with this simplified guide!

You can earn higher pay when you know how to estimate. Here is everything you need to know to "take off" a bill of materials from set of plans and specifications for a frame house. Saves you time figuring jobs, protects you against oversights or mistakes that waste materials and cost money. Nothing complicated —just use simple arithmetic to do house carpentry estimating with this easy-to-use ready reference handbook.

SIMPLIFIED CARPENTRY ESTIMATING

Shows you, step by step, how to figure materials needed for (1) foundation, (2) framing, (3) exterior finish, (4) interior finish, (5) hardware, and (6) stairs. Gives definite "take-off" rules, with many quick-reference tables and short-cut methods that simplify the work.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Lumber Checking List. Millwork Checking List. Hardware Checking List. Materials Ordering Information. Quick-Figuring Tables for estimating concrete footings and walls, concrete piers, window frames, door and window areas, sash weights, nail quantities. How to figure labor hours per unit of work. Rules for linear, area and volume measurement. Mathematical reference tables, including decimal equivalents, lumber reckoner, conversion of weights and measures, etc. New chapter, "How to Plan a House," gives useful data for contractors and material dealers.

TURN TO CHAPTER 8 when you receive this book, and see the "Estimating Short Cuts" you can use for quick figuring of board footage. Here are **simplified** ways to estimate lumber needed for floors, walls, ceilings, roof, door and window frames, inside trim for these frames, inside trim for inside doors, and drawers and cabinets. **This chapter alone can be worth the entire price of the book to you!**

Send No Money



EXAMINE 10 DAYS FREE

Just fill in and mail coupon below to get "Simplified Carpentry Estimating" for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. If not fully satisfied, return the book and owe nothing. If you keep it, send only $3.75 plus few cents postage in full payment. You take no risk. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

SIMMONS-BOARDMAN Pub. Corp., Dept. C-1258
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Send me for 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL, "Simplified Carpentry Estimating." I will either return it in 10 days and owe nothing, or send only $3.75 (plus shipping charges) in full payment. (Free trial offer in U.S. only.)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____

State _____

NEW GREENLEE ZIP BIT

with non-slip HEX SHANK



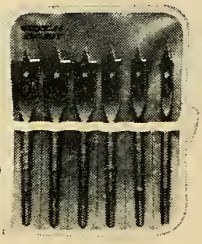
BORES IN ANY WOOD, ANY ANGLE, ANY SPEED

- **ZIP BIT with exclusive *hex shank* chucks quickly, accurately in any ¼" or larger electric drill.**
- **ZIP . . . it's chucked, ZIP . . . the hole's bored!**
- **Cutting edges easily resharpened by filing or grinding.**

Buy singly or in handy sets



6-piece set in metal rack ONLY $3.90



6-piece set in plastic roll ONLY $3.90

60c to 70c each in sizes from ¼" to 1"

TOOLS FOR CRAFTSMEN
GREENLEE

GREENLEE TOOL CO.
2092 Columbia Avenue
Rockford, Illinois

What Makes A Great Convention?

★ ★ ★

LAST MONTH in St. Louis the United Brotherhood wound up the largest and most successful convention in its history. Over 2,000 delegates from virtually every state, province, and territorial possession of the United States and Canada spent five days hammering out a progressive program for the next four years. By the time the convention was over, the program to guide our great Brotherhood was completed.

It is impossible to summarize the depth and scope of the blueprint in a few words. However, the program set up machinery for increasing our effectiveness in all important sections of our operations. It calls for a stepping up of our organizing program, with more widespread participation at the local level. It calls for the erection of a magnificent new headquarters building in Washington so that our General Office can participate in the mainstream of political and economic events. It mandates a greater effort toward combatting the baseless and libelous propaganda that has been spread about us by those who envy our successes. It directs the establishment of machinery to increase our political effectiveness. It makes provisions for improving both the quantity and quality of our apprenticeship training. And above all else, it empowers our General Officers to plow whatever furrows are necessary to maintain and protect our traditional jurisdiction against the onslaughts of those who seek to tear us down.

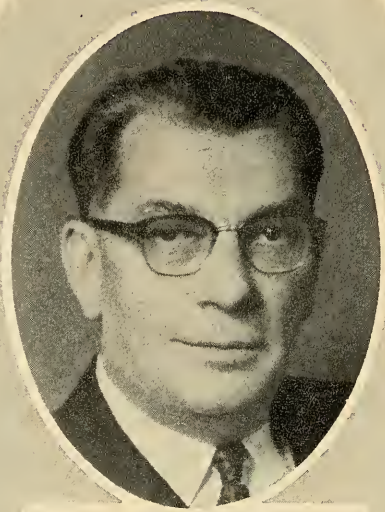
These specific programs will be spelled out in greater detail in subsequent issues of THE CARPENTER. About all that can be done here is touch on a few highlights that exemplify the progressiveness of the convention.

This brings up the question, what makes a great convention? There probably are many answers, but they can all be boiled down to one short phrase—great people.

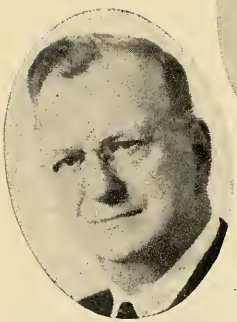
On the following pages is presented a camera-eye's view of what it takes to make a great convention:

It takes great General Officers

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA



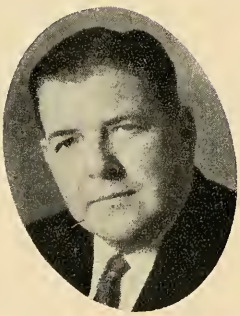
M. A. HUTCHESON
General President



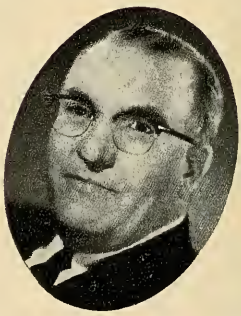
JOHN R. STEVENSON
1st General Vice-President



O. Wm. BLAIER
2nd General Vice-President



R. E. LIVINGSTON
General Secretary



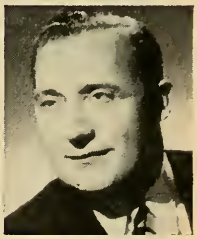
FRANK CHAPMAN
General Treasurer

and General Executive Board Members

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA



CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
First District



RALEIGH RAJOPPI
Second District



HARRY SCHWARZER
Third District



HENRY W. CHANDLER
Fourth District



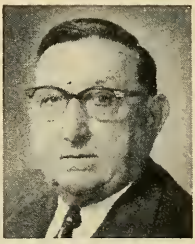
R. E. ROBERTS
Fifth District



J. O. MACK
Sixth District



LYLE HILLER
Seventh District



JOSEPH F. CAMBIANO
Eighth District



ANDREW V. COOPER
Ninth District



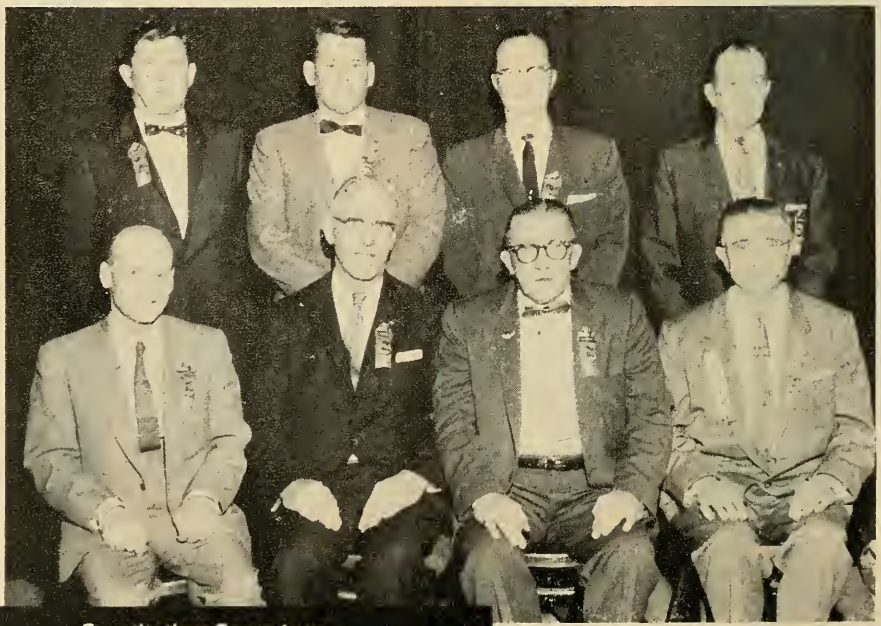
GEORGE R. BENGOUGH
Tenth District

Brothers J. O. Mack, Lyle Hiller and Geo. R. Bengough are General Executive Board Members elect and will assume office on installation, April 1, 1959.

It Takes Great Committees



General President's Report

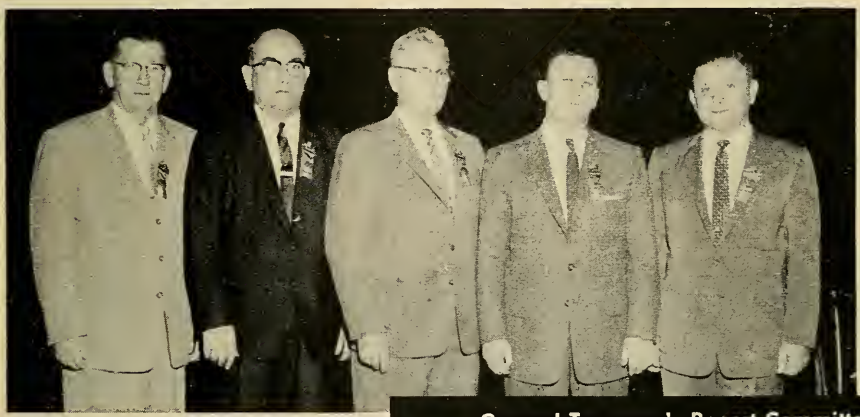


Constitution Committee

and More Committees



General Secretary's Report Committee



General Treasurer's Report Committee



General Executive Board Report Committee

and More Committees



Resolutions Committee



Finance Committee

and More Committees



Ritual Committee

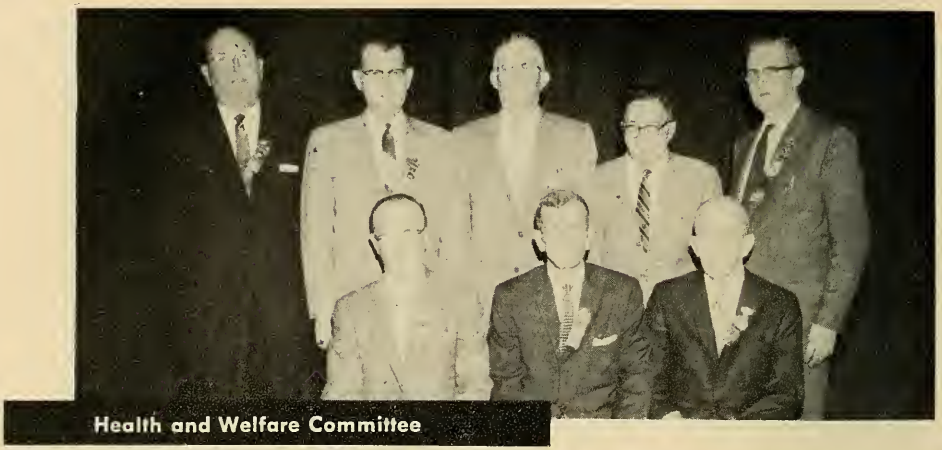


Organizing Committee

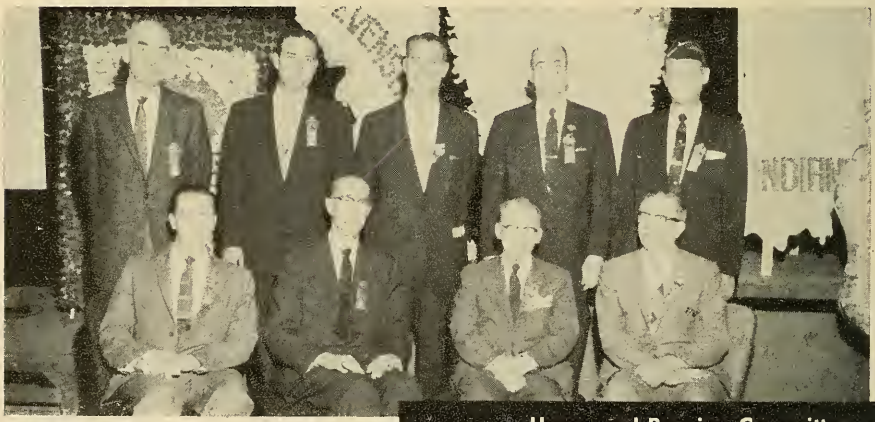


Trustees' Report Committee

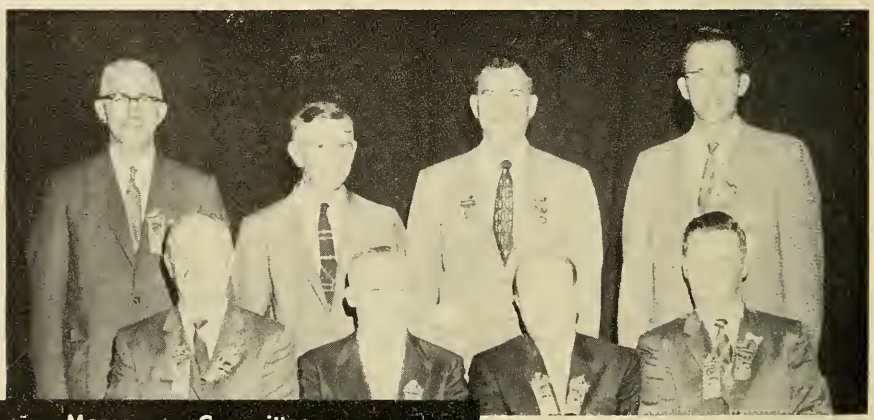
and More Committees



Health and Welfare Committee



Home and Pension Committee



Messengers Committee

and More Committees



Apprentice Committee



Union Label Committee



Election Committee

and More Committees



Political Education Committee



Wardens' Committee

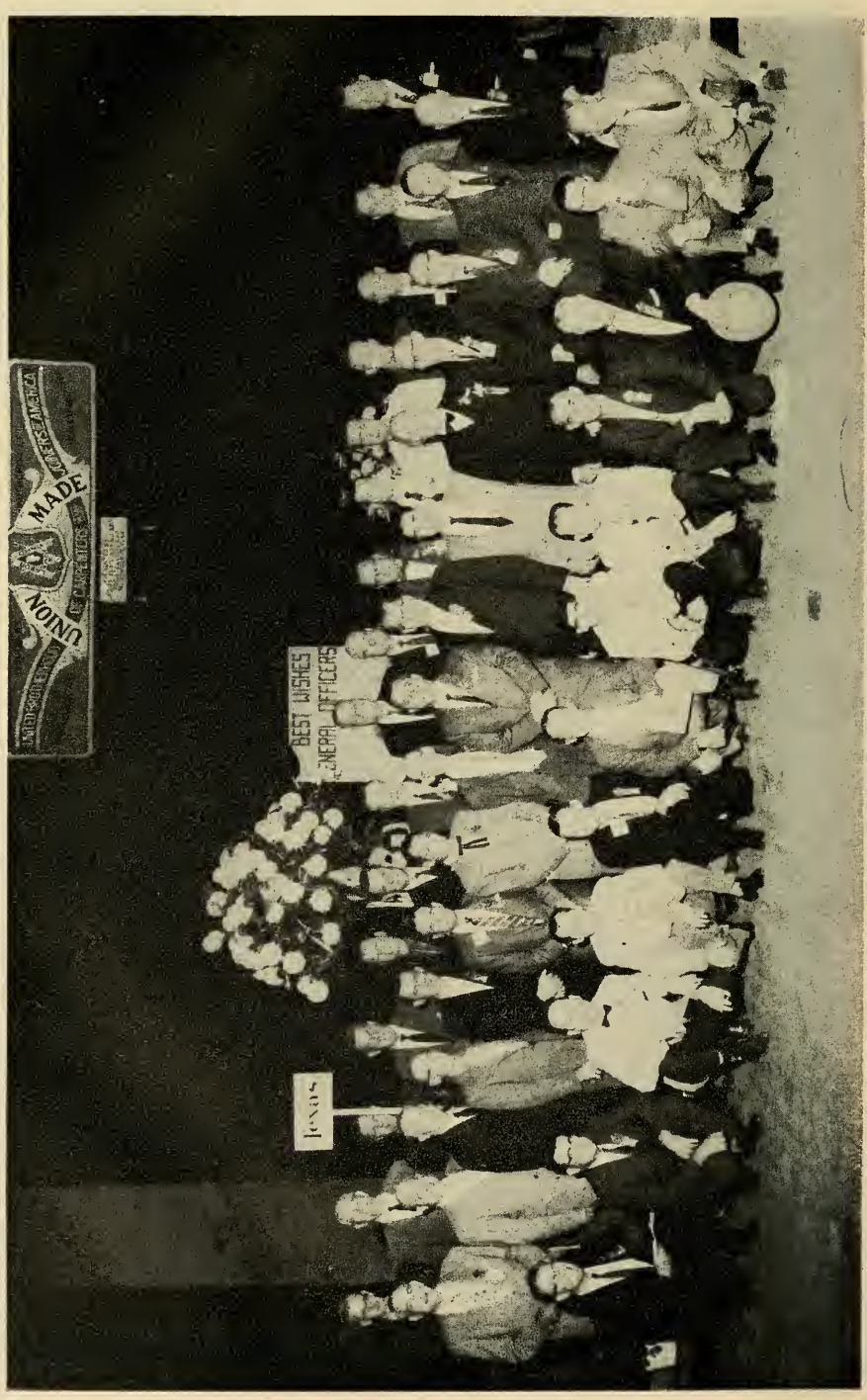


Appeals and Grievance Committee

It Takes Great Delegates



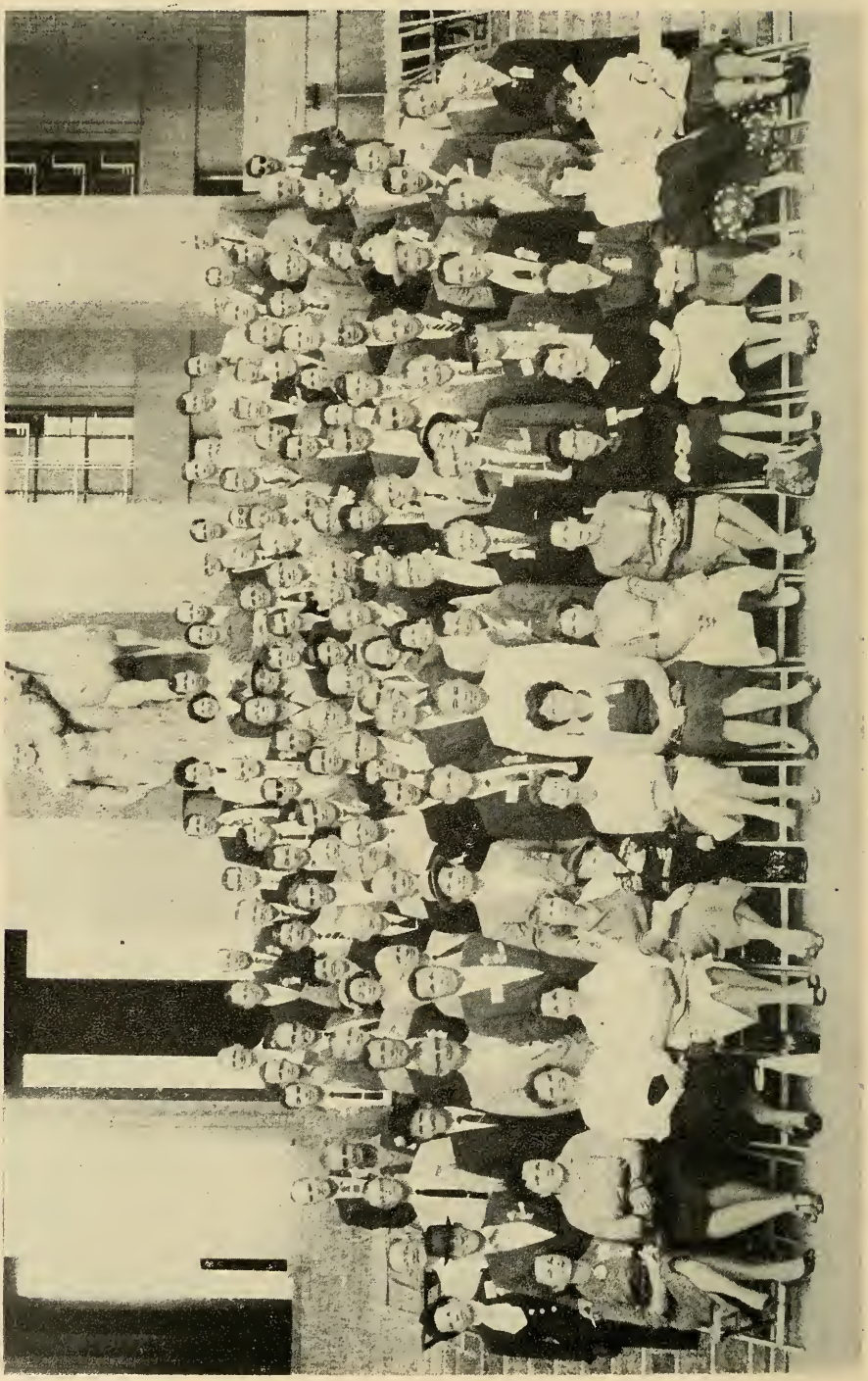
and More Delegates



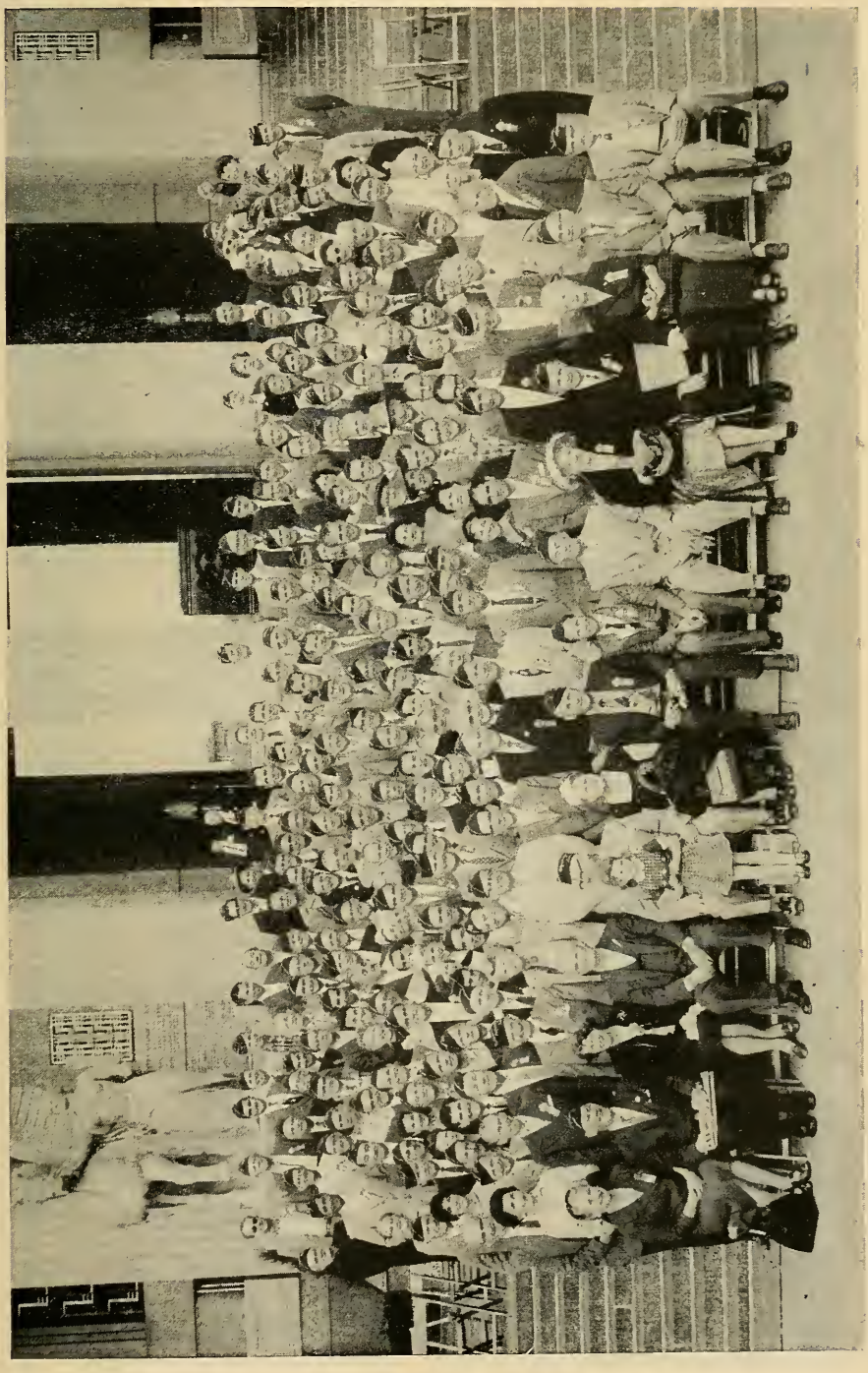
and More Delegates



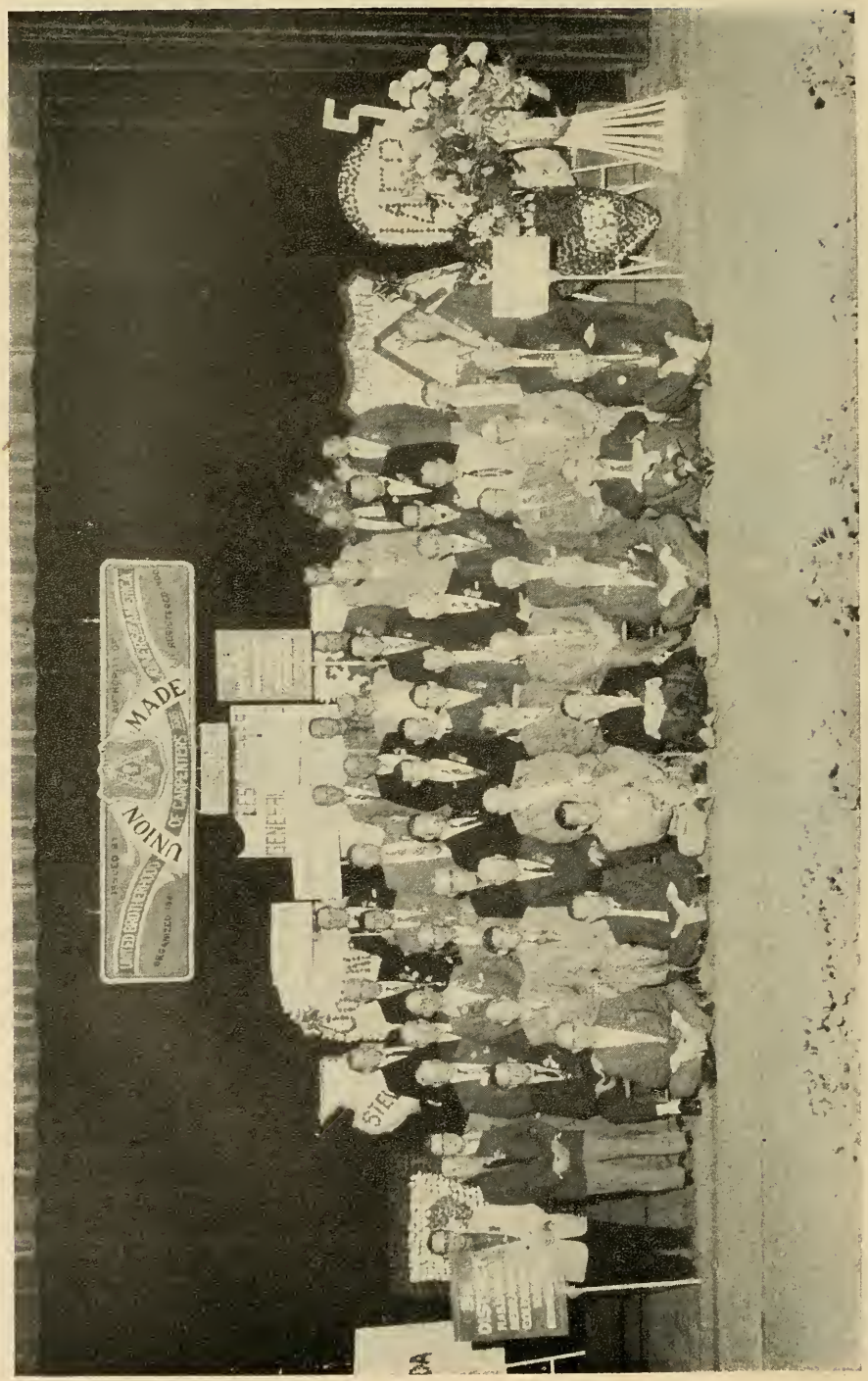
and More Delegates



and More Delegates



and More Delegates



and More Delegates

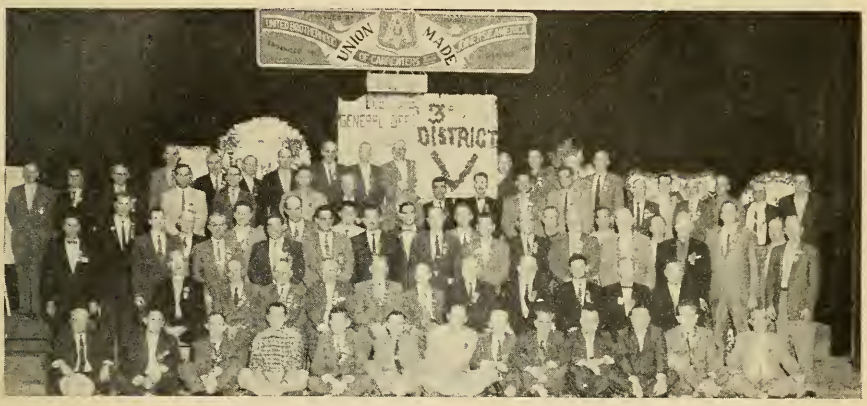


and More Delegates





and More Delegates







and More Delegates



and More Delegates



It Takes Great Ladies





and More Ladies





The Future Belongs To Us

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

Concluding Remarks of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson to 28th General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, November 14, 1958

★ ★ ★



OUR CONVENTION is drawing to a close. Once more you, the delegates, have faithfully met the obligations of the stewardship entrusted to you by your brothers. Once more, you have shown America and the world that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is indeed **united.**

You have also placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of your officers. We must justify the confidence in us that you have demonstrated here this week. This, I believe, we can only do in one way. That is by guiding the Brotherhood to its greatest heights of service in the best interests of the membership and in the cause of labor generally.

You have strengthened the General Executive Board by the addition of three fine men. Men of exceptional ability and experience. Their contributions to the Brotherhood through the deliberations of the Board will be of utmost importance in meeting our responsibilities.

We will not meet again until 1962. What should be our aims for the four years ahead? In brief, four things:

First: We must redouble our efforts to bring every man and every woman, too, who works at our trade into our membership.

Four years ago we set a goal of a million members. We are now ready in every respect to climb to that goal. We have good reason to rejoice when we reach it. And I am sure that we will reach it.

But there is no magic in a million members. I will not be content with a million members. Neither will you. When we do reach that number we should not pause to rejoice but only set our next numerical goal and get to work on it.

Second: We must exert greater influence in public affairs, generally speaking.

We should look upon our move to Washington as symbolic, as well as real. It should be symbolic of our preparedness to take effective political action. But it should mean more than that. It should signify our intention to take effective economic and social action.

Let me mention one example in each area.

In political action: The Brotherhood has played a vital role in turning the tide against right-to-work. Let's not stop here. Now let's get rid of right-to-work legislation everywhere.

And let's not stop there. Let's make our goal the systematic elimination of anti-labor legislation of any kind, everywhere.

Let me say as an aside that these are not goals for the Brotherhood alone. We will need all the allies and all the help we can get. But we can provide leadership and we can provide a good example. And we will.

In economic action: We have heard appeals here this week for our help and cooperation in strengthening the construction industry, as an industry.

The industry has made great strides forward. It will make many more. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America must take a position of positive leadership in determining those forward steps. And also, of course, in making certain that they are as good for our membership and our families as for the public as a whole.

In social action: Just as we are a force for political and economic progress we must also continue our efforts toward social progress. Individually, through our International organization we are already doing much in this direction. But we can improve this effort and make it more meaningful. I hope very soon to make a catalogue of everything we are doing. And then to very seriously consider what our present and future goals and obligations should be in the area of social progress. Perhaps there is more that we can and should do in combatting juvenile delinquency, or in improving our schools or in other appropriate areas. This is the challenge. We must, and we will, meet it!

Third: We must turn technological change to our advantage.

There has been great technological change in the past four years. We can expect even greater changes in the four years that lie ahead.

What can we do about it? We can't stop it.

What we can do and must do is to learn how to turn it to our positive advantage.

We must keep abreast of technological changes—perhaps even initiate some of them ourselves—and so improve our own methods and techniques that we will stay in the vanguard of progress.

Fourth: We must remember that in unity there is strength.

In this connection, let me say that there seems to be a false impression about our unity and strength.

Some people seem to think that we aren't interested in working together with the rest of the labor movement.

Nothing could be further from the truth. We want to work together with good union people everywhere. We want to carry our share of the burden of pushing forward the causes of organzied labor. In fact, we want to continue—as we always have—to carry more than our share. We're glad to do it and we are proud to do it.

And believe me, nobody is going to stop us.

We have just had our biggest convention—biggest by far. We have had some differences of opinion but they have been healthy differences. And they haave been settled by the democratic methods guaranteed by our constitution. I hope we never have to get along without differences of opinion.

This Brotherhood has never been stronger. We have never been more unified. We have never had better spirit.

We have never been better prepared to meet the challenges that lie ahead of us. As we leave here let each of us be thankful for this spirit of purpose and of unity. Working together we can make the four years 'til we meet again the most constructive in Brotherhood history.

We Need No Apology, No Defense

★

By
Charles H. Tuttle



SINCE 1932, when my relationship with you began, I have often been privileged to address your General Convention.

Usually my role has been to report on events in the legal field and on their bearing on the welfare of your Brotherhood and of Organized Labor itself. Such reports were adequately made extemporaneously.

Today, however, what I am minded to say is more comprehensive. Hence, in the interest of balancing brevity with completeness and substance with accuracy, I have imposed on myself the discipline of the written word.

My opening text shall be that this United Brotherhood needs neither apology nor defense. My closing text shall be that this United Brotherhood, the world's largest craft-industrial union, is endowed by its past, is equipped by its present and is summoned by its future, for continued dedicated leadership in the fulfillment of the destiny of American labor in preserving and perfecting our democratic heritage of civil liberty, of equal opportunity, and of just distribution of our unparalleled standards of living.

Your Brotherhood spans the most stupendous seventy-seven years in the story of man.

During those seventy-seven years, political, economic and ideological totalitarianisms, within and without, have flung themselves in battle against the inspired faith that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

During those seventy-seven years, the Age of Automation has been confronting Organized Labor with ever increasing challenges of unparalleled magnitude.

During those seventy-seven years, materials entering into construction and the skills and tools for their use have vastly multiplied and diversified.

During those seventy-seven years, the population of our country has more than trebled; eleven new states have joined the United States; the Spanish-American War, two World Wars and the Korean War have been fought; a Union of 82 Nations has been born; Science has discovered the treasurehouse in which the Creator had hidden for immeasurable ages the miraculous means for transform-

—Mr. Tuttle's address to the 28th General Convention

ing our earth, sky and sea; and humanity has brought upon itself the stern judgment of fateful choice between Brotherhood or Self-Annihilation.

One of the outstanding phenomena of these seventy-seven years has been the rise of your Brotherhood from the wood of the acorn to the wood of the mighty oak. A membership of a few thousand confined to the New York area has swollen to a membership of over 800,000 covering all of North America.

Such a rise, notwithstanding the mighty mutations and human hurricanes of this stupendous period, is proof of the soundness and durability of the principles on which your Brotherhood was and is founded. Also it is proof of the masterful leadership which throughout has guided, developed and adapted the serviceabilities of those principles. Also it is proof of the abiding sense of mutual aid and loyal solidarity which has given to your ever-growing membership the multifold strength of multifold unity, now symbolized by some 2000 delegates here assembled.

Let me remind you of some of these foundational and enduring principles.

One such principle, according to the wording of your Constitution, is "to improve the trade." There can be no civilization without the trade of the carpenter. To improve it is to improve the well-being of all men.

Another such principle, again according to the same Constitution, is "by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all our members." Thus, your Brotherhood is self-dedicated to meeting the greatest challenge of our times,—the challenge to give not merely security and comfort but also meaning to our lives—true values in terms of social and civic responsibility and higher standards of self-fulfillment. From the first the calling of your trade-union has been to attain with dignity a social and spiritual, as well as an economic role,—to eliminate any gap between the job as a job and the jobholder as a man.

A third fundamental principle which, with statesman-like insight, is still guiding your Brotherhood forward, was thus put in words by your President, Maurice A. Hutcheson, in the Spring of 1955, when he said:

"A new concept of the working man will be developed—a concept that recognizes him as a consumer as well as a source of labor. In the years ahead, organized labor must balance the consumer concept with the source of work concept."

A homely paraphrase for this increasingly recognized truth of social science is that, until the cake's ingredients have first been produced, it cannot be eaten.

A fourth guiding basic principle of your Brotherhood was thus stated by your President's father as one of the lessons of his long experience in successful leadership:

"Safeguarding the foundation of our American way of life and of well-being by the maintenance of unclosed economic opportunities of our citizens under a system of free enterprise is imperative to the perpetuity of our constitutional social and political order."

And again, as recently as 1950, William L. Hutcheson truly said:

"I know quite a bit about carpenters. They are an independent lot. They want to work where they want to; free to negotiate the terms of their wages and working conditions through collective bargaining. They will retain these freedoms only as long as all

other groups retain theirs. Once compulsion enters the picture, the rights and freedom of all citizens stand in jeopardy."

In other words, your Brotherhood is an inherent and essential part of the free enterprise system and hence of the constitutional structure of liberty itself.

And finally, in selecting among the basic guiding principles of your Brotherhood, I turn again to what William L. Hutcheson grandly wrote in "The Carpenter" in 1948:

"To the extent that either the officers or the rank and file members of the union adopt a complacent attitude towards Communism, to that extent they jeopardize the democratic cause at home and abroad.

"With American labor, like America itself, dedicated to world leadership, a tremendous responsibility devolves upon every union officer and every union member; a responsibility to keep our labor movement strong, free and independent; a responsibility to combat the anti-democratic philosophies.

"The great test for America during the Cold War is not only to resist the advance of Russian power, but to preserve intact our own democratic heritage of civil liberty and individual opportunity."

These fundamental and guiding principles, and others corollary to them, have laureled your seventy-seven years with phenomenal growth, rewarding accomplishments, and a potent place in Trade Unionism, in American Life and in defense of Freedom.

All of this has not been done without resistance or without struggle. There have been attacks upon you in the past and there will be in the future. You have withstood them in the past, and you will withstand them in the future.

No attack has equalled in severity and determination the attack levelled against you by Mr. Thurman Arnold when he was the Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of the Anti-Trust Laws. He conceived that those Laws gave him the mandate and the means to fashion controls to replace the traditional freedoms of Organized Labor. Selecting your Brotherhood as his guinea pig, he suspended above it and its president, William L. Hutcheson, seven swords of Damocles in the form of seven indictments carrying jail penalties. These indictments charged as Anti-Trust criminal conspiracies such traditional freedoms of Organized Labor as the sympathetic strike, the strike to protect jurisdiction, the strike to avoid compulsory work on non-union goods, the strike to protect the union label, and the strike to require a union shop.

Following the filing of these indictments came intimations to President Hutcheson that acceptance of consent decrees satisfactory to the Department of Justice and restrictive of those traditional freedoms would meet the price of peace.

Obviously, here were fateful issues which for Organized Labor in general and for this Brotherhood in particular far transcended any matter of wages. President Hutcheson brushed aside all enticements to appeasement and defied all threats. He carried the battle into the Supreme Court of the United States where was rendered a decision concerning which I said in your 1946 Convention:

"Suppose your General President had felt that rather than run the risk of jail and heavy personal fines, he would make peace with the Government, represented by the Anti-Trust

Division and would have accepted a consent decree, just as other Unions did, He would have sold out the inheritance of organized labor for a mess of pottage and in exchange for his own personal safety. But he took the risk, and the decision which is now known as the United States versus Hutcheson has been very vital to those who boast of freedom of organized labor. And I venture to believe that as long as our country stands free and progressive and relies on the power and strength that free men by virtue of their freedom give to the building up the greatest nation on earth, that decision will continue to be over the archway of the approach to freedom."

Now, after seventeen years, new attacks are made and again are given nation-wide sensational publicity.

In discussing these attacks, I shall not retrace what your President has so adequately said about them in his recent report to the delegates here assembled and to the membership at large. Procedures without the safeguards of due process of law are now over. Henceforth whatever procedures there may be, will be in courts where time-tested and time-honored rules for assuring fair play and genuine ascertainment of truth will govern. Hearsay, conjecture and innuendo will no longer be able to usurp the livery of proof. The formulation of judgment will no longer be colored by the participation of prejudice. A forum of immunity for accusation will give place to a forum of justice where the scales are held in equal balance.

But presently this Convention itself has timely functions and duties.

Its delegates have been elected by the free choices of your nearly 3,000 locals in this country and Canada, balloting in the democratic manner directed by your Constitution. Your election was in no sudden, hasty or contrived manner. It occurred after the lapse of ample time for the formation within and throughout your entire Brotherhood of solid opinion and judgment as to its own welfare and as to the actions which should be taken by this General Convention vested as it is, according to your Constitution, "with all the legislative and judicial authority of the United Brotherhood."

That the Convention's important function of electing General Officers, including members of the General Executive Board, will be discharged with integrity and complete democratic freedom is guaranteed by the ample provisions made therein and now implemented for nominations and voting thereon.

In aid of this democratic process and of informed opinion within the Brotherhood and the Convention, General President Hutcheson has already issued in advance and circularized to all members an extended report which sets forth the solid and progressive state of the Brotherhood, the constructive accomplishments of its leadership, and the measures being taken for an enlarged future. In that report he also faces up to and deals with all the matters recently the subject of instigated publicity in the public press.

That report, and the reports made and to be made to you by the General Executive Board and other Officers, place before you with actuality the whole perspective as to your Brotherhood—not a perspective isolated, fragmentized and distorted by diverting to a small number of charges as yet untested by the requirements of proof.

And what are these charges, and why should it be assumed in or out of this Convention that they are true?

Perhaps the most publicized of these charges relates to the book entitled "Portrait of an American Labor Leader—William L. Hutcheson." I have heard no charge that any officer of this Brotherhood profited in any way whatever from the publication of this book or received a penny out of what was paid for it. The record abounds with sworn denials.

The book has back of it the express authorization and command of your own Convention in 1954. After submission to the delegates of a printed preview of the book's scope and purpose, the Convention gave enthusiastic and unanimous direction that it should be undertaken as an appropriate memorial to William L. Hutcheson and to the "vital and salutary economic and political force" of your Brotherhood in American democracy for seventy-five years. Unanimous direction was also given for the dissemination of the book "to the interested members and the general public, libraries and educational institutions throughout the world." These were noble and patriotic mandates, conceived by free men in the name of freedom as a portrait of free America for distribution to all the world. Our country is spending hundreds of millions to carry the Voice of Freedom around the planet. You contributed some $310,000 to prepare, print and distribute 87,100 fact-crammed and handsomely illustrated volumes of 430 pages each in support of that Voice and in portrayal of the lineaments of free trade-unionism in the Image of a Free America.

Before the McClellan Committee a witness charged that Mr. Maxwell C. Raddock, in authorizing this book, plagiarized portions of a copyrighted thesis by the witness. Last month this same witness brought suit in the Federal Court in New York where his much-published accusation will henceforth encounter the obligation to make good according to the strict requirements of law. I can assure you that the rights and interests of your Brotherhood will be strongly cared for.

A second charge is that your much-honored former President, William L. Hutcheson, now dead for five years, may have wrongfully appropriated to himself some twenty-four years ago 200 shares of the Adams Packing Company, which it is said, belonged rightfully to your Brotherhood and are now represented by certain orange groves taken in liquidation.

This charge was made on June 27th last, after the McClellan Committee Senators had closed the hearings as to the Carpenters. It was made by the Committee's counsel in the form of a press release embodying a report by an investigator for the Committee.

Thereafter your General Executive Board adopted resolutions calling for the gathering of all possible information and records on the subject and for the employment of experienced counsel of the highest standing and repute, wholly unconnected with any of the personalities associated with the subject, to investigate and advise as to this extraordinary charge.

Accordingly there was retained for this purpose the Hon. Horner C. Fisher, a former president of the Association of the Bar of Florida in which State the orange groves involved are situated, the Adams Packing Company had had its headquarters, records, officers and attorneys, and its liquidation occurred.

Mr. Fisher's signed report of 23 pages, dated October 27, 1958, has now been received. It is too long for reading here. It sets forth in great detail a most painstaking investigation

and reproduction as to all facts, records and persons available after the passage of 24 years. It sums up the situation thus (p. 2):

"During the intervening years not only he (William L. Hutcheson) but also the then executive officers of both the Brotherhood and Adams Company have died. Thus the lips of Mr. Hutcheson, as well as those of the executive officers of both the Brotherhood and Adams Company, who were or should have been best qualified to testify as to what took place in the year 1934, have been sealed by death. The knowledge or memory of the few persons less directly involved in the 1934 transaction who are now living has been impaired and obscured by senility or the lapse of time, or both. Thus, there are many obvious or apparent gaps in evidence, which might have been filled in the '30s or '40s, but which must now be filled, if at all, only by conjecture, presumptions or other unreliable substitutes for informed testimony and convincing evidence."

After citing much Florida and general Law, Mr. Fisher's report and opinion conclude as follows (p. 23):

"The claim, if any, of the Brotherhood is at best a stale one, which should not recommend itself to a court of equity and good conscience after the lapse of so many years, the death of so many people, the closing of so many lips, and the loss or disappearance of so much evidence that might have been available many years ago."

Thus Mr. Fisher is advising you that, when Time has sealed the evidence in the grave, the law will not use conjecture as a spade to exhume and dishonor the bones of dead men.

A third charge is that, although your General President answered directly and to the extent of his knowledge all other questions of the McClellan Committee, he refused to answer questions which related to indictment for the alleged land transactions as to which indictment was then on file in the Indiana Court, Marion County. These refusals were on the advice of the very Indiana attorney who was also one of the trial counsel for Mr. Hutcheson in the Indiana indictment proceeding. The attorney's advice was that since the Indiana court, representing the judicial branch of government, already had jurisdiction of the case and the subject matter, due process of law and due regard for the court's jurisdiction required that the court's trial of it should not be anticipated, prejudiced and prejudged by a pre-trial of it or any of its subject matter by a congressional committee to the accompaniment of sensational and highly prejudicial headlines and without any of the safeguards which would attend a court trial.

I emphasize these grounds because both Mr. Hutcheson and his counsel expressly and repeatedly disclaimed any plea of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

I have never heard even an insinuation that the distinguished Indiana attorney, who had this responsibility as an officer of the court and who gave this advice, was not acting in good faith and on grounds sincerely believed by him to be sound. Indeed, even Senator McClellan himself acknowledged that it "may be a borderline case" and that the Committee's questioning "could be by indirection" "related" to the offense charged in the pending indictment. The Committee had no power to bind Indiana or Indiana's court to its view that such "indirection" was equivalent to disassociation.

Very recently a United States Court of Appeals annulled a conviction because, precisely as did the McClellan Committee here, a congressional investigating committee had ignored "the difference between a legislative public hearing prior to indictment, and one where trial is pending under an existing indictment."

Since here an indictment was pending, Mr. Hutcheson had an elementary constitutional right to counsel and to follow, since he had no alternative, such counsel's advice as to the law and the bearing of the Committee's questioning on his rights and on due process of law as regards the pending indictment. I refuse to believe that any court or this Convention would or could draw any inference against him by reason of his having so done.

And as to the indictment itself, this Convention and every one in it knows that judgment and opinion must await trial; that in this free land indictment is mere accusation and carries no inference of guilt; and that every one so accused is presumed innocent until the contrary has been proved according to the requirements of law and beyond a reasonable doubt.

And as to the action of the United States Senate, there again we have a matter which now must be considered and determined not by legislative opinion but by law and, if need be, by judicial action and judgment. I scarcely need to remind you of recent notable decisions by the United States Supreme Court and other Federal Courts which have held that a legislative committee or sub-committee is bound by all the restrictions set forth in the Bill of Rights for the protection of the individual citizen, and by the limitations of the subject matter lawfully assigned to it, and by those principles of fundamental fairness which require that the lawfulness and pertinency of the questions be made to appear to the witness and his counsel with undisputable clarity.

What then, here and now, is the sum of these matters? Has there not been enough of trial by mere accusation, hearsay, innuendo and conjecture? Has there not been enough of defamation by sensationalism and press release? Has there not been enough of broadcasting prejudice in denial of constitutional right to impartial trial in an unpoisoned climate? Has there not been enough of prejudgment without awaiting judicial judgment?

I said in opening this address that my closing text would be that the past, the present and the already charted future of this great Brotherhood were far too impressive in proof of soundness and effectiveness in principles, leadership and membership to be disregarded or cast aside at the mere breath of accusation. The total record must be weighed in any scales of judgment; and, so weighed, it cannot, I submit, be outbalanced by any amount of instigated clamor and certainly will not be thrown away by this Convention because of the blowing of any bellows in any effort to stir a gale.

Unity is the sign-post pointing the sure way forward—unity in the bond of your Brotherhood, 800,000 strong. Still true is what President Maurice A. Hutcheson said at your last convention:

"These are troubled times. Conditions change quickly. New problems arise overnight. Working together as a cohesive, close knit team, we can meet whatever the future brings with confidence."

You have always been a self-reliant lot. An old Spanish proverb truly says: "The brave man carves out his own fortune."

PREVIEW OF OUR NEW HOME

★ ★

BY THE TIME the 29th General Convention rolls around in 1962, the General Office will be located in Washington, D. C., as authorized by the 27th General Convention and a subsequent referendum vote.

Reporting to the 28th General Convention in St. Louis, First Vice president John R. Stevenson disclosed that the building committee—consisting of General Secretary Richard Livingston and Board Members Raleigh Rajoppi, Henry Chandler and Harry Schwarzer, in addition to himself—had negotiated for a splendid piece of property within a stone's throw of Capital Hill. The property lies between Louisiana Avenue and Second Street. However, it does have some 35 feet of frontage on historic Constitution Ave. and every effort will be made to have a Constitution Ave. address if humanly possible.



The lot contains some 60,000 square feet with 412 feet bordering on Louisiana Ave., 312 feet on Second Street, and 27 feet on Indiana Ave. in addition to the 35 feet fronting on Constitution Ave.

The above sketch is the architect's idea of what kind of a building can be erected on the property to conform with surrounding structures. However, much thought and many suggestions will be explored before final decision is reached as to what the new headquarters building will ultimately look like.

As Vice president Stevenson reported to the convention:

"We want your assistance in every way possible in completing this building . . . we have never been ashamed of our headquarters and we certainly will not be ashamed of our new headquarters."

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
R. E. LIVINGSTON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
O. WM. BLAIER
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
FRANK CHAPMAN
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

DISTRICT BOARD MEMBERS

First District, CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr.
111 E. 22nd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1834 N. 78th St., Omaha, Nebr.

Second District, RALEIGH RAJOPPI
2 Prospect Place, Springfield, New Jersey

Sixth District, J. F. CAMBIANO
17 Aragon Blvd., San Mateo, Calif.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1248 Walnut Ave., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ANDREW V. COOPER
133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto 12, Ont., Canada

Fourth District, HENRY W. CHANDLER
1684 Stanton Rd., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

M. A. HUTCHESON, Chairman
R. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

MILLWRIGHT APPRENTICE MANUALS ARE OFF THE PRESS

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson announces that the manuals which make up our Brotherhood's Millwright Apprenticeship Course are now printed and ready for distribution.

These units on millwrighting cover all aspects of the trade and form the basis for providing apprentices with a thorough grounding in all phases of millwright work.

Units I thru V including Binder	$8.50		
Unit No. 1	$1.00	Unit No. 3 (Parts 4 & 5)	1.00
Unit No. 2	1.00	Unit No. 4	1.00
Unit No. 3 (Part I)	1.00	Unit No. 5	1.00
Unit No. 3 (Parts 2 & 3)	1.00	Instructors Manual	1.50
Blue Print Plans C—(6 sheets to set)	1.00		
Blue Print Plans D (14 sheets to set)	3.00		

Orders should be placed with R. E. Livingston, General Secretary, 222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

WESLEY ADAMS, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
J. T. AMASON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
HOWARD ASHFORD, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
REGINALD BAKER, L. U. 762, Quincy, Mass.
PERCY J. BARBIN, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
ALBERT BECK, SR., L. U. 486, Bayonne, N. J.
FRANK P. BELL, JR., L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
T. H. BILLINGSLEY, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
KARL BISCHOFF, L. U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
CHARLES BOWER, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
L. E. BREWER, L. U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
ERNEST A. BROWN, L. U. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas
JOSEPH L. BROWN, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
WILLIAM M. BROWN, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
F. L. BUCHANAN, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
WALTER BYSTRY, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
ERNEST E. CASTLE, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
WARREN A. CATHERMAN, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
HARRY CLARK, L. U. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
ARCHIE CLIFT, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
ANDREW COLEMAN, L. U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
BEN. CRAWSON, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
R. G. CULVER, L. U. 925, Salinas, Cal.
M. V. CUNNINGHAM, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
GEORGE L. DAIGLE, JR., L. U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
A. J. DAVIS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
GERSON DAVIS, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
HARRY DEMIANYK, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
EVERETT M. EADLER, L. U. 104, Dayton, O.
FRANZ ENGSTROM, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ALBERT C. FISHER, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. L. GAMBLE, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
H. H. GARLAND, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
MAX GIBBONS, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
IRA A. GIFFIN, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Nebr.
LOUIS GLADUE, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
ELMER GOODE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
HUGH GRAHAM, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
CECIL B. GREAVES, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
ALEX GREENFIELD, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
SIGARD GUSTAFSON, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
W. G. HARPER, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
FRED W. HAWKINS, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
J. T. HELMS, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
JULIUS HERMAN, L. U. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
R. L. HICKMAN, L. U. 854, Cincinnati, O.
JOHN HOFFMAN, L. U. 1489, Hammonton, N. J.
HARRY F. HOOPER, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
MARSHALL STUART IRELAND, L. U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
J. H. JAMES, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
JOHN N. JOHNSON, L. U. 275, Newton, Mass.
MITCHELL G. KOHL, L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
GEORGE KOHM, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
PETER KOLISNYK, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
FRANK W. KURTH, JR., L. U. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
D. C. LACKS, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
ERNEST A. LANCASTER, L. U. 1407, Wilmington, Cal.
OLAV C. LARSON, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
MANSFORD LEEDER, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
JOHN A. LINDSTROM, L. U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
OTTO F. LUDWIG, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
JAMES J. LYBRAND, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
DAVID MARSHALL, L. U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
JACE MARSHALL, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
JAMES W. McKAY, L. U. 403, Alexandria, La.
ELMER MOELLER, L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
GEORGE MORRISON, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
ERIC A. NASLUND, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
VINCENZO NAZZARO, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
MAURICE E. NUCKOLS, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
LONNIE OAKS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
WILLIAM OLSON, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
W. G. PAYNE, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
FRANK PEARCE, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
NAPOLEAN PIGEON, L. U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
WILLIAM J. PRICE, L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.
GEORGE PRIOR, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
JAAKKO E. RAJAMAKI, L. U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
G. W. REEVES, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
LESTER RICKLES, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JAMES D. RODGERS, L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
JOHN I. ROOSE, L. U. 844, Reseda, Cal.
MINEY D. ROSEBERRY, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
W. C. ROSEBERRY, SR., L. U. 721, Los Angeles, Cal.
A. RUCHTE, L. U. 546, O'ean, N. Y.
WILLIAM EARL SANFORD, L. U. 30, New London, Conn.
HENRY SCHLOTHAUER, L. U. 213, Houston, Texas
ARTHUR SCHLUETER, L. U. 4, Davenport, Iowa
KARL SEDERHOLM, L. U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
FRANK SIMPSON, L. U. 1598, Victoria, B. C.
EDWARD W. SOLOE, L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.
ALLIE STEPHENS, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
JACK STEWART, L. U. 494, Windsor, Ont.
RALPH C. STOUT, L. U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
ARTHUR STRATTON, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

Labor Attorney Scores Probes

A recent issue of the Chicago Federation News carried excerpts from a speech made by Lester Archer, prominent Chicago labor attorney, on the operations of the McClellan Committee. Much food for thought was contained in Mr. Archer's remarks so a few highlights are herewith reprinted.

★ ★ ★

I WANT to paint a picture for you of the current investigating committee in the labor field, as I see it, from the point of view of the law, and as I see it as a lawyer. This is supposed to be a select committee. According to the newspapers and commentators, it is supposed to be an unusually fair, impartial, fine, high minded committee. Of course, you and I know that out of the eight Senators who are sitting on this committee, four of them come from states which have right-to-work laws, and four of them believe that right-to-work laws are the most beneficial events that could happen to the labor movement.

As a matter of law, a legislative committee is supposed to carry on a proper inquiry, and is supposed to hear testimony upon which it can base new laws. The theory of an investigating committee of the House or the Senate is to get information, to hear testimony from which they can decide about new legislation. According to the law, a legislative committee is not supposed to develop evidence for criminal prosecutions. It is not supposed to expose criminal acts, just for the purpose of doing that, but to secure information or to aid in writing legislation.

Development of Evidence

Under our system of government, the development of evidence for criminal prosecution and the exposure of criminal acts is supposed to be in the hands of a United States Attorney, or a States Attorney, or a grand jury, which is made up for that purpose. But nevertheless, the chairman of this supposedly fair, impartial committee, has over and over again issued statements before each session, pointing out to the newspapers that he expects that there will be criminal indictments coming out from the information that he is getting. Before every session he declares that he is sure there will be criminal indictments coming out of his work. And that, according to the law, is not supposed to be the purpose of an investigating committee.

Let us walk into the room in Washington and take a good look at the Senate Committee in action. First, along one wall there is a bank of television cameras and a bank of television lights all pouring down at the center of the room where the witness is going to sit. Then, in front of this bank of floodlights, there are three or four tables of reporters.

Then there is also a complete set-up of television and radio all focused on the witness. In back of the Senators is another series of floodlights, all pointed at the witness and his lawyer. In the center is a table for the witness and his lawyer; but right in front of them, are photographers sitting below the table at which the witness sits, and they have all kinds of flash bulbs, and they are popping them off as fast as they possibly can, and they are not more than a few feet away from the witness.

You have seen some of these witnesses on television, and in most cases the witness is perspiring, and it looks as if he is having a hot and rough time. Just the battery of floodlights is enough to make any witness sweat all over the place without even having to ask him a single question. That is the physical set-up of the room.

Then finally they call the witness, and the witness is supposed to step up and come to the witness table. He can hardly get through all the people who are milling around and in front of him. Reporters and photographers overwhelm him; flashbulbs are popping as they take pictures. He has to literally force his way through this milling crowd to get up to the witness chair.

According to the rules of the committee a witness is entitled to say that he doesn't want any pictures taken, and that he does not want flash bulbs popping off in his face. But the witness is not permitted to say anything until he has been sworn in and until he gives his name and address.

So finally the witness pushes his way through all of these photographers and reporters, and these flash bulbs popping in his face, and he gets up to the center and they swear him in, and he gives his name and address. Then his lawyer who stands next to him gives his name and who he is. And finally the lawyer says, "We would like the privilege of not having any pictures taken of the witness and not having those flash bulbs going off in his face."

Already thousands of pictures have been taken. The witness is all upset by these flash bulbs, and then for the first time his lawyer can say, "We don't want this to happen."

Then the chairman of the committee says, "Well, gentlemen, we want this to be a fair hearing, and we do not want the witness to be distracted, so will the reporters please not take pictures while the witness is testifying."

Mind you, the rule is you cannot take pictures, if you ask for that privilege, while the witness is testifying. So they stop taking pictures and popping flash bulbs while the witness is testifying, but the minute there is a recess, or the minute the committee members start talking among themselves, all of the photographers rush up and start taking pictures again. Some of them stand on chairs. That is the kind of a circus that is actually being carried on in these hearings. That is the stage on which they work.

Now let us take a look at the actors. The general counsel asks the questions, and he keeps after the witness and sets up the witness, and then you have eight members of the committee, if they are all there, who come in for the kill. And if the general counsel fails to get the answer that he wants, then the committee takes him off the hook, and they ask the same questions over again, and keep going on and on. Sarcasm and insult as tools of the lawyer for the committee or the committee members seems to be entirely proper, and as long as you are not a witness for the government that is exactly what you get.

During the course of the weeks that this committee has been going on, despite the fact that the newspapers are pointing out what a fair committee it is, frequently the questions have started off by calling the witness a thief, a racketeer, a gangster, and then asking him some questions to try to explain it away.

In a court room, where lawyers know what court procedure is like, and which is part of our American way of life, we have certain rules of justice and of due process which re-

quire a quiet, and a judicial atmosphere. In court rooms no photographers are allowed to come in and take pictures. The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Sam Rayburn, has said in their hearings they are not permitting television and radio and things of that kind.

You know that in one of these hearings the witness is testifying under the threat of being held in contempt if he does not answer, or being held for perjury if he does answer, and it can be proved that there is a discrepancy in his testimony. And you also have to remember that the witness cannot pick and choose. The witness cannot start down a line of testimony and then say, "I have had enough, I don't want to answer that question." Once the witness starts down a line of testimony he is not permitted under the law to select the stopping place and say, "This is as far as I want to go." If he once starts down a line of questioning, he has no right to stop at any point. And this entire committee procedure, in my opinion, violates our fundamental rules of fair play and decency.

What the present Senate committee is doing is to create an anti-labor sentiment all over the country. This committee, it seems to me, is trying to shake the confidence of the membership in their unions and in their leadership.

I merely wanted you to get this picture of a Senate Investigating Committee, and I don't want anyone in the labor movement rejoicing in the fact that some other union is getting taken over the coals. Few labor people in this country, and few business people, and few lawyers, could stand up to the treatment that witnesses receive from the Senate Investigating Committee unless they want to handle you with kid gloves. But if the committee wants to go after you, nobody can stand up under that kind of a procedure because the procedure is completely contrary to our American concepts of fair play and due process.

Next of all it is only fair for everyone to realize that our American labor movement grew up in rough and tumble times. It did not grow up as a business, with lawyers and accountants, and all kinds of technical experts to handle your affairs. In most cases you were too busy organizing and negotiating. And in so many cases you did not have the time to make up the records and to keep the accounts that employers are able to keep.

Unions have never operated like big business has operated and in many cases, if you will take a look at your very dues structure, it is not sound. Union dues have not gone up as much as our cost of living has gone up because, by and large, you have tried to keep your dues down to a minimum, and you have tried to get by as best you can.

I wanted you to get the picture so that if some of your members start feeling happy that some other union is being taken over the coals, you will be able to tell them the type of a hearing, the type of legal procedure, which is actually being carried on.

FACTORY WORKERS INCOME DROPS

The income and buying power of factory production workers dropped between September and October mostly as the result of a decrease in the average work week of almost 20 minutes.

Take home pay for a worker with three dependents averaged $76.58 per week while that for a single worker was $69.14 because of heavier income taxes. This was about 85 cents less than the record set in September.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 361

The Basement.—Are basements coming back? I believe they are. I have observed, that a great many people regard a basement as a necessity. A house that was completed recently, has a full basement, in which are located the laundry, storage space, shower bath, handy workshop, and many other things. Whenever friends of the owners see that basement, they express unqualified approbation. . . . The cost of a house with a basement, over and above the cost of the same house without a basement, comparatively speaking, indicates that the basement is the most economical part of any house.

Basement and Foundation Plan.—Fig. 1 is a plan of the foundation and basement of the house that we are using as a pattern for this series of lessons. This drawing shows a line of farm tile placed around the basement walls on the outside. The purpose of the tile is to drain off water that accumulates around the foundation, so as to keep it from seeping into the basement. The tile are bedded in gravel and rest on the footing of the foundation. At the bottom, left, the line of tile is pointed out where it leaves the building.

Footings, Foundation Walls, and Concrete Slabs.—Fig. 2 shows three cross sections of the different types of concrete walls and footings. The concrete slabs that are shown are only in part. The reinforcing should be studied. At the top, cross sections are shown of sills, plates, and side-views of joists, in part. The foot notes, "Type 1-1, Type 2-2, Type 3-3," refer to the drawing in Fig. 1, where such footings and walls are used. The arrows indicate the direction of the view, while the figures, are more nearly index numbers. The student should study the basement plan, and find where the different types of walls and footings belong.

Three types of foundation walls and footings, types 4-4, 5-5, and 6-6, are shown by Fig. 3. These foundation walls are for the part of the house that has no basement. . . . In keeping with what was said in the opening remarks about the cost of basements, it should be pointed out here, that whether or not a building has a basement, it must have a foundation. That means that the footings and the foundation walls must be built, and the trenches for these walls and footings must be excavated. The additional cost, in case a full basement is desired, will be the additional cost of excavating, plus a strip of concrete wall toward the bottom around the building. . . . Other types of walls and footings are shown by Figs. 4 and 5. They are type 7-7, type 8-8, type 9-9, and type 10-10. To the right, Fig. 5, a section of a pier and of a pier footing is shown.

Stepped Footings.—Fig. 6 shows a section of stepped footings. Such footings are used to connect the footing of a basement wall, to a footing of a foundation wall where

Books That Will Help You

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $ 4.00.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

THE STEEL SQUARE.—Has 192 p., 498 il., covering all important steel-square problems. The most practical book on the square sold today. Price $3.50.

BUILDING.—Has 220 p. and 531 il., covering several of the most important branches of carpentry, among them garages, finishing and stair building. $3.50.

ROOF FRAMING.—175 p. and 437 il., covering every branch of roof framing. The best roof framing book on the market. Other problems, including saw filing. $3.50.

QUICK CONSTRUCTION.—Covers hundreds of practical building problems—many of them worth the price of the book. Has 256 p. and 686 il. $3.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.—Has 163 p., 439 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50

You can't go wrong if you buy this whole set. A five-day money-back guarantee, is your protection.

THE FIRST LEAVES.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

TWIGS OF THOUGHT.—Poetry. Only $1.50.

THE WAILING PLACE.—This book is made up of controversial prose and the fable, PUSHING BUTTONS. Spiced with sarcasm and dry humor. Illustrated by the famed artist, Will Rapport. $3.00.

FREE.—With 8 books, THE WAILING PLACE and 2 poetry books free; with 5 books, 2 poetry books free and with 3 books, 1 poetry book free.

With 2 books, THE WAILING PLACE for only $1.00, and with 1 book, a poetry book for only 50c.

NOTICE.—Carrying charges paid only when full remittance comes with order. No C.O.D. to Canada.

Order Today. **H. H. SIEGELE** 222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas

BOOKS—For Birthday gifts, etc.—BOOKS

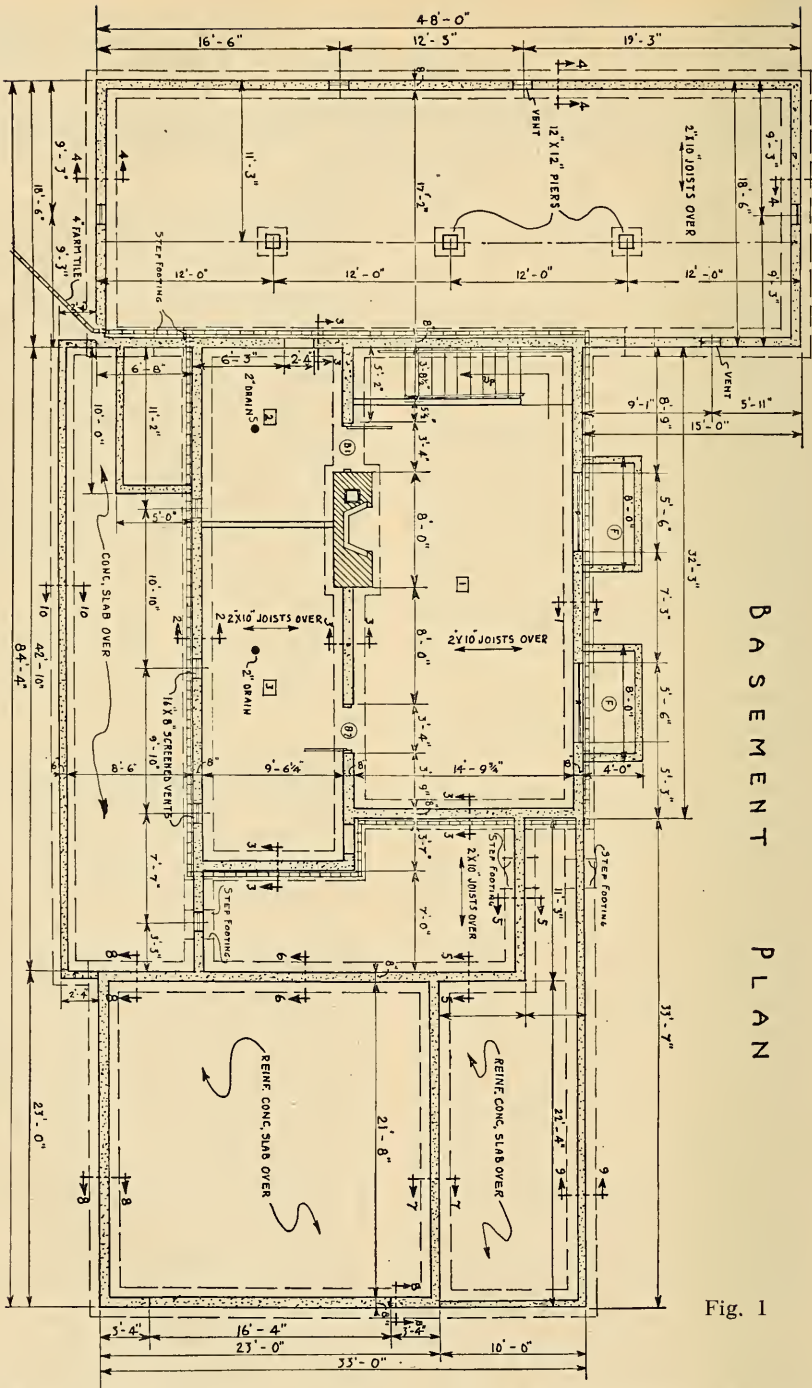


Fig. 1

there is no basement. Sloping footings should never be used.

Sills, Plates, and Joists.—Fig. 7 is a section showing a 2"x4" plate with a studding resting on it, shiplap boxing, a sill, and joists, in part. The upper part of a foundation wall, on which the sill rests, is also shown. A different kind of sill is shown by Fig. 8.

This sill is made up of a 2"x6" and a 2"x4".

The Foundation.—As every builder knows, the foundation is the part of a building

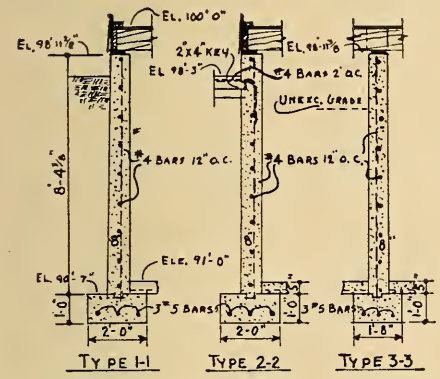


Fig. 2

that is to support the superstructure. If the foundation holds, the superstructure will also hold; that is, if it is also substantially constructed. The accepted material for footings and foundation walls, is con-

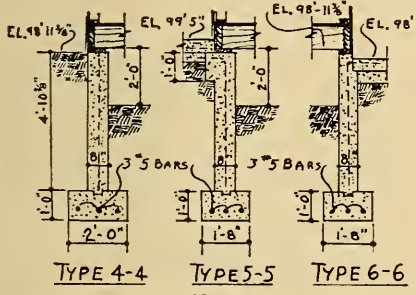


Fig. 3

crete. But concrete without reinforcing, or inadequate reinforcing will cause trouble. The trouble is due, first of all, to the settling of the foundation. Two things are responsible for this settling: wet weather and dry weather. It is not, of course, the weather that does the settling, but the wetness or dryness, as the case may be, does the

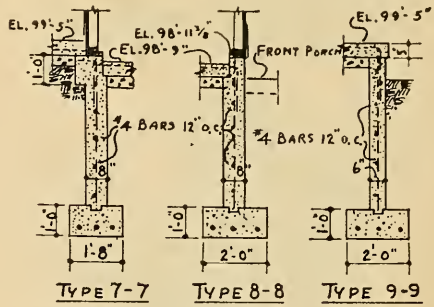


Fig. 4

damage. Settling of foundations, in itself, if it is uniformly distributed throughout the whole foundation, will do little, if any, damage. Therefore, it is the unevenness of the settling that should be guarded against.

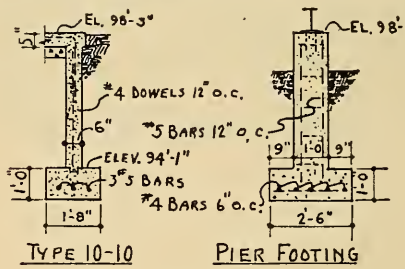


Fig. 5

For instance, if a part of a foundation rests (as it should not) on an old footing or some other solid object, and the other part is on a new footing, trouble is sure to result. For the old footing or solid objects will not settle as much, if any, as the new footing will. This uneven settling will cause cracks to appear in the walls of the

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART

BLUEPRINT 27" x 36"

Explains tables on framing squares. Shows how to find lengths of any rafter and make its cuts; find any angle in degrees; frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides, and cut its mitres; read board feet rafter and brace tables, octagon scale. Gives other valuable information. Also includes Starting Key and Radial Saw Chart for changing pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have this chart. Now printed on both sides, makes about 13 square feet of printed data showing squares full size. See your hardware dealer or your local business agent. If they can not supply you—send **$1.25 to Mason Engineering Service, 2105 N. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Mich. Free Catalog of Books and Tools with order. For Canadian prices write Curry's Art Store 756 Yonge St., Toronto 5.**

DO MORE PLANING JOBS
with LOW-COST
BELSAW

Low Down Payment...
Easy Terms



Exclusive MONEY-MAKING Features: Full 12½" x 6" capacity . Power feeds at 14' to 34' a minute . Provides for Grinding Knives in the Cutterhead . Attachments for Jointing, Rabbeting, Tongue, Matching, Groove. Convert low cost rough lumber into high priced stock. Easy to make flooring and popular patterns. Send Today for FREE Literature and Prices.

Belsaw Machinery Co. 239 Field Bldg. Kansas City 11, Mo.

superstructure. Door openings in basement walls, are trouble makers. A basement

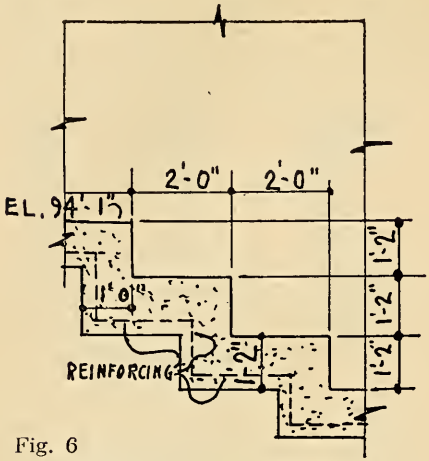


Fig. 6

STEPPED FOOTING

wall, that has no door openings in it anywhere, and is well reinforced, even if it

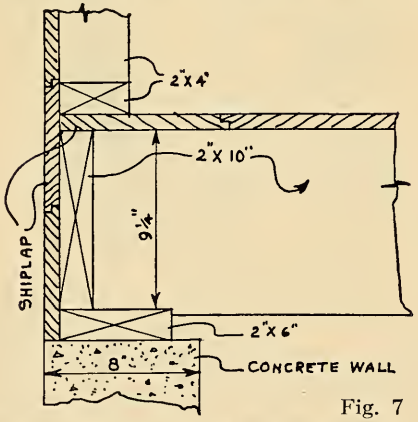


Fig. 7

settles, will hold the superstructure in a uniform position. The solution to the problem, when basement walls have doors in them, is shown by Fig. 9.

Forms.—Exterior plywood is the best material to use for forming the inside of a

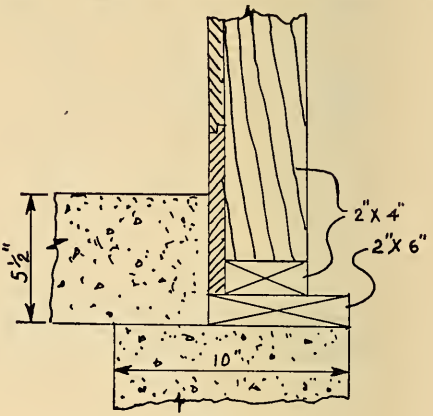


Fig. 8

basement wall. This leaves, when the forms are taken off, an almost perfect surface that can easily be pointed up into a well appearing wall. . . . In building forms for base-

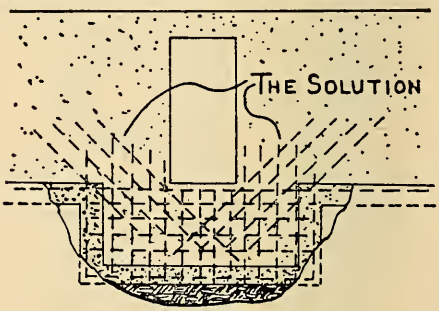
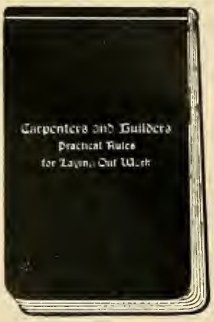


Fig. 9

ment walls, care should be taken to keep them straight. In order to do that, the forms should be substantially built and firmly tied together.



CARPENTERS and BUILDERS HANDBOOK

consists of short but practical rules for laying out roofs, ceilings, hoppers, stairs and arches with tables of board measure, length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, square measure, etc. — also, rules for kerfing, laying off gambrel roof and explaining the steel square.

Money back if not satisfied
postpaid $1.50
3 for $3.00

D. A. ROGERS
5344 Clinton Avenue
Minneapolis 19, Minn.
Personal Check Accepted

Name.....

Address.....

Make $20 to $30 EXTRA on each STAIRCASE



ELIASON STAIR GAUGE

Saves its cost in ONE day—does a better job in half time. Each end of Eliason Stair gauge slides, pivots and locks at exact length and angle for perfect fit on stair treads, risers, closet shelves, etc. Guaranteed—made of nickel plated steel.

Postpaid (cash with order) or C.O.D. plus postage, only $12.95



ELIASON TOOL CO. 6944 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 23, Minn.

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Index of Advertisers

Carpenters' Tools and Accessories

	Page
Belsaw Machinery Co., Kansas City, Mo.	45-48
Eliason Tool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	46
Foley Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	47
Greenlee Tool Co., Rockford, Ill.	4
Hydrolevel, Ocean Springs, Miss.	48
Mason Engineering Service Kalamazoo, Mich.	45
Millers Falls Co., Greenfield, Mass.	48
U. S. General Supply Corp., New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover

Carpentry Materials

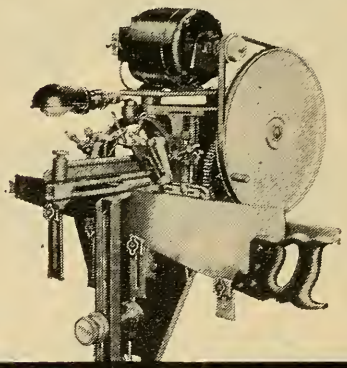
E. L. Bruce Co., Memphis, Tenn. 3rd Cover

Technical Courses and Books

Audel Publishers, New York, N. Y.	3rd Cover
Chicago Technical College, Chicago, Ill.	3
Professional Publishing Co., Pasadena, Cal.	48
D. A. Rogers, Minneapolis, Minn.	46
H. H. Siegele, Emporia, Kansas	4
Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp., New York, N. Y.	4

IN THE FAMILY
KEEP THE MONEY
PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

Your Hand Saw Sharpened FREE!



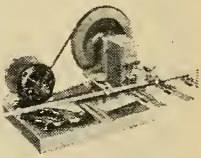
This offer is made to demonstrate to carpenters, the precision work of the

FOLEY SAW FILER

If you file your own saws by hand, or if the man who does your sharpening doesn't use a Foley Saw Filer—you are invited to send us one of your hand saws, either cross-cut or rip. We'll file it free of charge—all you do is pay postage both ways. When your saw comes back to you, note the perfect size, spacing and alignment of teeth. Look at the accurate set and see how smooth, true and clean it cuts. You'll like it.

FOLEY RETOOTHER FOR BAD SAWS

If you have a hand saw so bad you can't use it, send it in for us to run through a Foley Retoother. Whether the teeth are large, small or broken a Foley Retoother will fix it by cutting off the old irregular teeth and punching in a row of brand new ones. These new teeth are then finish-filed on the filer for proper hook, bevel, etc.



SEND YOUR SAW . . . OR WRITE FOR DETAILS

Once you have used a Foley-filed saw, nothing else will do. Mail us your saw today. *Be sure* to put your name and return address on the package. Mail coupon separately with return postage enclosed.

FOLEY FILE-A-SAW OFFER

FOLEY MFG. CO., 1218-8 Foley Bldg., Mpls. 18, Minn.

☐ Send me information on the Foley Saw Filer

☐ I am sending hand saw for you to file free. Enclosed is 40c for return postage and handling.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

MODEL 646
HEAVY
DUTY



MIGHTY MITT-FULL

There's power to spare in this newest member of Millers Falls all-new line of full-power saws. 6½" blade. Lightweight. Perfectly balanced. Rugged 1½ H.P. motor. Exclusive Micro-Guide for accurate cuts at every angle. Extra capacity at both 45° and 90°. Plexiglass safety window.

$69.50

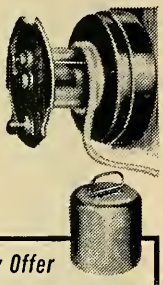
MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

Send for free literature on complete saw line or see your dealer. 5 models — 4 sizes: 6½", 7", 7¼", 8¼" — prices as low as $54.50. Write Millers Falls Co., Dept. C-26, Greenfield, Mass.



THE ONLY COMPLETE WATER LEVEL ON THE MARKET

for Floors Footings



The world's oldest and most dependable leveling method is now brought up to date to give you accurate low-cost layout leveling. Combined reel and reservoir make the Hydrolevel ever ready for quick kink-free action. Vent and scriber valves control liquid flow in a simple one-man operation. 40 ft. of clear tough vinyl tube extends a level line 80 ft. in each set-up, and so on indefinitely. No bubble hazards. No delicate adjustments to get out of order. The Hydrolevel is compact and durable; only 6" x 6" x 6" and made of heavy aluminum castings for lifetime service. With complete illustrated instructions. Hydrolevels are used by the builders of our atomic submarines.

Save ⅓ On Introductory Offer

Regularly listed at $37.50, Hydrolevel is now offered at $25.00 postpaid for a limited time. No special order form required. Just send name, address, check or M.O. for $25.00. Postal charges will be added to C.O.D. orders. Prompt mail service. Money back guarantee.

HYDROLEVEL 929 DeSoto Ave., Ocean Springs, Miss.
FIRST IN LIQUID LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1951

You can have a $40.00 a Day Retirement Business



Make Big Cash Profits In Your Own Home Sharpening Household, Garden, Shop Tools

Now you can turn your retirement into Big Cash Profits with new Belsaw Sharp-All. Sharpen knives, scissors, shears, snips, ice skates, hedge trimmers, mower blades, grass whips, axes, chisels, screw drivers, scrapers and saws. Your own CASH business with no inventory. No calls to make. No experience needed.

Learn how easily you can start your own retirement business. Amazing low-cost, easy payment plan. Send postcard for FREE BOOK.

FREE BOOK

BELSAW SHARP-ALL CO.
7129 Field Building — Kansas City 11, Mo.

Know Labor Costs and Save!



The PROFESSIONAL CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATOR

At last a reference book giving the time it takes labor to complete each unit of a building project. Invaluable for establishing the costs and time elements that determine your profit or loss on any job. Also contains comprehensive tables on materials and waste factors. Compiled by a leading professional estimator, this book sells for just a fraction of what it can save you on one job...

USED BY LEADING FIRMS

only $15.00

ORDER TODAY BY MAIL

The PROFESSIONAL PUBLISHING CO. of PASADENA, Dept. X
P. O. Box 5205, Pasadena, California

Send ____ copies of The PROFESSIONAL CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATOR @ $15.00 each. (In Calif. add 4% Sales Tax)

Enclosed is ☐ Cash ☐ Check ☐ Money Order

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE ____ STATE _____

NEW 3/8" OAK FLOOR

LAYS OVER OLD FLOORS



IDEAL FOR REMODELING JOBS

Now make those remodeling jobs go faster, more profitably, with new Bruce Crestwood Flooring. It's solid red oak, 2" wide by only 3/8" thick, designed to lay over old wood floors or subfloors.

- Prefinished . . . saves time and mess
- Extremely easy to install
- Packaged for protection and easy handling. Each package contains enough flooring to cover 25 sq. ft. plus allowance for waste.
- Nails included in package

Write for complete data

BRUCE
Crestwood Flooring

Product of **E. L. BRUCE CO.** Memphis 1, Tenn.

World's largest maker of hardwood flooring



Look for the Bruce Brand and Union Label

SAVE MONEY
Up to 50% off on
FAMOUS BRAND TOOLS *for* CARPENTERS BUILDERS APPRENTICES



CONTRACTORS MILL SUPPLIES INDUSTRIALS

HAND AND POWER TOOLS FOR HOME, FARM, SHOP, BUSINESS

Tools made by the country's Foremost Manufacturers

Before you buy—check our big, beautifully illustrated catalog. You can save hundreds of dollars a year on all types of hand tools: power and manual. Nationally known makes, finest quality, lowest cost.

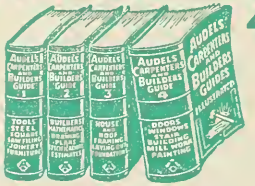
Make extra money selling to friends, neighbors, fellow workers. Everyone you approach is a prospect. NO STOCK TO CARRY. Show catalog and take orders. We ship direct to you.

Just pin $1 to this ad for NEW WHOLESALE TOOL CATALOG TODAY. ($1 refundable on first order)

Black - Decker
Channellock
Plomb
Disston
Irwin
Kennedy
Marshalltown
Miller Falls
Lufkin
Proto
Wiss
Stanley
Thor
Vise Grip
Xcelite

U. S. GENERAL SUPPLY CORP.
Dept. 199, 149 Church St., New York, N. Y.

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides
4 vols. $8



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice . . . a practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. ACT NOW . . . fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On:
How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs — How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs.



AUDEL, Publishers, 49 W. 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $2 in 7 days and $2 monthly until $8, plus shipping charge, is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Employed by _____

☐ **SAVE SHIPPING CHARGES!** Enclose Full Payment With Coupon and We Pay Shipping Charges. C-12

Give Your Family
The Best Christmas
Present Of All—



A Healthy and Uninjured
BREADWINNER



- Work Safely
- Drive Safely
- Think Safety in all situations

The hospital is no place to spend a

Merry Christmas